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MEMORANDUM FOR ADCSOPS-HUMINT

21 April 1982

SUBJECT: Advanced Individual Training for DET G Personnel (U)

1. (S/NOFORN) In response to needs identified by the OPS/TNG officer and the INSCOM Staff Psychologist, DET G will begin advanced individual training for selected remote viewing personnel with the Monroe Institute Gateway Voyage Program. This training will enhance a remote viewer's ability to physically relax and mentally concentrate during the remote viewing process. Improved target acquisition frequency and higher target resolution is an expected result.
2. (C/NOFORN) Initial training will be conducted at a seven day seminar (19-26 June) at the Monroe Institute of Applied Science (MIAS), Faber, VA. At MIAS, DET G personnel will be intermixed with members of the general public who attend the seminar.
3. (C/NOFORN) Funding for MIAS training will be from ICF in the amount of \$850.00 total for one individual. This amount represents the tuition fee which includes room and meals. Transportation will be by government automobile. Use of ICF precludes identification of GRILL FLAME personnel to the Army finance personnel normally involved in travel processing.
4. (S/NOFORN) DET G personnel will conduct a two day liaison TDY to MIAS before the training date to ensure proper accommodations and to introduce the remote viewer to the environment of his training.
5. (U) This action is not in contravention of AR 381-10. Request concurrence of above plan.

2 Incl

1. DF, LTC Hartzell
2. Gateway Program

ROBERT J. JACHIM

LTC, MI

GRILL FLAME Project Manager

~~SECRET~~CLASSIFIED BY *NSA DAMI-15H*
*DTG: 051630Z Jul 78*REVIEW ON *April 2002*

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

GRILL FLAME

**SECRET**DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

15/15H

19 MAY 1980

S-1107/DT-1

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, HQ Department of
the Army
Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, HQ, U.S. Air Force

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)

Reference: GRILL FLAME meeting on 9 April 1980.

1. (S/NOFORN) At the referenced meeting the DIA proposed a program for investigating the feasibility of applying paranormal phenomena to the solution of intelligence problems. It was emphasized that the program's goals would not involve basic research into the underlying mechanisms. Rather, the focus would be on gaining reliable performance when applying the phenomena against operational targets. As presently structured, the program calls for a three year effort, to begin in FY 81, at about \$450K per year. The per year cost would be equally shared by the participating agencies under a joint Service contract issued by DIA and would contain those requirements deemed necessary by the individual Service. It is believed that such an approach would provide the assurance that the DoD has structured a cohesive, integrated program.

SG1J 2. (S/NOFORN) As suggested at the referenced meeting, a committee of participating agencies is now being formed. The charter members (Army, Air Force, and DIA) would subsequently decide who else should participate and in what capacity. The DIA appoints Dr. Jack Vorona as Chairman of the GRILL FLAME Committee and recommends [] be designated as the primary contract monitor.

SG1J 3. (U) Any questions and/or comments you have in regard to the program proposal should be addressed to my action officer, [] (DT-1A), telephone [] by 2 June 1980. Once established, the first order of business for the Committee would be structuring of a three year research program and a contract proposal designed to meet agreed upon goals.

SG1J

A. L. KELLN
A. L. KELLN
Rear Admiral, USN
Deputy Director

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Classified by DIA/DT-1
Declassify on _____
Review on 2 May 1986
Extended by DIA/DT
Reason 2-301-C3, 5+6

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

14 November 1980

SUBJECT: DoD GRILL FLAME Meeting, 13 Nov 80 (U)

1. (U) This report covers the major points discussed at the DoD GRILL FLAME Committee meeting of 13 Nov 80. The following personnel were present:

[REDACTED]
LTC Murray B. Watt, INSCOM

SG1J

SG1I

MAJ Phil Partain, AFIN

SGFOIA3

MAJ John Hay, OACSI

SG1J

SGFOIA3

2. (U) LTC Watt clarified the story concerning the death of [REDACTED] and explained that [REDACTED] had been at Ft Meade working as an analyst when he suffered a fatal heart attack.

SG1I

3. (C) The monetary situation concerning SRI-I was discussed. It appears very likely that Dr. Puthoff and associates will be forced to take some form of administrative leave in the very near future if SRI-I does not receive a very firm indication of ~~the~~ forthcoming funds. It was noted that the 50K transferred by ACSI to FTD has not been forwarded to SRI-I as scheduled. [REDACTED] stated he would look into situation and try to get things rolling.

SG1J

4. (C) [REDACTED] informed the committee that representatives from CIA and NSA have indicated that their respective agencies might be interested in putting money into the program. All agreed that this would be a very welcomed move and that hopefully they will want to come involved right after current contract negotiations are finalized. Meanwhile [REDACTED] suggested, and the committee agreed, that representatives from CIA and NSA be invited to the meetings as observers.

SG1J

5. (S) The next order of business concerned the Statement of Work which the committee has been preparing for future contract efforts with SRI-I. I will only address those items which I feel are necessary to recall at a later date; however, in fact, there were numerous recommendations made concerning changing the Statement of Work. A final version of the Statement of Work will be available as soon as DIA can get it typed.

a. (U) Committee recommended that the Statement of Work only reflect a one (1) year contract and leave future working "up in the air."

b. LTC Watt voiced his objections to the practice of allowing SRI-I personnel being involved in operational intelligence problems. LTC Watt was very concerned about the security aspects of such actions. At worst, LTC Watt

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DTG: 051 60Z JUL 78
REVIEW ON: November 2000

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recommended that all requests for "quick reaction reports" (i.e., operational matters) be handled through the GF Committee rather than going directly to SRI-I. LTC Watt requested that each representative to the committee discuss this issue with their superiors and report their findings at the next meeting.

c. (C) MAJ Hay requested that the committee study the proposal of whether or not GRILL FLAME should become a compartmented project or should it remain just a "Secret/NOFORN" project. Responses should be phoned in to

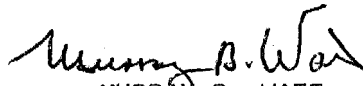
SG1J

d. (U) LTC Watt recommended that the committee prepare a statement for public release in case it is every needed. He recommended that the committee study the public release that the Army has prepared for their aspect of the program.

6. (U) It was agreed that DIA would be responsible for preparing minutes of all quarterly meetings.

7. (U) It was suggested by MAJ Partain, and seconded by LTC Watt, that the committee should come forward with a statement that recommends that R&D needs to be carried on and that such a proposal needs to be brought to the attention of the senior officials we all represent.

8. (U) The next meeting will be 28 Jan 81 and will be hosted by the Air Force. Further details will be released in the near future.



MURRAY B. WATT
LTC, MI
INSCOM GRILL FLAME
Project Manager

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IAOPS-H-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

1 June 1981

INSCOM GRILL FLAME PROJECT PROTOCOL

1. (S/NOFORN) GENERAL:

This protocol contains the procedure for INSCOM GRILL FLAME Project (IGFP) sponsored remote viewing. It is in effect for the period required to accomplish the scope of work. Remote viewing (RV) is an intellectual process by which an individual perceives characteristics of a designated target remote in space and/or time from that individual. RV does not involve any electronic sensing devices at or focused at the target site, nor does it involve classical photo interpretation of photographs obtained from overhead or oblique means. The individual performing RV (the remote viewer) is provided with a unique identifier to allow him to focus his attention on the designated target. This identifier may be stationary map coordinates, a specific structure, an identifiable vehicle (aircraft tail number) or a specific individual (name, place of birth, age, and/or photograph). The task of the remote viewer is to describe designated aspects of the specified target. The task is achievable 1,2,3,4,5. No drugs or hypnosis will be used in this RV protocol.

2. (S/NOFORN) MILITARY OBJECTIVE:

It is the objective of this protocol to standardize the process of remote viewing so that it may become an established task in the spectrum of intelligence and information gathering functions and for target acquisition applications.

3. (S/NOFORN) MILITARY APPLICATIONS:

Remote viewing can be used to: (1) target on key enemy military individuals from covert agents to key battle commanders; (2) detect the change in state of military units; (3) monitor hostile military LOCs. US Army personnel units, materiel and operations are vulnerable to hostile RV. Countermeasures must be devised to eliminate or reduce this vulnerability.

4. (S/NOFORN) APPROVAL HISTORY:

The Commander, US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) approved, in principle, the US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA) involvement in project GRILL FLAME in April 1978. In May 1978, the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI) accepted lead responsibility for GRILL FLAME applications. Effective 14 January 1981, by approval of Under Secretary of Army, INSCOM became the only active operational GRILL FLAME element in the Army. Program management for GRILL FLAME was transferred to Commander, INSCOM effective 11 February 1981. OACSI, DAMI-ISH remains the Army focal point for policy matters and interface at the national level. Overall DoD responsibility resides with the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA).

CLASSIFIED BY *Mag. Home*
DATE *05/16/30Z Jul 78*

5. (S/NOFORN) DEFINITIONS:

- a. Remote Viewing (RV): An intellectual process by which a person perceives characteristics of a location remote from that person. It does not involve any electronic sensing devices at or focused at the target nor does it involve classical photo interpretation of photographs obtained from overhead or oblique means.
- b. Remote Viewing Session: A single attempt by a remote viewer to perceive and report characteristics of a designated target.
- c. Remote Viewer: The individual who performs remote viewing.
- d. Interviewer: The individual who interacts with the remote viewer before, during, and after the RV session.
- e. Project Analyst: The individual who interacts with outside agencies.
- f. Project Operations Officer: The individual who controls utilization of RV assets.
- g. Project Training/Concepts Officer: The individual who trains personnel to do RV and develops operational concepts for application by the operations officer.
- h. Project Manager: The individual who coordinates project activities.
- i. Project Officer: The overall, responsible individual for all aspects of the project.
- j. Requestor: A requestor is an Army or non-Army consumer or producer agency who initiates and submits a task (See TAB A for Tasking Flow Chart).
- k. Task: A task is an operational request for information, essential elements of intelligence or target requirement.
- l. Target: Specific task, which may be in the form of a coordinate, picture of an object, or drawing, etc.

6. (S/NOFORN) PROCEDURE:

- a. Training: To provide a framework for standardizing the task of RV, a series of training sessions will be conducted. The elements of a training session are: (1) target selection; (2) remote viewer session preliminaries; (3) remote viewing session, and (4) post-session analysis. The procedure will be described using geographic coordinates as the remote target identifier.

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(1) Target Selection: Training targets are developed in response to operational needs. The basic training package includes the use of geographical coordinates as well as the modifications outlined in paragraph 7 below. In the case of geographical coordinates, a target pool is constructed by an individual not involved in interviewing or remote viewing. A target pool consists of a group of similar sealed envelopes which designate a specific target by geographic coordinate. Prior to the beginning of a session, an envelope is randomly selected from this target pool by the interviewer. At this time, only the coordinate is provided the interviewer who then reads the coordinate to the remote viewer at the beginning of the session. Other information available concerning the target is revealed only after the session during the post-session analysis. A specific target is presented only once to the remote viewer.

(2) Remote Viewer Session Preliminaries: Before a first RV session is scheduled, the remote viewer is oriented to the procedure to be followed by the interviewer. The remote viewer needs to understand that he or she should state raw perceptions; experience has shown¹ that specific definitions are quite often wrong while the initial raw perception tends to be correct. Remote viewers are always encouraged to express their feelings and ideas for enhancing all aspects of the RV process.

(3) Remote Viewing Session:

During the 30-60 minutes prior to the agreed-upon start time of a session, the interviewer offers some encouragement to the remote viewer in the manner of a coach giving a pep talk to his team.

During the 15 minutes immediately before the session the remote viewer and interviewer are generally silent. Experience has shown (unpublished data) that this "quiet time" enhances the RV process.

During the 15 minutes the remote viewer and the interviewer function as a team. The interviewer provides encouragement with words of reassurance that the task is, in fact, possible. At no time is the session conducted by the remote viewer in the absence of all other persons.

If the remote viewer does not have any immediate sensory images, the interviewer applies no pressure. Rather, the interviewer reassures the remote viewer that they have all the time in the world. When the remote viewer has an image, experience suggests (unpublished data) that the remote viewer often intellectually transports himself or herself to the remote target site. The interviewer, in conversation with the remote viewer, may then suggest that the remote viewer intellectually move around at the site and describe the site more fully (e.g., buildings, terrain features, people, activities, machinery, etc).

If it appears to the interviewer that the images are in some way contradictory or inconsistent, the interviewer may then attempt clarification by asking questions in order to verify what the remote viewer first described.

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The RV session is tape-recorded and pen and paper are available for the remote viewer to sketch his perceptions. Experience has shown that some remote viewers prefer to combine written and oral descriptions, while some prefer to work sequentially.

The average RV session is approximately 30 minutes and never exceeds 60 minutes, not to include drawings, etc.

(4) Post-Session Analysis: After the RV session is over, the remote viewer and interviewer obtain specific information about the target and compare their session results with this data. The remote viewer and the interviewer discuss the session results. The purpose of this post-session analysis is to provide the remote viewer with the satisfaction of knowing how well he or she did.

b. Operations: The elements of an operational remote viewing session, in general, are similar to the elements of the training remote viewing session. The sequence consists of the following: (1) target selection; (2) remote viewing session preliminaries; (3) the remote viewing session; and, (4) post-session analysis and reporting.

(1) Target Selection: Target selection or tasking is initiated by a requestor through USA INSCOM staff where it is subsequently passed to the INSCOM, ADCSOPS-HUMINT, Special Actions (SA) Branch. Within SA, the task is logged by the operations officer and assigned to a project analyst. The project analyst working with the requestor creates the specific task EEI. Subsequently, the project analyst requests the operations officer schedule RV sessions against the task.

(2) Remote Viewing Session Preliminaries: This aspect consists of two phases: (a) project analyst-interviewer preparation; and (b) interviewer-remote viewer preparation.

(a) Project Analyst-Interviewer Preparation: Prior to a session the project analyst and the interviewer discuss the purpose of the session, specific EEI required, line of questioning most appropriate for successful mission accomplishment, and whether the session will be monitored.

(b) Interviewer-Remote Viewer Preparation: This phase of the sequence is similar to that used in a training RV session. The remote viewer is oriented to the procedure to be followed by the interviewer; reminded that he/she should state raw perceptions; and, encouraged to express their feelings and ideas for enhancing all aspects of the remote viewing process.

(3) Remote Viewing Session: This phase of the sequence is nearly identical to the training RV session with the exception of the following:

(a) The project analyst and/or the requestor may monitor the RV session from the control room and provide on-line guidance to the interviewer.

(b) The project analyst and/or the requestor may require drawings of specified descriptions, and may provide post-session debriefing/analytic guidance.

(4) Post-Session Analysis: Upon conclusion of the remote viewing session, the interview, in accordance with guidance received from the project analyst, discusses the session results with the remote viewer. The purpose of this discussion is to provide the RVer with feedback in the form of positive reinforcement concerning his/her ability during the session. However, it should be noted that due to the tasking constraints placed upon the interviewer by the project analyst or operations officer there may be no post-session analysis feedback to the RVer.

7. (S/NOFORN) VARIATIONS IN PROCEDURE FOR RV TRAINING:

a. The foregoing has focused on the use of coordinates to obtain from a remote viewer the description of that site. Another approach to the same goal is to use a person in place of a coordinate. For example, the remote viewer is provided some personal information and then proceeds to describe the location of the individual. Thus, the individual serves as a beacon to locate the target by RV. To standardize this approach, the procedure described in paragraph 6 is modified.

b. The elements of this procedure consist of: (1) target selection; (2) remote viewer session preliminaries; (3) activity of person who serves as beacon; (4) remote viewing session; and (5) post-session analysis.

(1) Target Selection: A target pool is selected by an individual not involved in interviewing or remote viewing. The targets chosen will be distinctive, to include more than one example of each. This precludes the remote viewer from eliminating a target because one example was used before. The remote viewer is informed that the target pool consists of similar as well as different types of targets. All other aspects of the target selection element of the procedure remain the same.

(2) Remote Viewer Session Preliminaries: This element is identical to that of the basic RV procedure.

(3) Activity of Person Who Serves as Beacon: At the beginning of the RV session, the remote viewer and interviewer are given one or more items of biographical information or may even meet briefly, for 3-5 minutes, the individual serving as the beacon. If the latter is the case, the beacon individual departs the meeting and obtains the target. This procedure eliminates the possibility of the beacon individual divulging any hint of the target. The beacon individual travels to the target, arriving there at the previously specified time. He or she then interacts with the site for the predetermined length of time of the RV session.

(4) Remote Viewing Session: This element is identical to that of the basic RV procedure.

(5) Post-Session Analysis: This element is identical to that of the basic RV procedure.

8. (S/NOFORN) SCOPE OF TARGETS FOR REMOTE VIEWING: USAINSCOM sponsored RV will exclude US, allied, or neutral nation's citizens as targets except when expressly authorized by appropriate legal authority.

9. (S/NOFORN) PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: USAINSCOM is the performing organization.

10. (S/NOFORN) PROJECTED MAXIMUM NUMBER OF REMOTE VIEWERS AND INTERVIEWERS: (Information classified beyond the scope of this paper.)

11. (S/NOFORN) SELECTION OF REMOTE VIEWERS AND INTERVIEWERS:

a. Historical Perspective: In December 1978 and January 1979 two hundred and fifty-one INSCOM personnel in the greater Baltimore/Washington, D.C. area were considered for participation in the IGFP. These two hundred and fifty-one individuals were experienced in the intelligence disciplines of SIGINT, PHOTINT and HUMINT and represented more than eight units/organizations within INSCOM. Of the two hundred and fifty-one individuals considered, one hundred and seventeen were interviewed by IGFP management personnel under the guise of a "survey" to determine attitudes about the possible use of psychoenergetic phenomena (parapsychology) in the intelligence field. The large difference between number considered and number actually interviewed was due to the following elimination factors applied by IGFP personnel.

- (1) Commander's evaluation.
- (2) Retainability - at least 20 months.
- (3) Health.
- (4) Not readily available (programmed TDY, schools, etc.).

During the selection process, IGFP management personnel were looking for individuals who were open minded, adventurous, above average intelligence, mature and stable, "artistic" in character and personality, successful, well thought of by self and co-workers, articulate, sensitive, and had an ability to "in-flow" data. These characteristics were provided by Stanford Research Institute (SRI) International, Menlo Park, CA. SRI personnel stated essentially that no definite profile has been established, but that their experience has shown that successful subjects (Remote Viewers) normally possess some of these characteristics.

During the interview phase of the selection process consideration was also given to individuals who related their own previous psychoenergetic experiences. Individuals who had objections to the military use of psychoenergetics were not considered for final selection for the IGFP. Additionally, individuals who

displayed an unreasonable enthusiasm for psychoenergetics, occult fanatics and mystical zealots, were not considered for final selection. Of the 117 individuals interviewed, one refused to talk about psychoenergetics at all, three thought that most of what they had heard was nonsense or trickery, three were opposed to the investigation of psychic phenomena on religious grounds, and 110 had favorable opinions towards psychoenergetics and the possible use of psychic phenomena in the military. With 94% of the people interviewed showing favorable attitudes for the IGFP, it was obvious that further screening was necessary to reduce this number to a manageable amount. IGFP screened the interviewees to ensure equal participation across the intelligence fields of SIGINT, PHOTINT and HUMINT, and after an extensive review of the interviews, 15 individuals were selected as prime candidates. However, it was the opinion of IGFP personnel that approximately 30-35 individuals possessed the requisite potentials desired for the IGFP.

b. Current Activities: After over a year of work in IGFP, participants were tested by the INSCOM Command Psychologist in an attempt to determine a suitable profile by which further participants could be identified. The tests administered were:

- (1) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
- (2) Gordon Personal Profile Inventory
- (3) Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation-Behavior (FIRO-B)
- (4) California Psychological Inventory
- (5) Edwards Personal Preference Schedule
- (6) Personal Orientation Inventory

For the most part, the group presented as emotionally stable with no marked trends. There does appear to be an interesting similarity in defensive style, a tending toward artistic, aesthetic, cultural interests, and an introversive style of emotional expression. From these test results the Command Psychologist has constructed a test that may be used as an initial screening tool in the selection of new IGFP participants. Plans are to administer this test to populations such as the MI Officer's Advance Course at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Individuals who score within parameters specified by the Command Psychologist would then receive personal interview with IGFP management personnel. From these interviews new IGFP participants would be selected.

12. (S/NOFORN) REPLICATION OF THE RV PROCESS: For each participant, the maximum number of RV sessions will be two per day and no more than three per week.

13. (S/NOFORN) JUDGING:

a. Training: Sessions will be judged using the following Target Correlation Chart:

TARGET CORRELATION CHART (TCC)*

ASSIGNED VALUE	DESCRIPTION	RATING
1	Absolutely no target correlation.	None (0%)
2	Drawings, narrative, and feedback reaction have minimal target correlation.	Low (15%)
3	Increased target correlation, identity of target could not be determined.	Low-Moderate (30%)
4	Many target correlation factors readily recognizable. Target identity possibilities narrowed.	Moderate (50%)
5**	RV data shows unmistakable correlation to the target. Target possibilities can now be typified.	Moderate-High (70%)
6	Little or no extraneous RV data present. Target identity can be readily matched.	High (80%)
7	Correct naming of the target.	Direct Hit (100%)

* Target Correlation Chart (TCC) was established not to prove or disprove Remote Viewing (RV). Rather, it was designed to measure RV learning trends and to provide Project Management personnel a readily available management tool.

** Current state-of-the-art indicates this level of expertise is the norm for an experienced Remote Viewer.

b. Operations: Sessions will be judged in relation to intelligence usefulness by the requesting agency.

14. (S/NOFORN) CONFIDENTIALITY: Individuals performing as remote viewers and interviewers under the USAINSCOM GRILL FLAME program will not be identified outside of their parent organization without their prior consent, and they will be referred to in project records only by an alpha-numeric designator. Products of remote viewers and interviewers such as tapes, drawings, transcripts, rosters, or other materials which might reveal the identity of the remote viewer will be coded to assure the protection of their identity.

15. (S/NOFORN) PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT: RV sessions will be conducted in an ordinary room at ambient temperature and humidity during the normal waking hours of the participants. The only limitations on these parameters will be security from electronic eavesdropping and elimination of ordinary distracting noises such as a radio and office machinery.

22 January 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: ADCSOPS-HUMINT

SUBJECT: Support for 1982 GRILL FLAME Objectives (U)

1. (U) Three identified objectives for 1982 are (a) evaluate current in-house training, (b) continue training available to GRILL FLAME personnel, (c) develop a formal recruitment plan. *Good*
2. (U) These objectives require ongoing assistance from the INSCOM Staff psychologist. The areas where the Staff psychologist can provide immediate support are:
- a. (S/NOFORN) Develop a training model for each remote viewer based upon his psychological profile.
 - b. (S/NOFORN) Identify and evaluate training available from external sources, ensuring that it meets individual requirements and conforms to DOD human use standards.
 - c. (U) Revalidate pre-screening procedures used in previous recruitments.
3. (U) With your concurrence, request for this assistance will be made in the briefing to the Chief of Staff, scheduled for 27 January 1982.

*Bob, how
in the psych
also helps with
think officers?*

*Good,
GO!
TJ/34*

R Jachim

ROBERT J. JACHIM
LTC, MI
GRILL FLAME Project Manager

GRILL FLAME

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS
ORCON

0001

GRILL FLAME VOLUNTEER CONSENT STATEMENT

SGFOIA3

I, JOSEPH W. MCMONEAGLE, [REDACTED],
NAME SSAN

volunteer for INSCOM Project Grill Flame. I understand this program involves training designed to enhance inherent psychic abilities. I consent to this training and willingly volunteer to participate in INSCOM intelligence projects using my psychic abilities. I understand this program deals with mental perceptive abilities beyond the range of the five corporal senses and for this reason an aspect of mental training is involved. I understand that the purpose of this training is to teach me how to discipline my mental perceptive abilities and focus them on data beyond the range of the five corporal senses.

I understand that as a volunteer I may withdraw from the program at any time for any reason. My decision to withdraw from the program will be accepted without controversy.

I understand that for precautionary and screening reasons that I as a GRILL FLAME volunteer must have a Class A physical exam to include a stress EKG prior to beginning training.

NOTE: Physical examination taken within the past 12 months is acceptable.

WITNESS

Richard A. Alvarado

VOLUNTEER

Joseph W. McMonagle
JOSEPH W. MCMONEAGLE

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C. 552a)

1. Authority: National Records Act, 44 U.S.C. 3102; E.O. 9397, Numbering System for Federal Accounts Relating to Individual Persons, November 22, 1943.
2. Principal Purpose: To maintain a record of those individuals who have or have had access to GRILL FLAME information through the use of their name and/or Social Security Number.
3. Routine Uses: The Social Security Number is to be used to identify the individual, and the information is to be retained strictly within the Program.
4. Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure: Information is disclosed on a voluntary basis, but withholding information will render it impossible to grant an individual access to or participation in the Program.

DATE 21 March 1980

GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT

I, JAMES R. LINNEN, understand that the highly sensitive and classified information I have, or are about to receive as part of the GRILL FLAME Program belongs to the United States Government. I understand that the disclosure of this information is punishable under Title 18, Section 793, U.S.C., "Disclosure of Classified Information," June 1948, as amended.

I do solemnly swear that I will never divulge, publish, or reveal by word, conduct, or by any other means such classified information or knowledge, except in the performance of my official duties, and as specifically authorized in writing in each case by the appropriate agency of the United States Government.

I understand that no change in my assignment or employment will relieve me of my obligation under this agreement and that the provisions of this agreement will remain binding upon me even after the termination of my services with the United States Government.

I take this obligation of my own free will, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion.

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C. 552a)

1. Authority: National Records Act, 44 U.S.C. 3102; E.O. 9397, Numbering System for Federal Accounts Relating to Individual Persons, November 22, 1943.
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GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

DATE 21 March 1970

WITNESS:

Henry B. Wal LTC
NAME, RANK/GRADE

Hq INSCOM

UNIT/ORGANIZATION

INSCOM GRILL FLAME
PROJECT OFFICER

POSITION

SIGNED:

Jan R. Linn LTC
NAME, RANK/GRADE

SSD, 902 M16P
UNIT/ORGANIZATION

Deputy Commander
POSITION

DATE 19 JAN 1982

GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT

I, William H. MARVIN, understand that the highly sensitive and classified information I have, or are about to receive as part of the GRILL FLAME Program belongs to the United States Government. I understand that the disclosure of this information is punishable under Title 18, Section 798, U.S.C., "Disclosure of Classified Information," June 1948, as amended.

I do solemnly swear that I will never divulge, publish, or reveal by word, conduct, or by any other means such classified information or knowledge, except in the performance of my official duties, and as specifically authorized in writing in each case by the appropriate agency of the United States Government.

I understand that no change in my assignment or employment will relieve me of my obligation under this agreement and that the provisions of this agreement will remain binding upon me even after the termination of my services with the United States Government.

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3. Routine Uses: The Social Security Number is to be used to identify the individual, and the information is to be retained strictly within the Program.
4. Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure: Information is disclosed on a voluntary basis, but withholding information will render it impossible to grant an individual access to or participation in the Program.

GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

DATE 19 Jan 1982

SGFOIA3

WITNESS:

SIGNED: William H. Marvin
SSAN [REDACTED]

LTC ROBERT JACHIM

NAME, RANK/GRADE

William H. Marvin CPT

NAME, RANK/GRADE

ADCSOPS - HUMINT

HQ. INSCOM

UNIT/ORGANIZATION

HQ. INSCOM

UNIT/ORGANIZATION

GRILL FLAME PROJECT

POSITION

MANAGER

Aide Dr. CAMP

POSITION

DATE

1 June 1981 ✓

GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT

B6
I, Reg Stron, understand that the highly sensitive and classified information I have, or are about to receive as part of the GRILL FLAME Program belongs to the United States Government. I understand that the disclosure of this information is punishable under Title 18, Section 793, U.S.C., "Disclosure of Classified Information," June 1948, as amended.

I do solemnly swear that I will never divulge, publish, or reveal by word, conduct, or by any other means such classified information or knowledge, except in the performance of my official duties, and as specifically authorized in writing in each case by the appropriate agency of the United States Government.

I understand that no change in my assignment or employment will relieve me of my obligation under this agreement and that the provisions of this agreement will remain binding upon me even after the termination of my services with the United States Government.

I take this obligation of my own free will, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion.

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C. 552a)

1. Authority: National Records Act, 44 U.S.C. 3102; E.O. 9397, Numbering System for Federal Accounts Relating to Individual Persons, November 22, 1943.
2. Principal Purpose: To maintain a record of those individuals who have or have had access to GRILL FLAME information through the use of their name and/or Social Security Number.
3. Routine Uses: The Social Security Number is to be used to identify the individual, and the information is to be retained strictly within the Program.
4. Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure: Information is disclosed on a voluntary basis, but withholding information will render it impossible to grant an individual access to or participation in the Program.

GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

DATE 1 June 81

WITNESS:

SIGNED:

Murray B. Warl Ltc

NAME, RANK/GRADE

ADC Sops - Humint

Hq. USAFNSCOM

UNIT/ORGANIZATION

INSCOM GRILL FLAME

Project Manager

POSITION

Johnathan Col (P)

NAME, RANK/GRADE

USAICF

UNIT/ORGANIZATION

D/CDR

POSITION

DATE _____

GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT

I, MARY VAJTA, understand that the highly
(PLEASE PRINT)
sensitive and classified information I have, or am about to receive
as part of the GRILL FLAME Program belongs to the United States
Government. I understand that the disclosure of this information is
punishable under Title 18, Section 798, U.S.C., "Disclosure of
Classified Information," June 1948, as amended.

I do solemnly swear that I will never divulge, publish, or reveal
by word, conduct, or by any other means such classified information
or knowledge, except in the performance of my official duties, and
as specifically authorized in writing in each case by the appropriate
agency of the United States Government.

I understand that no change in my assignment or employment will
relieve me of my obligation under this agreement, and that the
provisions of this agreement will remain binding upon me even after
the termination of my services with the United States Government.

I take this obligation of my own free will, without any mental
reservation or purpose of evasion.

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strictly within the program.

4. Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure: Information is disclosed on
a voluntary basis, but withholding information will render it
impossible to grant an individual access to or participation in the
Program.

GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

DATE 17 August 1982

WITNESS:

NAME, RANK/GRADE _____

UNIT/ORGANIZATION _____

POSITION _____

SIGNED:

Mary Vajta

MARY VAJTA

NAME, RANK/GRADE _____

OSD/USDR4E/C3I

UNIT/ORGANIZATION _____

DIRECTOR, NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE
SYSTEMS, C³I

POSITION _____

DATE 22 JANUARY 1982

GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT

I, HUGH WATSON, understand that the highly sensitive and classified information I have, or are about to receive as part of the GRILL FLAME Program belongs to the United States Government. I understand that the disclosure of this information is punishable under Title 18, Section 798, U.S.C., "Disclosure of Classified Information," June 1948, as amended.

I do solemnly swear that I will never divulge, publish, or reveal by word, conduct, or by any other means such classified information or knowledge, except in the performance of my official duties, and as specifically authorized in writing in each case by the appropriate agency of the United States Government.

I understand that no change in my assignment or employment will relieve me of my obligation under this agreement and that the provisions of this agreement will remain binding upon me even after the termination of my services with the United States Government.

I take this obligation of my own free will, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion.

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GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

DATE 22 JAN 82

WITNESS:

SIGNED:

LT ROBERT JACUM
NAME, RANK/GRADE

ROBERT F. WATSON
NAME, RANK/GRADE CS-14

INSON
UNIT/ORGANIZATION

DESOPS, INSON
UNIT/ORGANIZATION

GRILL FLAME PROJECT
POSITION MANAGER

POSITION

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IAFM-OPS-HU-SA

14 August 1980

SUBJECT: INSCOM Comments to Proposed DIA Memorandum of Understanding re. GRILL FLAME Program.

1. (U) Reference: DIA Letter, S-1922/DI-1, 7 August 1980, subject: GRILL FLAME Program.

2. (S/NOFORN) Comments re. basic letter.

a. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2: It is INSCOM's understanding at this time there is little likelihood SRI will be prepared to administer "new" training technique during FY 81. SRI has done little formal experimentation in "tracking" and is ill equipped to examine physiological functioning. SRI, at the present time, cannot comply with "full year's effort" regarding some aspects of Statement of Work.

b. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2: INSCOM funds are limited and are directed toward sustaining an intelligence operational evaluation of psychoenergetics. INSCOM cannot MIPR funds to DIA without knowing individual costs of those elements of the program that are in support of INSCOM needs, and without knowing which elements SRI can realistically fulfill during FY 81.

c. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 3: Nonconcur that entire first year effort should be at SRI. In areas of tracking and physiological monitoring, SRI offers no meaningful advantage, particularly during critical first year. INSCOM funds are intended to be employed where they can best benefit INSCOM's evaluation effort, regardless of source of external support being sought.

d. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 5: A meeting of Action Officers was scheduled for 11 Aug 80. IGFP was never notified of such intent.

3. (S/NOFORN) Comments re. Mission and Objectives Statement.

a. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 1a: Functions related to development of a US ORV capability have been placed behind the overall objective of threat assessment. Elsewhere in proposal, threat is antecedent to development of a US capability. Recommend para 1a become para 1h, and objectives pertaining to development of a US capability be moved forward in priority.

b. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 1e: Recommendations re. GRILL FLAME Program should be last objective in series. Recommend para 1e become para 1i.

c. (S/NOFORN) Paragraphs 1h and 1j: Recommend combining these objectives in para 1g, as they are similar and must occur prior to final recommendation and threat assessment functions.

d. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2b: Milestones for year #2 mention establishment of a cadre of fully trained ORVs, but does not address prospect of other non-SRI sponsored training. Exploration of alternative possibilities must be a year #1 function, and a continuous process throughout follow on years. It is presumptuous to assume SRI has all there is to offer and that SRI training is the only prerequisite to achieving "full qualification." Such pursuit of qualification must be a continuous and dynamic process, not limited to sole source procurement of training and development services at SRI. INSCOM recommends

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IAFM-OPS-HU-SA

14 August 1980

SUBJECT: INSCOM Comments to Proposed DIA Memorandum of Understanding
re. GRILL FLAME (U)

term "fully trained" be deleted. The term "cadre" is vague. Recommend a minimum level of personnel be cited to lend substance to this milestone.

e. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2c: Milestones for year #3 include "apply all ORV personnel to real intelligence programs". Who will provide these personnel? Who will coordinate collection priorities and tasking of ORV groups? Are such personnel to be trained only in new SRI methodologies or are they to include those previously trained? What is proposed saturation rate of tasking to be levied by DIA? Will Military Services lose control of their assets during this and the preceding year #2 data acquisition effort?

f. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2c: If Military Service ORV personnel are to participate in "real intelligence" collection activities from year #2 onward, it would appear the milestone "training programs for ORV monitors..." is more appropriately a year #1 or year #2 milestone. Otherwise, data acquired during year #2 and year #3 upon which final evaluations/judgements are based, will be data provided by "trained" ORV personnel functioning under the guidance of "untrained" monitor personnel.

g. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 3: All experimental/testing design, reports of progress and experiment results should be cleared by joint approval of Action Officers at the GRILL FLAME Committee level, not the COTR. COTR should monitor day to day activity of SRI, but not have the authority to unilaterally approve/disapprove basic initiatives or interpret results. This procedure would be in more direct compliance with responsibilities of the COTR outlined in the proposed MOU.

h. (S/NOFORN) Comment Overview: As far as INSCOM is concerned, the objectives and milestones as proposed by DIA represent a step backward. The IGFP has been training personnel for two years, has been working on real intelligence operational tasks for nearly one year, and has been examining "variables" impacting on ORV collection for nearly two years. IGFP has directed considerable effort toward determining guidelines for "best use" of ORV since its inception, and currently has a data base of over 500 ORV sessions of both training and operational categories. SRI was tasked during an earlier contractual agreement to develop a meaningful selection criterion (ORV profile) and essentially was capable of providing little which was not already known and already utilized by the IGFP in its early stages of development (refer report entitled "Special Orientation Techniques", SRI, June 1980).

4. (S/NOFORN) Comments re. Memorandum of Understanding.

a. (S/NOFORN) Unnumbered introductory paragraph 1: In this paragraph, determination of hostile ORV threat is placed antecedent to the goal of determining whether a useful ORV capability can be developed. This ordering of objectives supports rationale cited in paragraph 3a above.

b. (S/NOFORN) Unnumbered introductory paragraph 2: Recommend this paragraph be included in introductory paragraph 1, with wording as follows:

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IAFM-DPS-HU-SA

14 August 1980

SUBJECT: INSCOM Comments to Proposed DIA Memorandum of Understanding
re. GRILL FLAME (U)

"...SRI International. The GRILL FLAME Committee will seek throughout the first year, and continually during follow-on years, to examine capabilities developed by potential contractors other than SRI. DIA and the Military Services will maintain "state of the art" continuity with psychoenergetics research within the US with a view toward diversification of external assistance support if, and when, required by operational needs of participating agencies/services."

c. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph b: Recommend addition of function:

*AK 380-13
conflict?*

"(4) Maintain continuity with state of the art developments in psychoenergetics research in the US and elsewhere to identify alternative training opportunities."

*c7 does
this
nicely!*

d. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph b: Recommend addition of following function if comments of paragraph 3d, 3e, and 3f above apply:

"(5) Provide ORV (and/or) ORV monitor personnel support to SRI experiments as required during years #2 and #3."

e. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph c: If comments contained in para 3e above apply, recommend addition of the following task:

"(8) Establish intelligence collection priorities for application of ORV technique to real targets (commencing in year #2), insuring that the intelligence needs of each participating service are met."

f. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph d: If comments contained in para 3e above apply, recommend addition of following task:

"(9) Provides verbatim transcripts of all experimental ORV sessions directed against real intelligence targets to:

- (a) The GRILL FLAME Committee, and
- (b) the participating Military Service against whose EEI or intelligence "gap" the session was directed, and
- (c) the participating Military Service whose ORV personnel was employed."

g. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph d: Responsibilities of the COTR listed here do not agree with statements contained in Mission and Objectives Statement, para 3 (refer to INSCOM Comment, para 3g above). INSCOM concurs with duties outlined

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IAFM-OPS-HU-SA

14 August 1980

SUBJECT: INSCOM Comments to Proposed DIA Memorandum of Understanding
re. GRILL FLAME (U)

in MOU with single exception that the GRILL FLAME Committee should be responsive to inquiries from other services/agencies, vice the COTR as stated in para d(8), MOU.

5. (S/NOFORN) Comments re. Statement of Work.

a. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2.1: Army already has trained ORVs. Is proposed training to be in "new" SRI technique? If so, indications are the "new" technique will not be ready for another year. SRI therefore will probably be unable to achieve FY 81 training goal. Refer comments para 2a above. If training in "old" SRI technique is intended, it appears Army funding commitment should be reduced, since training of that type during FY 79 was significantly less manpower intensive for SRI than the "new" technique appears.

b. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2.2: A valid Army requirement for SRI to pursue. However, what is independent cost figure? If training of 2 ORVs in "old" technique and audio analysis are intended during year #1, Army funding contribution should be adjusted downward.

c. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2.3: Refer to comment para 2a above. Again, no formal training program exists. It is unlikely SRI could honor such a year #1 commitment with a quality program. Other contractor possibilities should be explored. Recommend Army contact USMC regarding Vietnam era employment of dowsers, a function apparently related to tracking. Recommend that FY 81 task be to develop a formal training program, and that training of Army personnel be moved to FY 82.

d. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2.4: SRI expertise does not appear to include physiological monitoring capability. Recommend consideration be given to diversifying contractor support by examining expertise of other organizations. The Maimonides Institute and the Meninger Foundation have made significant inroads into this area. The technical expertise of such organizations far outweigh that available at SRI, insofar as bio-physical evaluation is concerned.

e. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2.8: Quick reaction tasks should be avoided whenever possible. Not only do they detract from the effort at hand and lead to numerous scheduling and production problems, but more importantly, there is a great security risk in involving uncleared personnel in sensitive intelligence situations.

f. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 6: Security Requirements. Sufficient SI/SAO billets should be identified to properly support the program. If and when SRI-I commences work on operational situations, then it would be wise if all personnel connected with operational matters possess the necessary clearances.

g. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 7: Monthly Status Report. Not needed. The COTR is there to insure that work is flowing smoothly and the quarterly technical reports should be sufficient to enable everyone to keep abreast of current developments.

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IAFM-OPS-HU-SA

14 August 1980

SUBJECT: INSCOM Comments to Proposed DIA Memorandum of Understanding
re. GRILL FLAME (U)

h. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 8: Suggest more appropriate term than "interpret". The contract monitor should not try to "interpret" anyone's request but rather take requirements as stated to contractor and then serve as interface between contractor and primary customer if clarification is needed.

6. (S/NOFORN) Comments re. Miscellaneous Items.

a. INSCOM is not prepared to enter into 36 months effort with SRI-I. Is DA?

b. (S/NOFORN) Monthly Status Report: Again, this step is not needed. SRI-I staff personnel will be spending all their time and efforts in generating reports instead of concentrating on the job at hand.

7. (S/NOFORN) Comments re. Funding.

a. (S/NOFORN) Contract should be for 1 year - renewable if results so justify.

b. (S/NOFORN) It is not clear where the money is coming from to fund the levels indicated. Is DA going to provide \$150K for the Army portion of the \$450K? IGFP funds are directed toward INSCOM evaluation project.

8. (S/NOFORN) Comments re. MIPR Control Provisions and Guidance. Ref item 4: Changes in purpose scope or desired results, etc. must be approved by the GRILL FLAME Committee vice the Primary Contractor Monitor. Refer comment paras 3g and 4g above.

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22 January 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: ADCSOPS-HUMINT

SUBJECT: Support for 1982 GRILL FLAME Objectives (U)

1. (U) Three identified objectives for 1982 are (a) evaluate current in-house training, (b) continue training available to GRILL FLAME personnel, (c) develop a formal recruitment plan.
2. (U) These objectives require ongoing assistance from the INSCOM Staff psychologist. The areas where the Staff psychologist can provide immediate support are:
 - a. (S/NOFORN) Develop a training model for each remote viewer based upon his psychological profile.
 - b. (S/NOFORN) Identify and evaluate training available from external sources, ensuring that it meets individual requirements and conforms to DOD human use standards.
 - c. (U) Revalidate pre-screening procedures used in previous recruitments.
3. (U) With your concurrence, request for this assistance will be made in the briefing to the Chief of Staff, scheduled for 27 January 1982.

ROBERT J. JACHIM
LTC, MI
GRILL FLAME Project Manager

COPY FURNISHED:
LTC HARTZEL, IASP

GRILL FLAME

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

14 November 1980

SUBJECT: DoD GRILL FLAME Meeting, 13 Nov 80 (U)

1. (U) This report covers the major points discussed at the DoD GRILL FLAME Committee meeting of 13 Nov 80. The following personnel were present:

[REDACTED]
LTC Murray B. Watt, INSCOM

SG1J

[REDACTED]
MAJ Phil Partain, AFIN

SG1I

MAJ John Hay, OACSI
[REDACTED]

SG1J

SGFOIA3

SGFOIA3

2. (U) LTC Watt clarified the story concerning the death of [REDACTED] and explained that [REDACTED] had been at Ft Meade working as an analyst when he suffered a fatal heart attack.

SG1I

3. (C) The monetary situation concerning SRI-I was discussed. It appears very likely that Dr. Puthoff and associates will be forced to take some form of administrative leave in the very near future if SRI-I does not receive a very firm indication of ~~the~~ forthcoming funds. It was noted that the 50K transferred by ACSI to FTD has not been forwarded to SRI-I as scheduled. [REDACTED] stated he would look into situation and try to get things rolling.

SG1J

4. (C) [REDACTED] informed the committee that representatives from CIA and NSA have indicated that their respective agencies might be interested in putting money into the program. All agreed that this would be a very welcomed move and that hopefully they will want to come involved right after current contract negotiations are finalized. Meanwhile [REDACTED] suggested, and the committee agreed, that representatives from CIA and NSA be invited to the meetings as observers.

SG1J

5. (S) The next order of business concerned the Statement of Work which the committee has been preparing for future contract efforts with SRI-I. I will only address those items which I feel are necessary to recall at a later date; however, in fact, there were numerous recommendations made concerning changing the Statement of Work. A final version of the Statement of Work will be available as soon as DIA can get it typed.

a. (U) Committee recommended that the Statement of Work only reflect a one (1) year contract and leave future working "up in the air."

b. LTC Watt voiced his objections to the practice of allowing SRI-I personnel being involved in operational intelligence problems. LTC Watt was very concerned about the security aspects of such actions. At worst, LTC Watt

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recommended that all requests for "quick reaction reports" (i.e., operational matters) be handled through the GF Committee rather than going directly to SRI-I. LTC Watt requested that each representative to the committee discuss this issue with their superiors and report their findings at the next meeting.

c. (C) MAJ Hay requested that the committee study the proposal of whether or not GRILL FLAME should become a compartmented project or should it remain just a "Secret/NOFORN" project. Responses should be phoned in to

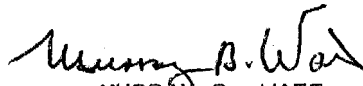
SG1J

d. (U) LTC Watt recommended that the committee prepare a statement for public release in case it is every needed. He recommended that the committee study the public release that the Army has prepared for their aspect of the program.

6. (U) It was agreed that DIA would be responsible for preparing minutes of all quarterly meetings.

7. (U) It was suggested by MAJ Partain, and seconded by LTC Watt, that the committee should come forward with a statement that recommends that R&D needs to be carried on and that such a proposal needs to be brought to the attention of the senior officials we all represent.

8. (U) The next meeting will be 28 Jan 81 and will be hosted by the Air Force. Further details will be released in the near future.



MURRAY B. WATT
LTC, MI
INSCOM GRILL FLAME
Project Manager

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MEMORANDUM FOR ADCSOPS-HUMINT

21 April 1982

SUBJECT: Advanced Individual Training for DET G Personnel (U)

1. (S/NOFORN) In response to needs identified by the OPS/TNG officer and the INSCOM Staff Psychologist, DET G will begin advanced individual training for selected remote viewing personnel with the Monroe Institute Gateway Voyage Program. This training will enhance a remote viewer's ability to physically relax and mentally concentrate during the remote viewing process. Improved target acquisition frequency and higher target resolution is an expected result.
2. (C/NOFORN) Initial training will be conducted at a seven day seminar (19-26 June) at the Monroe Institute of Applied Science (MIAS), Faber, VA. At MIAS, DET G personnel will be intermixed with members of the general public who attend the seminar.
3. (C/NOFORN) Funding for MIAS training will be from ICF in the amount of \$850.00 total for one individual. This amount represents the tuition fee which includes room and meals. Transportation will be by government automobile. Use of ICF precludes identification of GRILL FLAME personnel to the Army finance personnel normally involved in travel processing.
4. (S/NOFORN) DET G personnel will conduct a two day liaison TDY to MIAS before the training date to ensure proper accommodations and to introduce the remote viewer to the environment of his training.
5. (U) This action is not in contravention of AR 381-10. Request concurrence of above plan.

2 Incl

1. DF, LTC Hartzell
2. Gateway Program

ROBERT J. JACHIM

LTC, MI

GRILL FLAME Project Manager

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*DTG: 051630Z Jul 78*REVIEW ON *April 2002*

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GRILL FLAME

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IAGPA-F-SD

30 January 1984

MEMORANDUM THRU ADCSOPS-HUMINT, USAINSCOM
DCSOPS, USAINSCOM
C of S, USAINSCOM
DCG-S, USAINSCOM

FOR CG, USAINSCOM

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Project Report (U)

1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) At inclosure 1 is a copy of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Project Report, dated 19 October 1983. In keeping with Congressional directives, USAINSCOM terminated involvement with GRILL FLAME at the end of FY 82 while DIA completed the effort. It is recommended that this report be carefully read by all addressees as it documents a \$1.5 million, 3-year, US DoD/Intelligence Community effort in psychoenergetics. Attention is especially invited to page 10, intelligence potential and INSCOM involvement (tab A, incl 1), and page 19, report recommendations (tab B, incl 1).

2. (S/NOFORN) At inclosure 2 is a copy of the final draft of a report from an independent Scientific Evaluation Team. DIA assembled this team of scientists at the request of Congressman Boland. It is our understanding that these documents received a favorable indorsement from Secretary of Defense Weinberger. A copy of the final report will be obtained by this office, and, if substantially different from the attached final draft, will

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IAGPA-F-SD

30 January 1984

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Project Report (U)

be forwarded for your review. The following comments are provided by this office and are in reference to annotated portions of the team's evaluation and recommendations:

a. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The "investigators" referred to in the report are contractors who, over the years, have only responded to funded statements of work (tab C, incl 2). They were not tasked (funded) to investigate a "mechanistic basis" for coordinate remote viewing. In contradiction to the statement concerning "appraisal of other potentially successful methods," (tab C, incl 2), they were, in fact, funded to determine the relative effectiveness of various targeting procedures under the GRILL FLAME Program in 1982.

b. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The GRILL FLAME and CENTER LANE Projects both are "applications" oriented due to budgetary restrictions (prohibition against P6 funding in past years), mission orientation (USAINSCOM is not a R&D unit), and fiscal constraint (a "pure science" effort requires a multi-million dollar/multi-year commitment)(tab D, incl 2). We agree that there should be a "scientific research program" separate from our applications approach and we understand that a 5-year, ten plus million dollar program in basic research is under consideration at the present time.

2 Incl
as

BRIAN BUZBY
LTC, MI
Project Manager

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ACSI IPR - CENTER LANE INFORMATION PAPERS
23 February 1984

ARMY review(s) completed.

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ACSI IPR - CENTER LANE INFORMATION PAPERS
23 February 1984

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CENTER LANE Funding.....	D ✓
GRILL FLAME Evaluations.....	E ✓
CENTER LANE Personnel Selection Procedures.....	F ✓
CENTER LANE Training Programs.....	G ✓
CENTER LANE Historical Overview.....	H ✓

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
23 Feb 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Mission (U)

ISSUE: To provide the ACSI with information on the development of the CENTER LANE mission.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) CENTER LANE: A Special Access Program enhancing intelligence collection and OPSEC operations with psychoenergetics.
2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) MISSION (1978-1982): Establish a program to examine potential use of psychoenergetics for intelligence purposes with initial emphasis on remote viewing, specifically:
 - a. Establish remote viewing training programs utilizing specially selected INSCOM personnel.
 - b. Establish remote viewing intelligence collection techniques.
 - c. Establish a mechanism for responding to intelligence collection requirements so that data produced by remote viewing is quickly and efficiently used.

Comment: The philosophy behind this mission was to see if responsible, level headed, Army personnel could replicate remote viewing results reported by SRI International and other reputable labs in the greater accademic community.

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Mission (U)

3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) MISSION (1983-Present): Conduct a psychoenergetic intelligence collection and counterintelligence program, specifically:

a. Select and train qualified personnel in state-of-the-art psychoenergetic intelligence collection and counterintelligence techniques.

b. Conduct psychoenergetic intelligence collection and counterintelligence operations.

c. Expand operational capabilities and training beyond the confines of remote viewing into the fields of psychoenergetic communication and psychokenesis.

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IAGPA-F-SD
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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Operational Accomplishments (U)

ISSUE: (U) To provide the ACSI with statistical and narrative information on CENTER LANE operations.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Total number of projects from November 1981 to February 1984: 31
2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects rated by sponsor as having intelligence value: 17
3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects rated by sponsor as having no intelligence value: 3
4. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects reporting information not verifiable by the sponsor: 1
5. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects without evaluations from the sponsor: 3
6. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of ongoing projects: 7

(S/CL-3/NOFORN) Inclosed is a summary of the 31 projects listed by project number, task, and value of information obtained.

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Approval Procedures (U)

ISSUE: (U) To provide the ACSI with CENTER LANE approval history to include human use approval.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) Ultimate approval for the conduct of CENTER LANE activities within INSCOM rests with the Secretary of the Army. The Army General Counsel determined that the intelligence application of psychoenergetics constitutes human experimentation and, therefore, falls under the provisions of DoD Directive 5240.1-R. This paper will provide a summary of approval history of INSCOM's use of psychoenergetics to include DA Staff and human use procedures approval.

2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) In May 1978, the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI), Department of the Army (DA) accepted lead responsibility for GRILL FLAME activities within the DA. Effective 14 January 1981, by approval of the Under Secretary of the Army, INSCOM became the only active operational GRILL FLAME element in the Army. Program management for GRILL FLAME was transferred to Commander, INSCOM effective 11 February 1981, while OACSI, DAMI-ISH was designated the focal point for policy matters and interface at the national level. INSCOM's intelligence applications of psychoenergetics were conducted under the GRILL FLAME Program until 30 September 1982 when Congress directed that DoD psychoenergetic activities could not be conducted within the NFIP. With the approval and knowledge of OACSI, CG, INSCOM decided to continue the command's

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Approval Procedures (U)

psychoenergetic efforts under a new program nicknamed CENTER LANE. The effective implementation date of CENTER LANE was 3 December 1982. Overall responsibility for psychoenergetic activities within DoD resided with the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) from 1978 until 30 September 1982. DIA currently maintains an interest in the intelligence application of psychoenergetics. DIA has USDRE approval for the use of P-6 funds to continue psychoenergetic R&D efforts. Obligation to spend these funds is pending OACSI approval to allow them to be administered by the INSCOM CENTER LANE Project Manager. }

3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Human use has been an issue associated with CENTER LANE/GRILL FLAME activities since the program's inception. OACSI and DIA addressed the human use issue because the initial program management rested with OACSI and because DIA had overall DoD responsibility for the program. The following are key dates pertaining to human use issues:

a. 15 Feb 79 - Army General Counsel advised Project GRILL FLAME could be classified as one involving testing on human subjects. ✓

b. 2 Apr 79 - The Surgeon General's Human Subjects Research Review Board (HSRRB) determined that remote viewing protocols were technology transfer and phenomenology validation of the technology transfer rather than research or clinical investigation. } *

c. 11 Jan 80 - HSRRB determined that remote viewing efforts did involve human experimentation, and that human use procedures and directives had to be followed. INSCOM complied with HSRRB recommendations. ✓

d. 14 Jan 81 - Under Secretary of the Army approved continuation of GRILL FLAME activities UP Section 4, Procedure 18, DoD Directive 5240.1-R. Approval required because Army General Counsel determined that GRILL FLAME activities constituted experimentation on human subjects.

e. 17 Jul 81 - Army General Counsel recommended OACSI submit, at the beginning of each year for secretariat level review and approval, an inventory of all planned Army GRILL FLAME activity for the coming year.

f. 1 Feb 82 - Secretary of the Army approved continued Army participation in GRILL FLAME activities within INSCOM. Approval required to comply with Procedure 18, DoD Directive 5240.1-R.

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Approval Procedures (U)

g. 4 Feb 83 - OACSI notified the Secretary of the Army of cessation of GRILL FLAME activities per Congressional directive, and CG, INSCOM decision to conduct a similar program within S&IA programs. ✓

h. 1 Sep 83 - The Secretary of the Army approved Army continued participation in CENTER LANE activities within INSCOM with appropriate contractors in a cooperative effort with DIA. ✓

4. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) The INSCOM CENTER LANE Project currently complies with Procedure 13, DoD Directive 5240.1-R in the conduct of its operations. ✓

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Funding (U)

ISSUE: (U) To provide the ACSI with information on CENTER LANE funding for FY 79 through FY 84.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The total cost for INSCOM's use of psychoenergetics for intelligence purposes, less personnel salaries, for FYs 1979 through 1983 was \$703K. In 1979, the total cost to INSCOM was \$87K, \$75K of which went to SRI-International for orientation training. In 1980, INSCOM's costs for the project were only \$42K and there were no external contracts. In 1981, funding levels were increased to permit INSCOM to participate in the Joint Services GRILL FLAME Program with DIA. Of the \$201K spent in 1981, \$190K went to external contracts with SRI-International in support of the Joint Services Program. 1982 was the second and last year of INSCOM's support to the Joint Services Program due to congressional restrictions placed on the use of NFIP funds. Of the total \$245K costs for 1982, \$128K was spent in support of this Joint Services effort and \$99K spent on word processing equipment. The \$128K FY 1983 budget saw the beginning of the new coordinate remote viewing training at SRI-International at a cost of \$36K, expansion of advanced training under a consultant services agreement with Mr. Robert Monroe of the Monroe Institute of Applied Sciences, Faber, Virginia at a cost of \$24.4K and the expenditure of \$40K for additional word processing equipment.

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Funding (U)

2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) In FY 84 CENTER LANE received \$496.5K in P-6 funds through the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition) and \$235K INSCOM S&IA funds to continue the project's efforts. The P-6 funds are being used in these areas:

a. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Purchase of biomonitoring equipment to be used to determine physiological changes during the conduct of psychoenergetic tasks.

b. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Development of a state-of-the-art psychological screening/selection profile for use in identifying potential sources. Such a profile would identify personnel who may have some psychoenergetic talent or who could be trained to perform psychoenergetic functions. The profile will be used to assist in the recruitment of new sources.

c. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Determine the countermeasures potential of extremely low frequency (ELF) electromagnetic radiation. This effort will examine the possibility that certain as yet unidentified ELF radiations have a detrimental effect on mental states critical to psychoenergetic performance. This study may also provide information on ELF environments conducive to optimum psychoenergetic performance. The logical follow-on to this effort would be the development of local counter-countermeasures environments for CENTER LANE sources.

d. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Development of a new psychoenergetic technique for use in "search problems." Over the years sponsor agencies have asked for assistance in locating lost or missing equipment or personnel. Because this is not a conventional remote viewing task, there has been limited success at providing timely usable intelligence in these cases. That is not to say that information we provided was inaccurate, just that it was not directly usable to resolve the intelligence problem at hand. If in fact a new psychoenergetic "search problem" technique is developed, we would anticipate that source personnel will be trained in this technique because "search problems" continue to be priority tasks received by this office.

e. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Continuation of coordinate remote viewing training at enhanced levels for one source.

f. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Initiation of CRV training for four new source personnel. INSCOM awarded a contract to SRI-International on 15 November 1984 to perform work described in para 2b-e above. Biomonitoring equipment will be purchased as soon as it becomes available. The INSCOM S&IA money is used to pay for

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travel costs associated with our training programs, Project Manager's travel costs in performance of his COTR and management duties, and office administrative costs. As of 17 February 1984, CENTER LANE support costs for FY 84 have been \$16,983.18. The balance of the FY 84 S&IA money will be used for continuing travel costs and to purchase additional training programs for the three new personnel that are scheduled to be assigned to the project by 15 July 1984.

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SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Evaluations (U)

ISSUE: To Provide the ACSI with a summary of evaluations conducted on CENTER LANE

FACTS:

1. (S/NOFORN) In June 1979, Dr. LaBerge, then Under Secretary of the Army, suggested that a Scientific Evaluation Committee be appointed to review the Army's parapsychological activities. In early July 1979, Dr. Ruth Davis recommended that because of the special interest of the Secretary of Defense, that the Committee review the total DoD posture. The mission of the Committee, known as the "GRILL FLAME Scientific Evaluation Committee" was as follows:

a. To review the parapsychological research, investigations, and applications within DoD and the intelligence community.

b. To assess the validity of claims made for the alleged existence of the PSI phenomena; with particular emphasis on the experiments which were instituted to approach the "proof of principle."

c. To recommend a course of action for DoD in future parapsychological activities.

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SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Evaluations (U)

23 Feb 84

The Committee, chaired by Mr. Manfred Gale, published their report in December 1979. Among the recommendations made by the Committee was the following:

"Operationally-oriented RV activities aimed at determining the empirical value of RV to intelligence should continue."

2. (S/NOFORN) On 23 August 1982, Rep. Edward P. Boland, Chairman, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI), requested that a comprehensive report be prepared documenting the results of the DoD three year GRILL FLAME project and that it be submitted to the HPSCI not later than 15 October 1983. In response to this request, the Director, Scientific and Technical Intelligence, DIA, assembled an independent Scientific Evaluation Team. The Team was to produce a report that would:

a. Discuss the methodology and findings of the research effort to include all relevant statistical analyses on remote viewing trial applications.

b. Address appropriate recommendations for future research or operational applications of parapsychological phenomena. INSCOM has not received a final copy of the report, but did receive a copy of the final draft of the report. Although the Scientific Evaluation Team did not examine INSCOM'S operational program, the following extracts from their recommendations seem appropriate:

"The evidence shown to us is too impressive to dismiss as mere coincidence. Certain similarities between the SRI and Princeton results, obtained in very different circumstances by unrelated investigators, are particularly compelling."
"Exploration of the phenomenon should not be restricted to specific applications." "It is our conclusion that Dr. Puthoff's team (SRI International) warrants cautious continued fiscal support."

3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The Defense Intelligence Agency published the results of their three year, \$1.5 million psychoenergetic research effort on 19 October 1983. Significant is the recommendations that INSCOM'S unit that utilizes remote viewing to respond to operational requirements continue operations.

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Personnel Selection Procedures (U)

ISSUE. (U) To provide the ACSI with a history of CENTER LANE personnel selection procedures.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) In December 1978 and January 1979, 251 INSCOM personnel in the greater Baltimore/Washington, D.C. area were considered for participation in the INSCOM GRILL FLAME Project (IGFP). These 251 individuals were experienced in the intelligence disciplines of SIGINT, PHOTINT and HUMINT and represented more than 8 units/organizations within INSCOM. Of the 251 individuals considered, 117 were interviewed by IGFP management personnel under the guise of a "survey" to determine attitudes about the possible use of psychoenergetic phenomena (parapsychology) in the intelligence field. The large difference between number considered and number actually interviewed was due to the following elimination factors applied by IGFP personnel:

- a. Commander's evaluation
- b. Retainability - at least 20 months
- c. Health
- d. Not readily available (programmed TDY, schools, etc.)

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Personnel Selection Procedures (U)

During the selection process, IGFP management personnel were looking for individuals who were open minded, adventurous, above average intelligence, mature and stable, "artistic" in character and personality, successful, well thought of by self and co-workers, articulate, sensitive, and had an ability to "in-flow" data. These characteristics were provided by Stanford Research Institute (SRI) International, Menlo Park, CA. SRI-International personnel stated essentially that no definite profile had been established, but that their experience showed that successful subjects (remote viewers) normally possess some of these characteristics. During the interview phase of the selection process consideration was also given to individuals who related their own previous psychoenergetic experiences. Individuals who had objections to the military use of psychoenergetics were not considered for final selection for the IGFP. Additionally, individuals who displayed an unreasonable enthusiasm for psychoenergetics, occult fanatics and mystical zealots were not considered for final selection. Of the 117 individuals interviewed, 1 refused to talk about psychoenergetics at all, 3 thought that most of what they had heard was nonsense or trickery, 3 were opposed to the investigation of psychic phenomena on religious grounds, and 110 had favorable opinions towards psychoenergetics and the possible use of psychic phenomena in the military. With 94% of the people interviewed showing favorable attitudes for the IGFP, it was obvious that further screening was necessary to reduce this number to a manageable amount. IGFP screened the interviewees to ensure equal participation across the intelligence fields of SIGINT, PHOTINT and HUMINT, and after an extensive review of the interviews, 15 individuals were selected as prime candidates. However, it was the opinion of IGFP personnel that approximately 30-35 individuals possessed the requisite potentials desired for the IGFP.

2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) In early 1980, IGFP participants were tested by the INSCOM Command Psychologist in an attempt to determine a suitable profile by which further participants could be identified. The tests administered were:

- a. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory ✓
- b. Gordon Personal Profile Inventory ✓
- c. Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation-Behavior (FIRO-B) ✓
- d. California Psychological Inventory ✓

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Personnel Selection Procedures (U)

e. Edwards Personal Preference Schedule

f. Personal Orientation Inventory

For the most part, the group was emotionally stable with no marked trends. There did appear to be an interesting similarity in defensive style, a tending toward artistic, aesthetic, cultural interests, and an introversive style of emotional expression. From these test results, the Command Psychologist constructed a test known as the "INSCOM Factor Questionnaire" to be used with the Myers-Briggs type indicator and the 16 PF as initial screening tools in the selection of new project participants. Individuals who scored within parameters specified by the Command Psychologist then received personal interviews with the project management personnel. From those interviews and testing procedures, new project participants were selected. This selection process was implemented in mid 1980 and is in effect today.

3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) When the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering authorized the use of P-6 resources in 1983 to continue INSCOM capabilities in psychoenergetics, the ICLP Manager solicited a proposal from SRI-International for the development of a state-of-the-art psychological screening/selection profile for use in identifying potential sources. The profile will identify personnel who may have some psychoenergetic talent or who could be trained to perform psychoenergetic functions. The ICLP Manager awarded a contract to SRI-International for development of the profile on 15 November 1983. SRI-International will complete work on the profile by December 1984.

4. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) On 10 November 1983, CG, INSCOM authorized use of the Rapid Acquisition Personnel Training (RAPT) Seminar at Monroe Institute of Applied Sciences, Faber, Virginia as a screening and sensitizing tool for ICLP. For OPSEC reasons, RAPT is funded and administered by INSCOM CENTEX, but managed by the ICLP Manager.

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Training Programs (U)

ISSUE: (U) To provide the ACSI with informatin on CENTER LANE training programs from November 1981 through February 1984.

FACTS:

1 (S/CL-3/NOFORN) There are four ongoing training programs in support of CENTER LANE operations:

2. (U) Initial Orientation Training:

a. Purpose: To provide new source personnel with an introduction to training and collection procedures.

b. Location: Fort Meade, MD

c. Duration: 1 to 2 months.

d. Funding: Not Applicable

3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV) Training:

a. Purpose: To provide source personnel with the requisite skills necessary to perform collection and counterintelligence operations.

b. Location: SRI International in Menlo Park, CA and New York, NY

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Training Programs (U)

c. Duration: 12 to 18 months

d. Funding: FY 84 - \$118K P-6 covert funds (provided by USDRE through ASA (RDA) and DCSRDA)

4. (U) Operational Training:

a. Purpose: To integrate and expand acquired skills for operational requirements.

b. Location: Fort Meade, MD

c. Duration: Continuous

d. Funding: Not Applicable

5. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Advanced Training:

a. Purpose: To provide experienced sources with advanced individual training to meet operational requirements.

b. Location: Fort Meade, MD and Monroe Institute of Applied Sciences (MIAS), Faber, VA

c. Duration: Continuous

d. Funding: FY 83 - \$25K ICF

6. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) CENTER LANE presently has two contractors that provide training, but there are plans to continue screening the field for potentially valuable state-of-the-art technologies and alternate external contractors. Possible candidates include McDonald Douglas Astronautics Co., Huntington Beach, CA; Mind Science Foundation, San Antonio, TX; Eyring Research Foundation, Salt Lake City, UT; Electrical Engineering Dept., School of Engineering, Duke University, Durham, NC; and Lawrence Livermore Laboratories, Livermore, CA.

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Historical Overview

ISSUE: To provide the ACSI with historical information on
CENTER LANE activities.

FACTS:

At inclosure is a detailed chronology of events for INSCOM
CENTER LANE Project from 1977 to the present. An effort was
made to include all significant dates, but since this activity
is not the office of record for OACSI staff actions concerning
approvals, some key dates may have been deleted inadvertently.

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TAB H

CENTER LANE

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

NOVEMBER 1977 - FEBRUARY 1984

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HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

September 1977 - February 1984

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
SEP 77	GONDOLA WISH established.	Designed as an OPSEC support mission to mimic HOIS remote viewers to determine US vulnerability.
13 JUL 78	Establishment of GRILL FLAME.	ACSI directed all Army Parapsychology/Remote Viewing research, experiments, application, etc. be protected by unclassified nickname GRILL FLAME (TAB A).
OCT 78	ACSI tasked INSCOM to develop parapsychology program.	HQ INSCOM never received written tasking on this subject. The CG INSCOM and the ACSI had agreed upon the concept of Remote Viewing and the need for Army involvement in this area (TAB B).
27 OCT 78	MAJ Murray Watt appointed GRILL FLAME Project Manager.	
DEC 78-JAN 79	Selection of remote viewers and interviewers.	Of the 251 personnel considered for GRILL FLAME, 117 were interviewed and six individuals were actually selected for training.
15 FEB 79	Army General Counsel advised ACSI that GRILL FLAME constitutes human use.	
26 MAR 79	Surgeon General's Human Use Subjects Research Review Board concludes GRILL FLAME <u>not</u> human use.	Remote Viewing considered technology transfer rather than direct research.
APR 79	Beginning of orientation training at SRI-International.	Six INSCOM personnel begin training at SRI-International in Remote Viewing.
4 SEP 79	First operational Remote Viewing session took place.	A missing aircraft (A6E) was located within a 15 nautical mile radius of its downed location.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
20 NOV 79	Surgeon General's Human Subjects Research Review Board states Remote Viewing is human use.	Found that Remote Viewing did constitute human use and recommended more formal compliance with human use requirements.
16 JAN 80	Congressman Rose briefed.	
2 FEB 80	Dr. Spiro, Under Secretary of the Army, briefed.	
6 FEB 80	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> CIA briefed.	
5 MAR 80	Under Secretary of Defense, William Perry, issues restriction on use of P-6 funds.	Not appropriate for Army to fund technology programs aimed at scientific demonstration of parapsychology (TAB C).
SEP 80	First GRILL FLAME operative attends Gateway Training at Monroe Institute of Applied Sciences (MIAS).	
14 JAN 81	Under Secretary of the Army approved continuation of GRILL FLAME project.	TAB D
11 FEB 81	Program management for GRILL FLAME transferred to CG, INSCOM.	TAB E
16 APR 81	Congressman Rose briefed.	
16 JUL 81	Congressman Rose briefed on human use issue.	
17 JUL 81	The Honorable Delbert Spurlock, Army General Counsel recommends ACSI submit GRILL FLAME Charter to Secretary of the Army for review and approval in order to comply with DOD Reg 5240.1-R.	
OCT 81	LTC Robert Jachim assumes project manager duties.	
20 NOV 81	BG Odom, ACSI, DA briefed.	TAB F
1 FEB 82	Secretary of the Army approves continuation of GRILL FLAME activities during 1982.	TAB G

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
12 APR 82	Mr. Olin, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), briefed.	
4 MAY 82	Ms. Smiley, Staff Member, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI), briefed.	
29 JUN 82	Mr. Dyer, Ms. Shekmar, Mr. Rhodes, Staff Members, Senate Appropriations Committee (SAC), briefed.	
JULY 82	GRILL Flame personnel begin training at SRI-International in the new CRV method.	
5 AUG 82	LTG Faurer, Director NSA, briefed.	
29 SEP 82	Senator Pell briefed.	
1 OCT 82	NFIP funding terminated for project by Congressional directive.	Army GRILL FLAME collection operations cease (TAB H).
4 OCT 82	 CIA, briefed.	
3 DEC 82	CG INSCOM notifies ACSI DA that INSCOM will fund a psychoenergetics program out of hide by using S&IA funds, based on ACSI staff guidance. Project name changed to CENTER LANE.	TAB I
19 JAN 83	The Honorable Richard DeLauer, Under Secretary of Defense, signs memorandum allowing Program 6 resources to be used to maintain the current INSCOM CENTER LANE capability.	TAB J
1 MAR 83	Letter of Instruction signed establishing CENTER LANE as SSPD, 902d MI Group.	TAB K

SG11

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
14 MAR 83	Gen Wickham, Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, briefed.	
16 MAR 83	The Honorable Jay R. Sculley, Assistant Secretary of the Army for RD&A, briefed.	SG1A
31 MAR 83	The Honorable George Bush, Vice President of the United States, was briefed for thirty minutes concerning CENTER LANE related activities by DR. Vorona. DIA. Also present were Adm. Murphy, C/S, Mr. Gregg, Assistant to the Vice President, National Security Affairs, and LTC Fry, Military Assistant.	DIA and Army INSCOM efforts were reviewed and three INSCOM projects were used as examples: [redacted] [redacted] The briefing was well received and the Vice President was interested and impressed (TAB L).
28 APR 83	Senator Pell briefed.	SG1A
MAY 83	Gen Blanchard, Army Science Board, briefed by MG Stubblebine.	
MAY 83	[redacted] CIA, briefed by MG Stubblebine.	
20 May 83	The Honorable James Ambrose, Under Secretary of the Army, briefed by MG Stubblebine.	
13 JUN 83	The Honorable John Marsh, Secretary of the Army, briefed by MG Stubblebine.	
15 JUN 83	Secretary of the Army approves establishment of Special Access Program for CENTER LANE.	TAB M
7 JUL 83	Fred Atwater assumes duties as Acting Project Manager.	
19 JUL 83	Contract signed with Mr. Robert Monroe for "One-on-One" training of CENTER LANE operative at MIAS.	

SG11

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
15 AUG 83	LTC Brian Buzby assumes duties as Project Manager.	
1 SEP 83	Secretary of the Army approves continued participation in CENTER LANE activities within INSCOM.	TAB N
5 OCT 83	The Honorable John Marsh, Secretary of the Army, briefed.	Also in attendance: Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, The Honorable Delbert L. Spurlock, and The Special Assistant, Chief of Legislative Liaison, Mr. George L. Cary.
5 OCT 83	Senator Wallop, Chairman, Budget Subcommittee, SSCI, briefed.	
7 OCT 83	Staff Members of Congressional Committees on Intelligence, briefed.	Present were: Mr. Hall, SSCI, Ms. Smiley, HPSCI, and Mr. Giza, HPSCI.
8 OCT 83	Ms. Susan Crawford, Army General Counsel, briefed by MG Stubblebine.	
31 OCT 83-4 NOV 83	"One-on-One" training of CENTER LANE operative with Mr. Monroe (MIAS) begins.	
10 NOV 83	RAPT Training established.	
22 NOV 83	MG Rapmund, Commander, Medical R&D Command, briefed.	
23 NOV 83	MG Tate, Deputy Director, Ops and Admin, Defense Nuclear Agency, briefed.	
5 JAN 84	The Honorable John Marsh, Secretary of the Army, briefed.	MIAS discussed. LTG Brown, Director of the Army Staff in attendance.
15-27 JAN 84	Second Group begins training in CRV at SRI-International.	

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
19 JAN 84	LTC Bennett, Human Use Review Office, US Army Medical R&D Command, briefed.	
3 FEB 84	Honorable Delbert L. Spurlock, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, briefed by MG Stubblebine.	

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IAGPA-F-SD

30 January 1984

MEMORANDUM THRU ADCSOPS-HUMINT, USAINSCOM
DCSOPS, USAINSCOM
C of S, USAINSCOM
DCG-S, USAINSCOM

FOR CG, USAINSCOM

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Project Report (U)

1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) At inclosure 1 is a copy of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Project Report, dated 19 October 1983. In keeping with Congressional directives, USAINSCOM terminated involvement with GRILL FLAME at the end of FY 82 while DIA completed the effort. It is recommended that this report be carefully read by all addressees as it documents a \$1.5 million, 3-year, US DoD/Intelligence Community effort in psychoenergetics. Attention is especially invited to page 10, intelligence potential and INSCOM involvement (tab A, incl 1), and page 19, report recommendations (tab B, incl 1).

2. (S/NOFORN) At inclosure 2 is a copy of the final draft of a report from an independent Scientific Evaluation Team. DIA assembled this team of scientists at the request of Congressman Boland. It is our understanding that these documents received a favorable indorsement from Secretary of Defense Weinberger. A copy of the final report will be obtained by this office, and, if substantially different from the attached final draft, will

CENTER LANE WARNING NOTICE I
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IAGPA-F-SD

30 January 1984

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Project Report (U)

be forwarded for your review. The following comments are provided by this office and are in reference to annotated portions of the team's evaluation and recommendations:

a. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The "investigators" referred to in the report are contractors who, over the years, have only responded to funded statements of work (tab C, incl 2). They were not tasked (funded) to investigate a "mechanistic basis" for coordinate remote viewing. In contradiction to the statement concerning "appraisal of other potentially successful methods," (tab C, incl 2), they were, in fact, funded to determine the relative effectiveness of various targeting procedures under the GRILL FLAME Program in 1982.

b. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The GRILL FLAME and CENTER LANE Projects both are "applications" oriented due to budgetary restrictions (prohibition against P6 funding in past years), mission orientation (USAINSCOM is not a R&D unit), and fiscal constraint (a "pure science" effort requires a multi-million dollar/multi-year commitment)(tab D, incl 2). We agree that there should be a "scientific research program" separate from our applications approach and we understand that a 5-year, ten plus million dollar program in basic research is under consideration at the present time.

2 Incl
as

BRIAN BUZBY
LTC, MI
Project Manager

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
11 Apr 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Approval Procedures (U)

ISSUE: (U) To provide the DAIG Inspection Team with CENTER LANE approval history to include human use approval.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) Ultimate approval for the conduct of CENTER LANE activities within INSCOM rests with the Secretary of the Army. The Army General Counsel determined that the intelligence application of psychoenergetics constitutes human experimentation and, therefore, falls under the provisions of DoD Directive 5240.1-R. This paper will provide a summary of approval history of INSCOM's use of psychoenergetics to include DA Staff and human use procedures approval.

2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) In May 1978, the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI), Department of the Army (DA) accepted lead responsibility for GRILL FLAME activities within the DA. Effective 14 January 1981, by approval of the Under Secretary of the Army, INSCOM became the only active operational GRILL FLAME element in the Army. Program management for GRILL FLAME was transferred to Commander, INSCOM effective 11 February 1981, while OACSI, DAMI-ISH was designated the focal point for policy matters and interface at the national level. INSCOM's intelligence applications of psychoenergetics were conducted under the GRILL FLAME Program until 30 September 1982 when Congress directed that DoD psychoenergetic activities could not be conducted within the NFIP. With the approval and knowledge of OACSI, CG, INSCOM decided to continue the command's

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IAGPA-F-SD

11 Apr 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Approval Procedures (U)

psychoenergetic efforts under a new program nicknamed CENTER LANE. The effective implementation date of CENTER LANE was 3 December 1982. Overall responsibility for psychoenergetic activities within DoD resided with the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) from 1978 until 30 September 1982. DIA currently maintains an interest in the intelligence application of psychoenergetics. DIA has USDRE approval for the use of P-6 funds to continue psychoenergetic R&D efforts. Obligation to spend these funds is pending OACSI approval to allow them to be administered by the INSCOM CENTER LANE Project Manager.

3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Human use has been an issue associated with CENTER LANE/GRILL FLAME activities since the program's inception. OACSI and DIA addressed the human use issue because the initial program management rested with OACSI and because DIA had overall DoD responsibility for the program. The following are key dates pertaining to human use issues:

a. 15 Feb 79 - Army General Counsel advised Project GRILL FLAME could be classified as one involving testing on human subjects.

b. 2 Apr 79 - The Surgeon General's Human Subjects Research Review Board (HSRRB) determined that remote viewing protocols were technology transfer and phenomenology validation of the technology transfer rather than research or clinical investigation.

c. 11 Jan 80 - HSRRB determined that remote viewing efforts did involve human experimentation, and that human use procedures and directives had to be followed. INSCOM complied with HSRRB recommendations.

d. 14 Jan 81 - Under Secretary of the Army approved continuation of GRILL FLAME activities UP Section 4, Procedure 18, DoD Directive 5240.1-R. Approval required because Army General Counsel determined that GRILL FLAME activities constituted experimentation on human subjects.

e. 17 Jul 81 - Army General Counsel recommended OACSI submit, at the beginning of each year for secretariat level review and approval, an inventory of all planned Army GRILL FLAME activity for the coming year.

f. 1 Feb 82 - Secretary of the Army approved continued Army participation in GRILL FLAME activities within INSCOM. Approval required to comply with Procedure 18, DoD Directive 5240.1-R.

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11 Apr 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Approval Procedures (U)

g. 4 Feb 83 - OACSI notified the Secretary of the Army of cessation of GRILL FLAME activities per Congressional directive, and CG, INSCOM decision to conduct a similar program within S&IA programs.

h. 1 Sep 83 - The Secretary of the Army approved Army continued participation in CENTER LANE activities within INSCOM with appropriate contractors in a cooperative effort with DIA.

4. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) The INSCOM CENTER LANE Project currently complies with Procedure 13, DoD Directive 5240.1-R in the conduct of its operations.

LTC Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
11 Apr 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Operational Accomplishments (U)

ISSUE: (U) To provide the DAIG Inspection Team with statistical and narrative information on CENTER LANE operations.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Total number of projects
from November 1981 to February 1984: 31
2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects rated
by sponsor as having intelligence value: 17
3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects rated
by sponsor as having no intelligence value: 3
4. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects reporting
information not verifiable by the sponsor: 1
5. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects without
evaluations from the sponsor: 3
6. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of ongoing projects: 7

(S/CL-3/NOFORN) Inclosed is a summary of the 31 projects listed by project number, task, and value of information obtained.

LTC Brian Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
11 Apr 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Mission (U)

ISSUE: To provide the DAIG Inspection Team with information on the development of the CENTER LANE mission.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) CENTER LANE: A Special Access Program enhancing intelligence collection and OPSEC operations with psychoenergetics.
2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) MISSION (1978-1982): Establish a program to examine potential use of psychoenergetics for intelligence purposes with initial emphasis on remote viewing, specifically:
 - a. Establish remote viewing training programs utilizing specially selected INSCOM personnel.
 - b. Establish remote viewing intelligence collection techniques.
 - c. Establish a mechanism for responding to intelligence collection requirements so that data produced by remote viewing is quickly and efficiently used.

Comment: The philosophy behind this mission was to see if responsible, level headed, Army personnel could replicate remote viewing results reported by SRI International and other reputable labs in the greater academic community.

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Mission (U)

11 Apr 84

3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) MISSION (1983-Present): Conduct a psychoenergetic intelligence collection and counterintelligence program, specifically:

a. Select and train qualified personnel in state-of-the-art psychoenergetic intelligence collection and counterintelligence techniques.

b. Conduct psychoenergetic intelligence collection and counterintelligence operations.

c. Expand operational capabilities and training beyond the confines of remote viewing into the fields of psychoenergetic communication and psychokinesis.

LTC Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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DAIG INSPECTION TEAM - CENTER LANE INFORMATION PAPERS
11 April 1984

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CENTER LANE Historical Overview.....	H

DAS IPR - CENTER LANE INFORMATION PAPERS
1 March 1984

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DAS IPR - CENTER LANE INFORMATION PAPERS
1 March 1984

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
1 Mar 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Mission (U)

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Mission (U)

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LTC Buzby/AVN 923-2656

INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
1 Mar 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Approval Procedures (U)

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Approval Procedures (U)

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Approval Procedures (U)

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LTC Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
1 Mar 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Operational Accomplishments (U)

ISSUE: (U) To provide the DAS with statistical and narrative information on CENTER LANE operations.

FACTS:

- | | |
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(S/CL-3/NOFORN) Inclosed is a summary of the 31 projects listed by project number, task, and value of information obtained.

LTC Brian Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD

1 Mar 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Funding (U)

ISSUE: (U) To provide the DAS with information on CENTER LANE funding for FY 79 through FY 84.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The total cost for INSCOM's use of psychoenergetics for intelligence purposes, less personnel salaries for FYs 1979 through 1983 was \$703K. In 1979, the total cost to INSCOM was \$87K, \$75K of which went to SRI-International for orientation training. In 1980, INSCOM's costs for the project were only \$42K and there were no external contracts. In 1981, funding levels were increased to permit INSCOM to participate in the Joint Services GRILL FLAME Program with DIA. Of the \$201K spent in 1981, \$190K went to external contracts with SRI-International in support of the Joint Services Program. 1982 was the second and last year of INSCOM's support to the Joint Services Program due to congressional restrictions placed on the use of NFIP funds. Of the total \$245K costs for 1982, \$128K was spent in support of this joint Services effort and \$99K spent on word processing equipment. The \$128K FY 1983 budget saw the beginning of the new coordinate remote viewing training at SRI-International at a cost of \$36K, expansion of advanced training under a consultant services agreement with Mr. Robert Monroe of the Monroe Institute of Applied Sciences, Faber, Virginia at a cost of \$24.4K and the expenditure of \$40K for additional word processing equipment.

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1 Mar 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Funding (U)

2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) In FY 84 CENTER LANE received \$496.5K in P-6 funds through the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition) and \$235K INSCOM S&IA funds to continue the project's efforts. The P-6 funds are being used in these areas:

a. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Purchase of biomonitoring equipment to be used to determine physiological changes during the conduct of psychoenergetic tasks.

b. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Development of a state-of-the-art psychological screening/selection profile for use in identifying potential sources. Such a profile would identify personnel who may have some psychoenergetic talent or who could be trained to perform psychoenergetic functions. The profile will be used to assist in the recruitment of new sources.

c. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Determine the countermeasures potential of extremely low frequency (ELF) electromagnetic radiation. This effort will examine the possibility that certain as yet unidentified ELF radiations have a detrimental effect on mental states critical to psychoenergetic performance. This study may also provide information on ELF environments conducive to optimum psychoenergetic performance. The logical follow-on to this effort would be the development of local counter-countermeasures environments for CENTER LANE sources.

d. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Development of a new psychoenergetic technique for use in "search problems." Over the years sponsor agencies have asked for assistance in locating lost or mission equipment or personnel. Because this is not a conventional remote viewing task, we have had little success at providing timely usable intelligence in these cases. That's not to say that information we provided was inaccurate, just that it was not directly usable to resolve the intelligence problem at hand. If in fact a new psychoenergetic "search problem" technique is developed, we would anticipate that source personnel will be trained in this technique because "search problems" continue to be priority tasks received by this office.

e. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Continuation of coordinate remote viewing training at enhanced levels for one source.

f. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Initiation of CRV training for four new source personnel. INSCOM awarded a contract to SRI-International on 15 November 1984 to perform work described in para 2b-e above. Biomonitoring equipment will be purchased as soon as it

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IAGPA-F-SD

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Funding (U)

1 Mar 84

becomes available. The INSCOM S&IA money is used to pay for travel costs associated with our training programs, Project Manager's travel costs in performance of his COTR and management duties, and office administrative costs. As of 17 February 1984, CENTER LANE support costs for the FY 84 have been \$16,983.18. The balance of the FY 84 S&IA money will be used for continuing travel costs and to purchase additional training programs for the three new personnel that are scheduled to be assigned to the project by 15 July 1984.

LTC Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
1 Mar 84

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Evaluations

ISSUE: To Provide the DAS with a summary of evaluations conducted on CENTER LANE.

FACTS:

1. (S/NOFORN) In June 1979, Dr. LaBerge, then Under Secretary of the Army, suggested that a Scientific Evaluation Committee be appointed to review the Army's parapsychological activities. In early July 1979, Dr. Ruth Davis recommended that because of the special interest of the Secretary of Defense, that the Committee review the total DoD posture. The mission of the Committee, known as the "GRILL FLAME Scientific Evaluation Committee" was as follows:

a. To review the parapsychological research, investigations, and applications within DoD and the intelligence community.

b. To assess the validity of claims made for the alleged existence of the PSI phenomena; with particular emphasis on the experiments which were instituted to approach the "proof of principle."

c. To recommend a course of action for DoD in future parapsychological activities.

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IAGFA-F-SD
SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Evaluations

1 Mar 84

The Committee, chaired by Mr. Manfred Gale, published their report in December 1979. Among the recommendations made by the Committee was the following:

"Operationally-oriented RV activities aimed at determining the empirical value of RV to intelligence should continue."

2. (S/NOFORN) On 23 August 1982, Rep. Edward P. Boland, Chairman, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI), requested that a comprehensive report be prepared documenting the results of the DoD three year GRILL FLAME project and that it be submitted to the HPSCI not later than 15 October 1983. In response to this request, the Director, Scientific and Technical Intelligence, DIA, assembled an independent Scientific Evaluation Team. The Team was to produce a report that would:

a. Discuss the methodology and findings of the research effort to include all relevant statistical analyses on remote viewing trial applications.

b. Address appropriate recommendations for future research or operational applications of parapsychological phenomena. INSCOM has not received a final copy of the report, but did receive a copy of the final draft of the report. Although the Scientific Evaluation Team did not examine INSCOM'S operational program, the following extracts from their recommendations seem appropriate:

"The evidence shown to us is too impressive to dismiss as mere coincidence. Certain similarities between the SRI and Princeton results, obtained in very different circumstances by unrelated investigators, are particularly compelling."
"Exploration of the phenomenon should not be restricted to specific applications." "It is our conclusion that Dr. Puthoff's team (SRI International) warrants cautious continued fiscal support."

3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The Defense Intelligence Agency published the results of their three year, \$1.5 million psychoenergetic research effort on 19 October 1983. Significant is the recommendations that INSCOM'S unit that utilizes remote viewing to respond to operational requirements continue operations.

LTC Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
1 Mar 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Personnel Selection Procedures (U)

ISSUE. (U) To provide the DAS with a history of CENTER LANE personnel selection procedures.

FACTS:

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- a. Commander's evaluation
- b. Retainability - at least 20 months
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WARNING NOTICE: CENTER LANE SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM

RESTRICT DISSEMINATION TO THOSE WITH VERIFIED ACCESS

TO CATEGORY THREE (3)

SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

CLASSIFIED BY: CDR, INSCOM
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

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IAGPA-F-SD

1 Mar 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Personnel Selection Procedures (U)

During the selection process, IGFP management personnel were looking for individuals who were open minded, adventurous, above average intelligence, mature and stable, "artistic" in character and personality, successful, well thought of by self and co-workers, articulate, sensitive, and had an ability to "in-flow" data. These characteristics were provided by Stanford Research Institute (SRI) International, Menlo Park, CA. SRI-International personnel stated essentially that no definite profile had been established, but that their experience showed that successful subjects (remote viewers) normally possess some of these characteristics. During the interview phase of the selection process consideration was also given to individuals who related their own previous psychoenergetic experiences. Individuals who had objections to the military use of psychoenergetics were not considered for final selection for the IGFP. Additionally, individuals who displayed an unreasonable enthusiasm for psychoenergetics, occult fanatics and mystical zealots were not considered for final selection. Of the 117 individuals interviewed, 1 refused to talk about psychoenergetics at all, 3 thought that most of what they had heard was nonsense or trickery, 3 were opposed to the investigation of psychic phenomena on religious grounds, and 110 had favorable opinions towards psychoenergetics and the possible use of psychic phenomena in the military. With 94% of the people interviewed showing favorable attitudes for the IGFP, it was obvious that further screening was necessary to reduce this number to a manageable amount. IGFP screened the interviewees to ensure equal participation across the intelligence fields of SIGINT, PHOTINT and HUMINT, and after an extensive review of the interviews, 15 individuals were selected as prime candidates. However, it was the opinion of IGFP personnel that approximately 30-35 individuals possessed the requisite potentials desired for the IGFP.

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- a. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
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IAGPA-F-SD

1 Mar 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Personnel Selection Procedures (U)

e. Edwards Personal Preference Schedule

f. Personal Orientation Inventory

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3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) When the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering authorized the use of P-6 resources in 1983 to continue INSCOM capabilities in psychoenergetics, the INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP) Manager solicited a proposal from SRI-International for the development of a state-of-the-art psychological screening/selection profile for use in identifying potential sources. The profile will identify personnel who may have some psychoenergetic talent or who could be trained to perform psychoenergetic functions. The ICLP Manager awarded a contract to SRI-International for development of the profile on 15 November 1983. SRI-International will complete work on the profile by December 1984.

4. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) On 10 November 1983, CG, INSCOM authorized use of the Rapid Acquisition Personnel Training (RAPT) Seminar at Monroe Institute of Applied Sciences, Faber, Virginia as a screening and sensitizing tool for ICLP. For OPSEC reasons, RAPT is funded and administered by INSCOM CENTEX, but managed by the ICLP Manager.

LTC Buzby/AVN 923-2656

INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
1 Mar 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Training Programs (U)

ISSUE: (U) To provide the DAS with information on CENTER LANE training programs from November 1981 through February 1984.

FACTS:

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2. (U) Initial Orientation Training:

a. Purpose: To provide new source personnel with an introduction to training and collection procedures.

b. Location: Fort Meade, MD

c. Duration: 1 to 2 months.

d. Funding: Not Applicable

3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV) Training:

a. Purpose: To provide source personnel with the requisite skills necessary to perform collection and counterintelligence operations.

b. Location: SRI International in Menlo Park, CA and New York, NY

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TO CATEGORY THREE (3)

SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

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IAGPA-F-SD

1 Mar 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Training Programs (U)

c. Duration: 12 to 18 months

d. Funding: FY 84 - \$118K P-6 covert funds (provided by USDRE through ASA (RDA) and DCSRDA)

4. (U) Operational Training:

a. Purpose: To integrate and expand acquired skills for operational requirements.

b. Location: Fort Meade, MD

c. Duration: Continuous

d. Funding: Not Applicable

5. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Advanced Training:

a. Purpose: To provide experienced sources with advanced individual training to meet operational requirements.

b. Location: Fort Meade, MD and Monroe Institute of Applied Sciences (MIAS), Faber, VA

c. Duration: Continuous

d. Funding: FY 83 - \$25K ICF

6. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) CENTER LANE presently has two contractors that provide training, but there are plans to continue screening the field for potentially valuable state-of-the-art technologies and alternate external contractors. Possible candidates include McDonald Douglas Astronautics Co., Huntington Beach, CA; Mind Science Foundation, San Antonio, TX; Eyring Research Foundation, Salt Lake City, UT; Electrical Engineering Dept., School of Engineering, Duke University, Durham, NC; and Lawrence Livermore Laboratories, Livermore, CA.

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INFORMATION PAPER

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FACTS:

At inclosure is a detailed chronology of events for INSCOM
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SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F--SD
23 Feb 84

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Evaluations (U)

ISSUE: To Provide the ACSI with a summary of evaluations conducted on CENTER LANE

FACTS:

1. (S/NOFORN) In June 1979, Dr. LaBerge, then Under Secretary of the Army, suggested that a Scientific Evaluation Committee be appointed to review the Army's parapsychological activities. In early July 1979, Dr. Ruth Davis recommended that because of the special interest of the Secretary of Defense, that the Committee review the total DoD posture. The mission of the Committee, known as the "GRILL FLAME Scientific Evaluation Committee" was as follows:

a. To review the parapsychological research, investigations, and applications within DoD and the intelligence community.

b. To assess the validity of claims made for the alleged existence of the PSI phenomena; with particular emphasis on the experiments which were instituted to approach the "proof of principle."

c. To recommend a course of action for DoD in future parapsychological activities.

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IAGPA-F-SD

23 Feb 84

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Evaluations (U)

The Committee, chaired by Mr. Manfred Gale, published their report in December 1979. Among the recommendations made by the Committee was the following:

"Operationally-oriented RV activities aimed at determining the empirical value of RV to intelligence should continue."

2. (S/NOFORN) On 23 August 1982, Rep. Edward P. Boland, Chairman, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI), requested that a comprehensive report be prepared documenting the results of the DoD three year GRILL FLAME project and that it be submitted to the HPSCI not later than 15 October 1983. In response to this request, the Director, Scientific and Technical Intelligence, DIA, assembled an independent Scientific Evaluation Team. The Team was to produce a report that would:

a. Discuss the methodology and findings of the research effort to include all relevant statistical analyses on remote viewing trial applications.

b. Address appropriate recommendations for future research or operational applications of parapsychological phenomena. INSCOM has not received a final copy of the report, but did receive a copy of the final draft of the report. Although the Scientific Evaluation Team did not examine INSCOM'S operational program, the following extracts from their recommendations seem appropriate:

"The evidence shown to us is too impressive to dismiss as mere coincidence. Certain similarities between the SRI and Princeton results, obtained in very different circumstances by unrelated investigators, are particularly compelling."

"Exploration of the phenomenon should not be restricted to specific applications." "It is our conclusion that Dr. Puthoff's team (SRI International) warrants cautious continued fiscal support."

3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The Defense Intelligence Agency published the results of their three year, \$1.5 million psychoenergetic research effort on 19 October 1983. Significant is the recommendations that INSCOM'S unit that utilizes remote viewing to respond to operational requirements continue operations.

LTC Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
23 Feb 84

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IAGPA-F-SD

23 Feb 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Personnel Selection Procedures (U)

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F--SD
23 Feb 84

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CLASSIFIED BY: CG, INSCOM
DECL: OADR

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IAGPA-F-SD

23 Feb 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Training Programs (U)

- c. Duration: 12 to 18 months
- d. Funding: FY 84 - \$118K P-6 covert funds (provided by USDRE through ASA (RDA) and DCSRDA)
- 4. (U) Operational Training:
 - a. Purpose: To integrate and expand acquired skills for operational requirements.
 - b. Location: Fort Meade, MD
 - c. Duration: Continuous
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 - a. Purpose: To provide experienced sources with advanced individual training to meet operational requirements.
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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
23 February 1984

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Historical Overview

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FACTS:

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DECLASSIFIED BY: [REDACTED]
DATE: [REDACTED]
CLASSIFIED BY: [REDACTED]

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
11 Apr 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Historical Overview

ISSUE: To provide the DAIG Inspection Team with historical information on CENTER LANE activities.

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INFORMATION PAPER

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IAGPA-F-SD

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Funding (U)

11 Apr 84

becomes available. The INSCOM S&IA money is used to pay for travel costs associated with our training programs, Project Manager's travel costs in performance of his COTR and management duties, and office administrative costs. As of 17 February 1984, CENTER LANE support costs for the FY 84 have been \$16,983.18. The balance of the FY 84 S&IA money will be used for continuing travel costs and to purchase additional training programs for the three new personnel that are scheduled to be assigned to the project by 15 July 1984.

LTC Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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I AM LTC BUZBY, PROJECT MANAGER FOR INSCOM PROJECT CENTER LANE. I WOULD LIKE TO INTRODUCE YOU TO MY OPERATIONS OFFICER, FRED ATWATER. THE PURPOSE OF THIS BRIEFING IS TO ORIENT YOU TO A UNIQUE INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION PROJECT THAT USES THE CENTER LANE TECHNIQUE. I WILL DISCUSS THE PROGRAM'S HISTORY, RESOURCES, TRAINING, OPERATIONS, AND OUR PLANS FOR THE FUTURE. FOLLOWING THE BRIEFING, I WOULD LIKE TO GIVE YOU A TOUR OF OUR OPERATIONAL BUILDING. THE OVERALL CLASSIFICATION OF THE BRIEFING IS SECRET, CENTER LANE LEVEL 4.

CENTER LANE IS A REGISTERED DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM. THAT STATUS AND THE SENSITIVITY OF THE CENTER LANE MISSION REQUIRE US TO ADHERE TO STRICT SECURITY PROCEDURES. AS PART OF THOSE PROCEDURES, WE ASK ALL PERSONNEL WHO RECEIVE A CENTER LANE BRIEFING TO COMPLETE A SECURITY BRIEFING CERTIFICATE THAT ACKNOWLEDGES AN ACCEPTANCE OF THE SENSITIVITY OF CENTER LANE INFORMATION.

(CHART 1) SIR, THE INSCOM CENTER LANE PROJECT INVOLVES THE USE OF PSYCHOENERGETICS FOR INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES. PSYCHOENERGETICS ARE THE PROCESSES BY WHICH AN INDIVIDUAL MAY PSYCHICALLY INTERACT WITH OBJECTS, LOCATIONS, ORGANISMS OR EVENTS. THIS INCLUDES SUCH DISCIPLINES AS PSYCHOKINESIS, REMOTE VIEWING, AND REMOTE COMMUNICATIONS.

ARMY review(s) completed.

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OUR MISSION IS AS DEPICTED ON THIS CHART:

CONDUCT INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS UTILIZING ALL PSYCHOENERGETIC PROCESSES APPLICABLE.

TRAIN SELECTED PERSONNEL IN STATE-OF-THE-ART PSYCHOENERGETIC INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE TECHNIQUES.

EXPAND OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES AND TRAINING BEYOND THE CONFINES OF INFORMATION COLLECTION INTO THE FIELDS OF PSYCHOENERGETIC COMMUNICATION AND PSYCHOKINESIS.

IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND AND APPRECIATE CENTER LANE ACTIVITIES, IT IS NECESSARY TO DISCUSS OUR HISTORY.

(CHART BLANK?) SINCE 1972, THE US GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN EXAMINING POTENTIAL USES OF PSYCHOENERGETICS. IN THE EARLY 1970'S SERIOUS CONSIDERATION FOR PSYCHOENERGETICS, PRIMARILY IN THE FORM OF REMOTE VIEWING AS AN INTELLIGENCE GATHERING TOOL, RECEIVED GREAT IMPETUS FROM WHAT CAN ONLY BE DESCRIBED AS ASTOUNDING SUCCESSES IN REMOTE VIEWING RESEARCH BY TWO LASER PHYSICISTS AT SRI INTERNATIONAL IN MENLO PARK, CALIFORNIA. REMOTE VIEWING IS AN SRI INTERNATIONAL COINED TERM WHICH IS DEFINED AS THE

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ACQUISITION AND DESCRIPTION BY MENTAL MEANS, OF INFORMATION
BLOCKED FROM ORDINARY PERCEPTION BY DISTANCE, SHIELDING OR
TIME. USING SEVERAL APPARENTLY GIFTED PSYCHIC SUBJECTS, THE
SCIENTISTS CONDUCTED A REVIEW OF CIA-SPONSORED TESTS. MUCH
DETAILED, ACCURATE INFORMATION, SOME OF IT PREVIOUSLY
UNREPORTED, WAS PROVIDED ABOUT A SECRET NSA FACILITY, THE SOVIET
R&D FACILITY IN SEMIPALITINSK (SEMI-POLY-TINSK), GUERRILLA
TRAINING BASES IN LIBYA, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] BECAUSE OF THESE ORIGINAL TESTS,
THE LAST DECADE OF WORK CENTERED ON REMOTE VIEWING. SINCE THOSE
ORIGINAL TESTS, THE CIA SUSPENDED THEIR ACTIVE ROLE IN
PSYCHOENERGETIC ACTIVITIES FOR "POLITICAL" REASONS, BUT HAVE
CONTINUED TO MAINTAIN A HIGH STATE OF INTEREST IN ALL ON-GOING
WORK BECAUSE OF OBVIOUS DEFENSE APPLICATIONS. DURING THE SAME
TIME FRAME, THE MILITARY SERVICES AND DIA HAVE, AT ONE TIME OR
ANOTHER, BEEN INVOLVED IN NUMEROUS PSYCHOENERGETICS TESTS, MOST
OF THEM APPLICATIONS-ORIENTED.

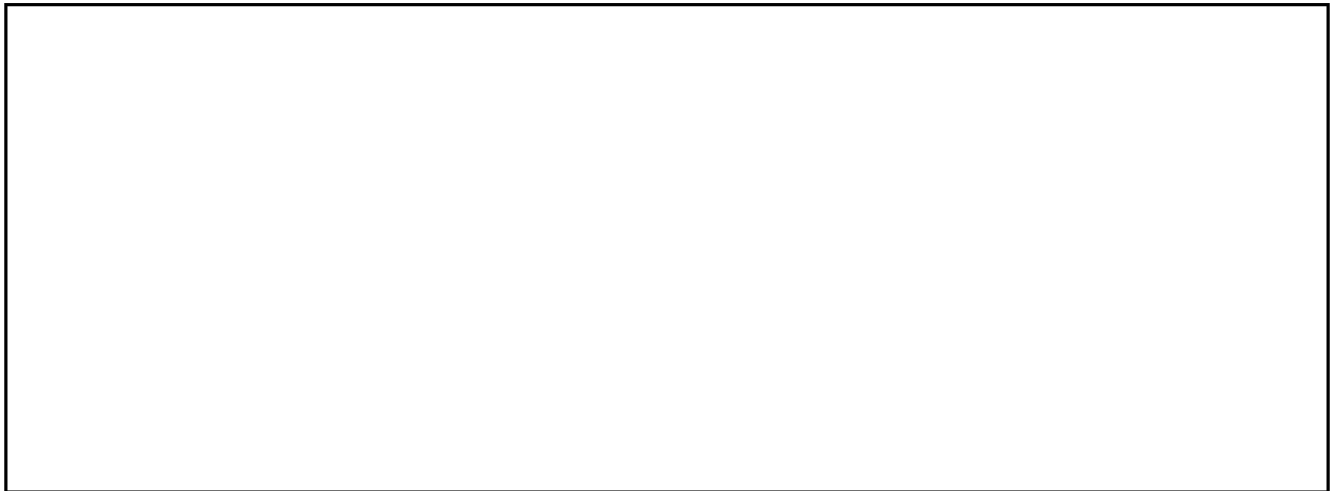
THE US ARMY'S INTEREST IN PSYCHOENERGETICS GOES BACK TO 1972,
WHEN THE SURGEON GENERAL THROUGH THE MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE
INFORMATION AGENCY (MIIA), TOGETHER WITH DIA, PUBLISHED STUDIES
OF SOVIET BLOCK WORK. IN 1976, THE MISSILE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
(MIA) INFORMALLY EXPRESSED INTEREST IN US REPLICATION OF CLAIMED
SOVIET EXPERIMENTS IN PSYCHOKINESIS. SRI DEVELOPED A SMALL

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PROGRAM FOR THEM AND IN AUGUST 1977, MIA AWARDED SRI AN \$80K ONE-YEAR R&D CONTRACT. DURING THE SAME TIME, ANOTHER DARCOM AGENCY, THE ARMY MATERIAL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AGENCY WAS INVOLVED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF REMOTE VIEWING CONCEPTS WITH SRI. THESE EFFORTS CONTINUED THROUGH FY 1980. IN MARCH 1980, WILLIAM J. PERRY, THEN UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING, ORDERED CURTAILMENT OF ALL P6 MONIES SUPPORTING THE PROGRAM, BUT POSED NO OBJECTION TO CONTINUANCE OF NON-R&D INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS EFFORTS. THIS ACTION EVENTUALLY CAUSED DARCOM TO CEASE ALL ACTIVITY.

(CHART CHANGE) THE US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND'S INVOLVEMENT WITH PSYCHOENERGETICS BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER 1977. AT THAT TIME, AN INSCOM ELEMENT IMPLEMENTED THE GONDOLA WISH PROGRAM WHICH WAS DESIGNED TO INTEGRATE THE SOVIET AND EAST EUROPEAN PSYCHOENERGETIC INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION THREAT INTO THE ALL-SOURCE OPERATIONS SECURITY (OPSEC) SUPPORT SCENARIO.



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RETURNING TO INSCOM'S INVOLVEMENT, BY SUMMER OF 1978, THE ACSI CONCLUDED THERE WAS SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO WARRANT THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM TO EXPLORE MILITARY APPLICATIONS OF PSYCHOENERGETICS. HE CANCELLED THE GONDOLA WISH EFFORT, PLACED A COMPLETE SECURITY ENVELOPE OVER ARMY'S INTEREST IN PSYCHOENERGETICS, AND IMPLEMENTED A NEW PROGRAM DIRECTED TOWARDS INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION USING REMOTE VIEWING. THE NEW EFFORT WAS GIVEN THE UNCLASSIFIED NICKNAME GRILL FLAME. IN OCTOBER 1978, ACSI TASKED INSCOM TO ESTABLISH A PROGRAM USING PSYCHOENERGETICS FOR INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS UTILIZING REMOTE VIEWING. BY SPRING 1979, PROJECT PERSONNEL HAD BEEN SELECTED AND TRAINING INITIATED. THE MARCH 1980 PERRY MEMORANDUM WITHDREW THE PROGRAM 6 MONIES SUPPORTING PSYCHOENERGETIC R&D EFFORTS, BUT IT DID NOT PUT US OUT OF BUSINESS. IN 1981, THE ACSI TRANSFERRED TOTAL MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PROJECT TO INSCOM. ALSO IN 1981, A JOINT SERVICES GRILL FLAME COMMITTEE, CONSISTING OF DIA, THE AIR FORCE AND ARMY WAS FORMED. THE NAVY EXPRESSED NO INTEREST IN PARTICIPATING IN ANY DISCUSSIONS, AND LATER THE AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF DIRECTED THAT THE AIR FORCE WITHDRAW FROM THE COMMITTEE AND ALL PSYCHOENERGETIC PROGRAMS. THIS JOINT SERVICES EFFORT WAS FORMED

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TO IMPLEMENT A 3-YEAR COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM DESIGNED TO DETERMINE THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS AND USEFULNESS OF PSYCHOENERGETICS, AND ASSESS THE THREAT THESE PHENOMENA POSED TO NATIONAL SECURITY. WITHIN THIS JOINT SERVICES PROGRAM, THE ROLES OF DIA AND ARMY WERE DISTINCT. DIA WAS R&D ORIENTED AND INSCOM'S GRILL FLAME PROJECT WAS TO USE REMOTE VIEWING AS AN OPERATIONAL TECHNIQUE TO COLLECT INTELLIGENCE AND TO DETERMINE IF REMOTE VIEWING COULD BE LEARNED BY PROFESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL WHO WERE NOT "ESTABLISHED PSYCHICS." INSCOM PARTICIPATED IN THIS JOINT SERVICES EFFORT UNTIL THE END OF FY 82 WHEN THE BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE (SENATOR WALLOP) CURTAILED ALL PSYCHOENERGETIC OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY THE ARMY IN THE NATIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (NFIP). THE CONGRESSIONAL CONFEREES AGREED, HOWEVER, TO LET DIA COMPLETE THE THIRD YEAR OF THEIR EFFORT AND DIRECTED THAT FUTURE FUNDING -- IF ANY -- OF THIS PSYCHOENERGETIC ACTIVITY BE BUDGETED OUTSIDE THE NFIP. SO IN THE FALL OF 1982, IN KEEPING WITH THESE CONGRESSIONAL DESIRES AND WISHING TO MAINTAIN THE MOMENTUM OF EFFORT ALREADY ESTABLISHED, THE CG, INSCOM DECIDED TO CONTINUE INSCOM'S PROJECT AND PROVIDE FUNDING WITH SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES (S&IA) MONIES. INSCOM TERMINATED FORMAL INVOLVEMENT WITH GRILL FLAME AT THE END OF FY 82, AND CONTINUED ITS EFFORTS UNDER A PROVISIONAL SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM NICKNAMED CENTER LANE. AS A POINT OF INTEREST, DIA COMPLETED THEIR PROGRAM AT THE END OF FY

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83. THEY HAVE RECEIVED P-6 FUNDS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$600K, AND WILL CONTRACT WITH SRI-INTERNATIONAL IN THE NEAR FUTURE FOR ADDITIONAL PSYCHOENERGETICS R&D THAT WILL EXTEND INTO FY 85.

THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT'S HISTORY, THE SUBJECT OF WHETHER OR NOT PSYCHOENERGETICS CONSTITUTES HUMAN USE HAS ALWAYS BEEN AN ISSUE.

(CHART CHANGE) IN FEBRUARY 1979, THE ARMY GENERAL COUNSEL DETERMINED THAT GRILL FLAME ACTIVITIES INVOLVED TESTING ON HUMAN SUBJECTS, AND RECOMMENDED THAT FURTHER ACTION BE TAKEN TO COMPLY WITH ARMY GUIDELINES ON HUMAN SUBJECT TESTING. IN MARCH 1979, THE SURGEON GENERAL'S HUMAN SUBJECTS RESEARCH REVIEW BOARD REVIEWED THE GRILL FLAME PROTOCOL AND CONCLUDED THAT IT REPRESENTED TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND VALIDATION OF THE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, RATHER THAN RESEARCH OR CLINICAL INVESTIGATION. AS SUCH, GRILL FLAME ACTIVITIES DID NOT REQUIRE APPROVAL FOR HUMAN USE. HOWEVER, THE BOARD EXPRESSED CONCERNS THAT FUTURE ARMY FOLLOW-ON WORK MIGHT BE CLASSIFIED AS RESEARCH, AND PLANS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED TO ESTABLISH CREDIBLE HUMAN USE REVIEW PROCEDURES TO OVERSEE GRILL FLAME ACTIVITIES. IN APRIL 1979, ARMY GENERAL COUNSEL DETERMINED THAT THE ARMY COULD CONTINUE/PROCEED WITH GRILL FLAME ACTIVITIES AS LONG AS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE GUIDELINES WERE FOLLOWED AND OTHER APPROPRIATE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TAKEN. IN NOVEMBER 1979, AFTER REVIEW OF REVISED PROTOCOLS, IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT GRILL

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FLAME ACTIVITIES DID CONSTITUTE HUMAN USE. SUBSEQUENTLY, IN APRIL 1980, THE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE ARMY APPROVED THE CONTINUATION OF GRILL FLAME ACTIVITIES. IN OCTOBER 1980, THE DoD, DIA, AND ARMY GENERAL COUNSEL JOINTLY AGREED THAT IT WOULD BE PRUDENT TO OBTAIN WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TO CONDUCT GRILL FLAME ACTIVITIES. ACSI, DA CONCURRENTLY INITIATED ACTION TO OBTAIN SECRETARY OF THE ARMY APPROVAL TO CONDUCT GRILL FLAME ACTIVITIES. SINCE THEN SECRETARY OR UNDER SECRETARY OF THE ARMY APPROVAL FOR GRILL FLAME/ICLP ACTIVITIES HAS BEEN GRANTED ON 14 JANUARY 1981, 1 FEBRUARY 1982, AND 1 SEPTEMBER 1983. APPROVALS ARE GENERALLY VALID FOR ONE YEAR. THE CENTER LANE PROGRAM IS NOW REVIEWED BY THE INSCOM HUMAN TECHNOLOGY REVIEW BOARD, WHICH WILL ALLOW THE COMMAND TO INITIATE ACTION TO OBTAIN SECRETARIAL APPROVAL FOR CONTINUATION OF THE PROGRAM. WE BRIEFED THE BOARD ON 6 JUNE 1984.

NEXT I WANT TO PROVIDE YOU WITH AN OVERVIEW OF INSCOM'S OPERATIONAL EFFORTS OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS. FOR THE SAKE OF CLARITY, I NEED TO EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WHAT WE DESIGNATE A PROJECT, AND AN OPERATIONAL MISSION. A PROJECT, A FEW OF WHICH WILL BE DISCUSSED LATER, MAY CONSIST OF ONE OR SEVERAL MISSIONS. IT IS A SPECIFIC INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION REQUIREMENT OF AN AGENCY, AND AS IN TRADITIONAL COLLECTION SYSTEMS, A PROJECT MAY REQUIRE SEVERAL ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF

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INFORMATION (EEI) TO SATISFY A COLLECTION REQUIREMENT. "MISSIONS" ARE CONDUCTED TO ACQUIRE INTELLIGENCE INDICATORS PERTAINING TO EEI. (CHART ON) DURING 1979, WE CONDUCTED 79 OPERATIONAL MISSIONS, 43 OF WHICH WERE DEDICATED TO ASSISTING THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY DURING THE IRANIAN HOSTAGE CRISIS PROJECT. DURING 1980, AFTER WE ACQUIRED OPERATIONAL EXPERIENCE, OUR OWN SEPARATE FACILITIES, AND INCREASED MANPOWER, WE WERE ABLE TO INCREASE OUR PRODUCTION TO 386 OPERATIONAL MISSIONS, 154 OF WHICH WERE STILL DEDICATED TO IRAN. PERSONNEL LOSSES SUBSEQUENTLY RESULTED IN A SHARP DECLINE OF OPERATIONAL MISSIONS. OVERALL, IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS WE CONDUCTED OVER 760 OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION MISSIONS.

BECAUSE OF THE TURMOIL THAT HISTORICALLY HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECT, WE HAVE NOT HAD A STABLE PERSONNEL SITUATION. (CHART CHANGE) IN 1979, CG INSCOM FORMED A TASK FORCE CONSISTING OF 5 PERSONNEL; A PROJECT MANAGER, AN OPERATIONS/TRAINING OFFICER, A SECRETARY, AND TWO SOURCES (RVERS). IN 1980, TWO ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL PERSONNEL WERE ASSIGNED. BY 1980, TWO ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL PERSONNEL WERE ASSIGNED. BY 1981, WE WERE READY TO EXPAND AND RECRUITED 2 NEW PERSONNEL FOR TRAINING IN THE PROJECT. BUT BY THE END OF 1981, PCS MOVES SEVERELY HAMPERED OUR OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY. HAVING BEEN DENIED NFIP FUNDING AND, THEREFORE, A TDA UNDER THE GDIP BY CONGRESSIONAL ACTION, CG, INSCOM HAS PROVIDED OUT-OF-HIDE

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PERSONNEL SPACES IN SUPPORT OF CENTER LANE SINCE THE LOSS OF THIS FUNDING AT THE END OF FY 82. OUR PERSONNEL STRENGTH AT THE END OF FY 84 WILL BE 9 OPERATIONAL PERSONNEL AND TWO SUPPORT PERSONNEL.

(CHART CHANGE) OUR MISSION STATEMENT REQUIRES US TO TRAIN PERSONNEL TO PERFORM PSYCHOENERGETIC TASKS. TO DATE OUR TRAINING PROGRAM HAS BEEN AIMED AT TRAINING REMOTE VIEWING SOURCES. TRAINING ACTUALLY BEGAN IN 1979, WITH OUR IN-HOUSE EFFORT TO INTRODUCE SELECTED INSCOM PERSONNEL TO THE REMOTE VIEWING PROCESS. DURING 1979, WE INTEGRATED THE SRI CONTRACTED ORIENTATION TRAINING TECHNOLOGY INTO OUR IN-HOUSE TRAINING PROGRAM WHERE IT IS STILL IN USE TODAY FOR NEW PERSONNEL. OUR IN-HOUSE TRAINING DEVELOPED FROM THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF STATE-OF-THE-ART PSYCHOENERGETIC TECHNOLOGY DRAWN FROM ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS, SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, AND RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENTS AROUND THE WORLD. WE TOOK AN ECLECTIC APPROACH; USING THOSE METHODS WHICH HAD APPLICATIONS POTENTIAL TO OUR OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS. IN-HOUSE TRAINING IS COMPOSED OF PRACTICAL EXERCISES, LECTURES, LITERATURE REVIEW, AND OBSERVATION OF OTHERS. BY THE END OF 1980, WE BEGAN AN ADVANCED TRAINING PROGRAM USING THE HEMISPHERIC SYNCHRONIZATION (HEMI-SYNC) PROCESS DEVELOPED BY ROBERT A. MONROE AND USED AT THE MONROE INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCE IN VIRGINIA. THIS TRAINING ENABLES SOURCE PERSONNEL (RVERS) TO ACHIEVE STATES

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CONDUCTIVE TO PSYCHOENERGETIC AWARENESS. IN MID 1982, WE BEGAN A NEW TRAINING PROGRAM IN COORDINATE REMOTE VIEWING, OR CRV, WITH SRI. IN CRV, A SET OF COORDINATES IS USED TO DIRECT THE SOURCE TO THE TARGET OF INTEREST. THE NEW TRAINING METHODOLOGY SUBDIVIDES THE PROCESS OF PSYCHIC "SIGNAL" ACQUISITION AND DECODING INTO DISTINCT, MORE EASILY MASTERED SKILL LEVELS. THIS PROCESS HOLDS GREAT PROMISE FOR REFINING RV AND GIVES US A METHOD BY WHICH WE CAN BRING NEW SOURCE PERSONNEL UP TO AN OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE LEVEL WITH MINIMAL DRAIN ON OUR LIMITED IN-HOUSE RESOURCES. WE CONTINUE TO LOOK FOR ADDITIONAL CONTRACTORS TO ASSIST US IN MAINTAINING STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNICAL EXPERTISE.

THIS NEXT CHART SHOWS OUR COSTS, LESS PERSONNEL SALARIES, FROM THE PROJECT'S INCEPTION THROUGH FY 83. (PAUSE) SIR, I REMIND YOU THAT FY'S 81 AND 82 SAW OUR PARTICIPATION IN THE JOINT PROGRAM AND, THEREFORE, AN INCREASE IN OUR EXPENDITURES. DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS OF INSCOM'S EFFORT IN PSYCHOENERGETICS, WE HAVE CONDUCTED OVER 700 OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION MISSIONS IN SUPPORT OF 92 COLLECTION PROJECTS, AND MANAGED 4 SOURCE TRAINING PROGRAMS -- ALL WITH A LIMITED NUMBER OF PERSONNEL AND AT A COST TO DATE OF ONLY \$703K. I WILL ADDRESS THIS YEAR'S EXPENDITURES LATER IN THE BRIEFING.

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(CHART CHANGE) THE NEXT PART OF MY BRIEFING WILL COVER INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION PROJECTS, THEIR SPONSORS, AND OUR SUCCESS RATIOS. IT IS IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THAT ONE COLLECTION PROJECT MAY REQUIRE ONE OR MANY OPERATIONAL MISSIONS TO SATISFY ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION (EEI). THE IRAN PROJECT, FOR EXAMPLE, REQUIRED OVER 200 OPERATIONAL MISSIONS.

IN 1979, WE CONDUCTED 7 COLLECTION PROJECTS FOR 4 SEPARATE SPONSOR AGENCIES. IN 1980, WE CONDUCTED 41 PROJECTS FOR 6 SPONSOR AGENCIES. IN 1981, AS MANPOWER CONSTRAINTS BEGAN TO LIMIT OUR CAPABILITY, WE CONDUCTED ONLY 20 PROJECTS FOR 5 SPONSORS. IN 1982, OUR PRODUCTION FELL AGAIN TO JUST 11 PROJECTS AS WE ONLY HAD ONE OPERATIONAL SOURCE ASSIGNED. IN 1983, WE RECEIVED 14 PROJECTS FROM SEVEN DIFFERENT "CUSTOMERS" (USAINSCOM, CIA, NSA, ACSI, ISA, FBI/SS). TO DATE IN 1984 WE HAVE RECEIVED 7 PROJECTS IN SUPPORT OF 5 CUSTOMERS.

IN SUMMARY, OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS INSCOM HAS CONDUCTED 89 COLLECTION PROJECTS FOR A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT US GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. OUR SUCCESSES MUST BE EXAMINED FROM TWO PERSPECTIVES. (CHART CHANGE) OVER 85% OF OUR OPERATIONAL MISSIONS HAVE PRODUCED ACCURATE TARGET INFORMATION. EVEN MORE SIGNIFICANT, APPROXIMATELY 50% OF THE 760 MISSIONS PRODUCED USABLE INTELLIGENCE. (CHART OFF)

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GOOD OLD FRED WILL NOW ILLUSTRATE FOR YOU, THROUGH THE USE OF OUR PROJECT BOOKS, CENTER LANE OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES AND THE USE OF CENTER LANE INTELLIGENCE.

SIR, I NOW WILL ADDRESS OUR PRESENT POSTURE.

LAST YEAR, THE CURRENT UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING SUSPENDED THE PROHIBITION AGAINST UTILIZING PROGRAM 6 FUNDS AND THE ACSI MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO USE THESE FUNDS TO SUPPORT THE INSCOM CENTER LANE PROJECT. THESE P6 FUNDS ENABLED US TO EXPAND OUR EFFORTS INTO AREAS WHICH HAVE BEEN NEGLECTED OVER THE YEARS DUE TO LACK OF A SUFFICIENT FUNDING BASE. WE HAVE CONTRACTED FOR THE FOLLOWING EXPENDITURES IN FY 84: (CHART ON).

PURCHASE OF BIOMONITORING EQUIPMENT TO BE USED TO DETERMINE PHYSIOLOGICAL CHANGES DURING THE CONDUCT OF PSYCHOENERGETIC TASKS. ACQUISITION OF THIS EQUIPMENT IS PENDING REASSESSMENT OF OUR REQUIREMENTS, AND THEN SELECTION OF THE BEST FOR OUR NEEDS. WE ARE WORKING WITH THE INSCOM STAFF PSYCHOLOGIST TO PURCHASE THAT EQUIPMENT.

DEVELOPMENT OF A STATE-OF-THE-ART PSYCHOLOGICAL SCREENING/SELECTION PROFILE FOR USE IN IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL SOURCES. SUCH A PROFILE WOULD IDENTIFY PERSONNEL WHO MAY HAVE

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SOME PSYCHOENERGETIC TALENT OR WHO COULD BE TRAINED. WE PLAN TO USE THIS STUDY TO ASSIST US IN RECRUITING NEW SOURCES. FUNDS NOTED ARE FOR BOTH SRI AND SRI SUBCONTRACTS.

DETERMINE THE COUNTERMEASURES POTENTIAL OF EXTREMELY LOW FREQUENCY (ELF) ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION. THIS EFFORT WILL EXAMINE THE POSSIBILITY THAT CERTAIN AS YET UNIDENTIFIED ELF RADIATIONS HAVE A DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON MENTAL STATES CRITICAL TO PSYCHOENERGETIC PERFORMANCE. THIS STUDY MAY ALSO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON ELF ENVIRONMENTS CONDUCIVE TO OPTIMUM PSYCHOENERGETIC PERFORMANCE. THE LOGICAL FOLLOW-ON TO THIS EFFORT WOULD BE THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL COUNTER-COUNTERMEASURES ENVIRONMENTS FOR CENTER LANE SOURCES: FUNDS NOTED ARE FOR SRI AND A SRI SUBCONTRACT.

DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW PSYCHOENERGETIC TECHNIQUE FOR USE IN "SEARCH PROBLEMS." OVER THE YEARS SPONSOR AGENCIES HAVE ASKED US TO ASSIST IN LOCATING LOST OR MISSING EQUIPMENT OR PERSONNEL. BECAUSE THIS IS NOT A CONVENTIONAL REMOTE VIEWING TASK WE HAVE HAD LITTLE SUCCESS AT PROVIDING TIMELY USABLE INTELLIGENCE IN THESE CASES. THAT'S NOT TO SAY THAT INFORMATION WE PROVIDED WAS INACCURATE, JUST THAT IT WAS NOT DIRECTLY USABLE TO RESOLVE THE INTELLIGENCE PROBLEM AT HAND. IF IN FACT A NEW PSYCHOENERGETIC "SEARCH PROBLEM" TECHNIQUE IS DEVELOPED, WE WOULD ANTICIPATE TRAINING SOURCE PERSONNEL IN THIS TECHNIQUE

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BECAUSE "SEARCH PROBLEMS" CONTINUE TO BE PRIORITY TASKS RECEIVED BY THIS OFFICE: FUNDS NOTED ARE FOR SRI.

CONTINUATION OF COORDINATE REMOTE VIEWING TRAINING AT ENHANCED LEVELS FOR ONE SOURCE: THE TRAINEE HAS COMPLETED 75% OF THIS TRAINING AND IS CONSIDERED OPERATIONAL. FUNDS NOTED ARE FOR SRI AND A SRI SUBCONTRACT.

INITIATION OF CRV TRAINING FOR FOUR NEW SOURCE PERSONNEL. THE FOUR TRAINEES HAVE COMPLETED 50 PER CENT OF THEIR TRAINING. THEY ARE SCHEDULED TO COMPLETE THE FIRST PHASE OF THEIR CRV TRAINING BY DECEMBER 1984. FUNDS NOTED ARE FOR SRI AND A SRI SUBCONTRACT.

THIS P6 MONEY IS SUPPLEMENTED BY \$235K INSCOM S&IA FUNDS WHICH ARE USED FOR TRAVEL AND SUPPORT FUNCTIONS.

SIR, I WILL NOW ADDRESS OUR FUTURE. WITH AN ESTABLISHED EXPERIENCE AND SUCCESS RATE AND SOME DEGREE OF PERSONNEL STABILIZATION, WE WILL BE ABLE TO FOCUS OUR FULL ATTENTION ON OUR MISSION--THE COLLECTION OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION THROUGH PSYCHOENERGETICS, TO ENHANCE INSCOM'S OTHER INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION SYSTEMS. THIS CHART SHOWS OUR PROJECTED END-OF-YEAR PERSONNEL STRENGTH THROUGH FY 86. THE FY 86 FIGURE OF 12 IS THE SAME AS THAT PROJECTED IN OUR FY 86-90 GDIP SUBMISSION. THIS

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NEXT CHART SHOWS OUR PROJECTED EXPENDITURES FOR THE REMAINDER OF FY 84 AND FY'S 85-86. TRAINING EXPENSES FOR FY'S 85 AND 86 ARE DEPENDENT UPON THE SUCCESSFUL RECRUITMENT OF TWO NEW REMOTE VIEWING SOURCES. THE RESOURCES ALLOCATED FOR THIS PROGRAM OVER THE NEXT TWO YEARS WILL ALLOW THE PROJECT TO MAINTAIN ITS MOMENTUM AND INSCOM TO CONTINUE AS LEADER IN THIS NEW INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION TECHNOLOGY.

SIR, THIS COMPLETES MY BRIEFING.

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RESEARCH AND
ENGINEERING

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

*See info
IDC info
background*

21 NOV 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (RESEARCH,
DEVELOPMENT, AND ACQUISITION)
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Activity (U)

(S/NF) In USDRE memorandum of 19 January 1983, subject as above, Program 6 resources were permitted to be used on GRILL FLAME activities to maintain the Army INSCOM capability and to supplement the FY 83 DIA evaluation effort.

(S/NF) To enable me to decide on further sponsorship of GRILL FLAME or related activities, please provide me an accounting of all FY 83/84/85 funding sources/amounts applied on any GRILL FLAME effort, as well as a summary of program results. This information should be available for my review no later than 27 November 1984.

cc: ACS/Intell,
U.S. Army

Wick

WEC 695-6556

LTC
MFR: per telecon with Ken Hollander 26 1240 Nov 84,
suspense was extended to 3 December. *W*

3E1006

Jean

*LOCATE OUR
INPUT to this &
FILE together*

XU -

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RESEARCH AND
ENGINEERING

21 NOV 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (RESEARCH,
DEVELOPMENT, AND ACQUISITION)
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In USDRE memorandum of 19 January 1983, subject as above, Program 6 resources were permitted to be used on [REDACTED] activities to maintain the Army INSCOM capability and to supplement the FY 83 DIA evaluation effort.

[REDACTED] To enable me to decide on further sponsorship of [REDACTED] or related activities, please provide me an accounting of all FY 83/84/85 funding sources/amounts applied on any [REDACTED] effort, as well as a summary of program results. This information should be available for my review no later than 27 November 1984.

cc: ACS/Intell,
U.S. Army

Handwritten:
Memo: [Signature] TO [Signature]
THAW CEN
ASRDA
USDRE

MICROFILE # 384041

FIGURE # B IMAGE # E04 E04

ASG Control No. 868

[REDACTED]

26 NOV 1984 08 13

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DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

16 May 1984

General Defense
Intelligence Programs

S-114/D-GDIP

Honorable William Proxmire
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Proxmire:

In answer to your letter of 23 February, the Department of Defense has spent \$2,515,000 on psychic research over the past ten years under project GRILL FLAME. It is a joint DIA-Army investigation of remote viewing, a psychoenergetics phenomenon that has potential for military application. (S)

I have attached three background papers. The first, a technical intelligence report, will give you an overview of Soviet research in the field. The second, a GRILL FLAME project report, explains the project and gives its findings and recommendations. The third is a program review by three outside experts: Dr. Adey, a medical doctor, Dr. Kerr, the director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory, and Dr. Zachariasen, a professor of theoretical physics. (U)

Copies of these background papers are on file with the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Ms. Susan Shekmar is the cognizant staff member. Because of their sensitivity, I request that you store these copies in the Appropriations Committee vault and return them to me when you no longer need them. (U)

Dr. Jack Vorona, the Assistant Vice Director of DIA for Scientific and Technical Intelligence, is the overall GRILL FLAME project manager.

CLASSIFIED BY: DIA/D-GDIP
DECLASSITY ON: OADR

WARNING NOTICE
SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES
AND METHODS INVOLVED

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SG1J

He has briefed [] on the project. He will be pleased to brief you at your convenience and to answer any questions you may have. He can be reached at [] (U)

SG1J

Sincerely,

[]

SG1J

Director, GDIP Staff

3 Enclosures

1. Tech. Intel. Report,
DST-1810D-948-82-RPT-4,
22 Mar 82, (S), 1 Copy
2. GRILL FLAME Project
Report, 19 Oct 83, (S),
1 Cy
3. A Program Review, 1 Mar 84,
(S), 1 Cy

WARNING NOTICE
SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES
- AND METHODS INVOLVED

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IAGPA-F-SD

30 January 1984

MEMORANDUM THRU ADCSOPS-HUMINT, USAINSCOM
DCSOPS, USAINSCOM
C of S, USAINSCOM
DCG-S, USAINSCOM

FOR CG, USAINSCOM

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Project Report (U)

1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) At inclosure 1 is a copy of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Project Report, dated 19 October 1983. In keeping with Congressional directives, USAINSCOM terminated involvement with GRILL FLAME at the end of FY 82 while DIA completed the effort. It is recommended that this report be carefully read by all addressees as it documents a \$1.5 million, 3-year, US DoD/Intelligence Community effort in psychoenergetics. Attention is especially invited to page 10, intelligence potential and INSCOM involvement (tab A, incl 1), and page 19, report recommendations (tab B, incl 1).

2. (S/NOFORN) At inclosure 2 is a copy of the final draft of a report from an independent Scientific Evaluation Team. DIA assembled this team of scientists at the request of Congressman Boland. It is our understanding that these documents received a favorable indorsement from Secretary of Defense Weinberger. A copy of the final report will be obtained by this office, and, if substantially different from the attached final draft, will

CENTER LANE WARNING NOTICE I
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IAGPA-F-SD

30 January 1984

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Project Report (U)

be forwarded for your review. The following comments are provided by this office and are in reference to annotated portions of the team's evaluation and recommendations:

a. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The "investigators" referred to in the report are contractors who, over the years, have only responded to funded statements of work (tab C, incl 2). They were not tasked (funded) to investigate a "mechanistic basis" for coordinate remote viewing. In contradiction to the statement concerning "appraisal of other potentially successful methods," (tab C, incl 2), they were, in fact, funded to determine the relative effectiveness of various targeting procedures under the GRILL FLAME Program in 1982.

b. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The GRILL FLAME and CENTER LANE Projects both are "applications" oriented due to budgetary restrictions (prohibition against P6 funding in past years), mission orientation (USAINSCOM is not a R&D unit), and fiscal constraint (a "pure science" effort requires a multi-million dollar/multi-year commitment)(tab D, incl 2). We agree that there should be a "scientific research program" separate from our applications approach and we understand that a 5-year, ten plus million dollar program in basic research is under consideration at the present time.

2 Incl
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BRIAN BUZBY
LTC, MI
Project Manager

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
6 February 1985

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Briefing Presented to Senator Pell (U)

ISSUE. (U) To provide the ACSI, DA with details on a GRILL FLAME briefing presented to Senator Pell on 29 September 1982.

FACTS.

1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) On 29 September 1982, DIA and INSCOM representatives presented an hour long GRILL FLAME briefing to The Honorable Clairborne Pell, Senator, Rhode Island in his office at the US Capitol. The INSCOM portion of the briefing consisted of the following:

a. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) The history of INSCOM's involvement in psychoenergetics and the roles of DIA and INSCOM in the project.

b. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) A discussion of remote viewing technology and an explanation of how remote viewing is used for intelligence collection.

c. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) A review of four projects conducted by the INSCOM GRILL FLAME Project:

SG1A

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)



2. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Senator Pell received the briefing well and offered "to help in the future."

3. (U) A copy of the Memorandum that reports the results of the briefing and the briefing script is attached.

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LTC Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: DIA Psychoenergetics Activity - ACTION MEMORANDUM
(S/NOFORN/WNINTEL)

(S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Under a memorandum of agreement between the U.S Army Intelligence and Security Command (USAINSCOM) and the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), dated 1985 (Incl 1), We have taken over operational control of the USAINSCOM CENTER LANE Unit. This unit was established in 1978 to use an aspect of psychoenergetics known as remote viewing for collecting information of intelligence interest. We intend to continue pursuit of remote viewing applications as a service to the Intelligence Community.

(S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) In February 1979, the Army General Counsel determined that this psychoenergetics activity employed by the Army could be classified as a program involving testing on human subjects (Incl 2). In December 1980, the Army General Counsel determined that the USAINSCOM program did constitute experimentation on human subjects and therefore was subject to the requirements of Procedure 18 (now Procedure 13), DoD Directive 5240.1-R, which stipulates that the Secretary or Under Secretary of the Army must approve involvement in such activity. The Army accordingly reviewed its involvement in

DIA review(s) completed.

ARMY review(s) completed.

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psychoenergetics and obtained the necessary approval in January 1981, February 1982, and September 1983 (Inclosures 3, 4, and 5).

(S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Concurrent with INSCOM's psychoenergetic program, DIA established a joint service psychoenergetic evaluation effort (1981-1983) known as GRILL FLAME. Under GRILL FLAME, DIA and USAINSCOM sponsored a contractual effort with SRI-International for investigating the remote viewing phenomenon. Cognizant of the Army's position that involvement in psychoenergetics should be construed as experimentation on human subjects, DIA General Counsel evaluated the GRILL FLAME program and concurred with the Army General Counsel's position. In November 1981, the Department of Defense General Counsel arrived at the same conclusion and directed submission of the necessary documentation to the Deputy Secretary of Defense for approval for DIA to proceed with the GRILL FLAME Program (Incl 6). The Deputy Secretary of Defense granted approval for DIA involvement in GRILL FLAME on 14 December 1981, provided that the contractor executed Procedure 18 responsibilities (Incl 7).

(S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) In keeping with these previous determinations, we are now seeking approval for continuing operationally-oriented psychoenergetics activity. Our involvement will be in strict compliance with the provisions of Procedure 13, DoD Directive 5240.1-R.

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DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

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7 MAR 1985 DEP SEC HAS SEEN
approved/WHT

S/NF/WNINTEL-135/GC

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: DIA Psychoenergetics Activity - ACTION MEMORANDUM
(S/NF/WNINTEL)

(S/NF/WNINTEL) Under a Memorandum of Agreement dated 11 February 1985 (enclosure 1) between the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (USAINSCOM) and the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), we have taken over operational control of the USAINSCOM CENTER LANE Unit. This Unit was established in 1978 to use an aspect of psychoenergetics known as remote viewing for collecting information of intelligence interest. We intend to continue pursuit of remote viewing applications as a service to the Intelligence Community.

(S/NF/WNINTEL) In February 1979, the Army General Counsel determined that this psychoenergetics activity employed by the Army could be classified as a program involving testing on human subjects (enclosure 2). In December 1980, the Army General Counsel determined that the USAINSCOM program did constitute experimentation on human subjects and therefore was subject to the requirements of Procedure 18 (now Procedure 13), DoD Directive 5240.1-R, which stipulates that the Secretary or Under Secretary of the Army must approve involvement in such activity. The Army accordingly reviewed its involvement in psychoenergetics and obtained the necessary approval in January 1981, February 1982, and September 1983 (enclosures 3, 4, and 5).

(S/NF/WNINTEL) Concurrent with INSCOM's psychoenergetic program, DIA established a joint Service psychoenergetic evaluation effort (1981-1983) known as GRILL FLAME. Under GRILL FLAME, DIA and USAINSCOM sponsored a contractual effort with SRI-International for investigating the remote viewing phenomenon. Cognizant of the Army's position that involvement in psychoenergetics should be construed as experimentation on human subjects, DIA General Counsel evaluated the GRILL FLAME program and concurred with the Army General Counsel's position. In November 1981, the Department of Defense General Counsel arrived at the same conclusion and directed submission of the necessary documentation to the Deputy Secretary of Defense for approval for DIA to proceed with the GRILL FLAME Program (enclosure 6). The Deputy Secretary of Defense granted approval for DIA involvement in GRILL FLAME on 14 December 1981, provided that the contractor executed Procedure 18 responsibilities (enclosure 7).

DIA review(s) completed.

ARMY review(s)

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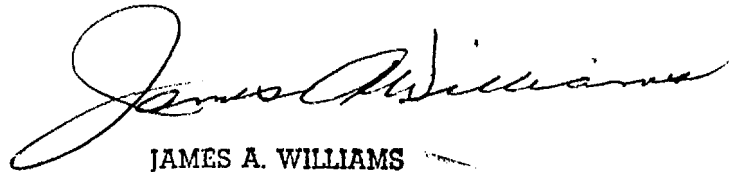
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(S/NF/WNINTEL) In an abundance of caution, the Under Secretary of the Army confirmed approval of this program on an annual basis. As DIA is now taking responsibility for the program and in view of the fact that it is a somewhat different type of program than Mr. Carlucci approved in 1981 (DIA will use DoD personnel in an operational mode vice contracting out for preliminary feasibility tests as in 1981), you are requested to approve continuation of the program. It will be conducted in accordance with DoD Directive 5240.1-R, Procedure 13.



JAMES A. WILLIAMS
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army
Director

Enclosures 7:
MOA Between USAINSCOM and DIA
(S/NF/WNINTEL) 1 cy
Army General Counsel
memo, 15 Feb 79, (C) 1 cy
ACSI memo, 24 Dec 80, (S/NF) 1 cy
Army General Counsel
memo, 27 Jan 82, (S) 1 cy
ACSI memo, 12 Aug 83, (S/NF) 1 cy
DoD General Counsel
memo, 17 Nov 81, (S) 1 cy
DIA memo, 11 Dec 81 (S/NF) 1 cy

Coordination:

OSD(GC) *ORL* "signed"
6 MAR 1985

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CENTER LANE INFORMATION PAPERS

FOR

DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

7 March 1985

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CENTER LANE INFORMATION PAPERS

7 March 1985

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GRILL FLAME Evaluations.....E

CENTER LANE Personnel Selection Procedures.....F

CENTER LANE Training Programs.....G

CENTER LANE Historical Overview.....H

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
10 Oct 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Mission (U)

ISSUE: (U) To provide the Director, DIA with information on the development of the CENTER LANE mission.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) CENTER LANE: A Department of the Army Special Access Program enhancing intelligence collection and OPSEC operations with psychoenergetics.
2. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) MISSION (1978-1983): Establish a program to examine potential uses of psychoenergetics for intelligence purposes with initial emphasis on remote viewing, specifically:
 - a. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Establish remote viewing training programs utilizing specially selected INSCOM personnel.
 - b. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Establish remote viewing intelligence collection techniques.
 - c. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Establish a mechanism for responding to intelligence collection requirements so that data produced by remote viewing is quickly and efficiently used.

Comment: The philosophy behind this mission was to see if responsible, level headed, Army personnel could replicate remote viewing results reported by SRI International and reputable laboratories in the greater academic community.

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Mission (U)

10 Oct 84

3. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) MISSION (1983-Present): Conduct a psychoenergetic intelligence collection and counterintelligence program, specifically:

a. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Conduct intelligence collection and counterintelligence operations using all applicable psychoenergetic processes. (Operations ceased on 28 Sep 84)

b. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Train selected personnel in state-of-the-art psychoenergetic intelligence collection and counterintelligence techniques.

c. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Expand the operational capabilities and training beyond the confines of information collection into the field of psychoenergetic communications and psychokinesis.

LTC Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
7 Mar 85

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Operational Accomplishments (U)

ISSUE: (U) To provide the Director, DIA with statistical and narrative information on CENTER LANE operations.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Total number of projects from 1 September 1979 to 28 September 1984: 106
2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects rated by sponsor as having intelligence value: 53
3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects rated by sponsor as having no intelligence value: 28
4. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects reporting information not verifiable by the sponsor: 2
5. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects without evaluations from the sponsor: 8
6. S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects cancelled: 15

(S/CL-3/NOFORN) Attached is a summary of all operational projects listed by project number, task, and value of information obtained.

LTC Brian Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Approval History (U)

ISSUE: (U) To provide the Director, DIA with an overview of CENTER LANE approval history to include human use approval.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) Ultimate approval for the conduct of CENTER LANE activities within INSCOM rests with the Secretary of the Army. The Army General Counsel determined that the intelligence application of psychoenergetics constitutes human experimentation and, therefore, falls under the provisions of DoD Directive 5240.1-R. This paper will provide a summary of approval history of INSCOM's use of psychoenergetics to include DA Staff and human use procedures approval.

2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) In May 1978, the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI), Department of the Army (DA) accepted lead responsibility for GRILL FLAME activities within the DA. Effective 14 January 1981, by approval of the Under Secretary of the Army, INSCOM became the only active operational GRILL FLAME element in the Army. Program management for GRILL FLAME was transferred to Commander, INSCOM effective 11 February 1981, while OACSI, DAMI-ISH was designated the focal point for policy matters and interface at the national level. INSCOM's intelligence applications of psychoenergetics were conducted under the GRILL FLAME Program until 30 September 1982 when Congress directed that DoD psychoenergetic activities could not be conducted within the NFIP. With the approval and knowledge of OACSI, CG, INSCOM decided to continue the command's

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10 Oct 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Approval History (U)

psychoenergetic efforts under a new program nicknamed CENTER LANE. The effective implementation date of CENTER LANE was 3 December 1982. Overall responsibility for psychoenergetic activities within DoD resided with the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) from 1978 until 30 September 1982. DIA currently maintains an interest in the intelligence application of psychoenergetics and will assume responsibility for psychoenergetic intelligence collection on or about 1 January 1985.

3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Human use has been an issue associated with CENTER LANE/GRILL FLAME activities since the program's inception. OACSI and DIA addressed the human use issue because the initial program management rested with OACSI and because DIA had overall DoD responsibility for the program. A brief history of the Human Use issue and listing of pertinent regulations follow:

a. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) In February 1979, the Army General Counsel determined that GRILL FLAME activities involved testing on human subjects, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] In March 1979, the Surgeon General's Human Subjects Research Review Board reviewed the GRILL FLAME protocol and concluded that it represented technology transfer and validation of the technology transfer, rather than research or clinical investigation, and as such, GRILL FLAME activities did not require approval for human use. However, the board expressed concerns that future Army follow-on work might be classified as research, and as such, plans should be considered to establish credible human use review procedures to oversee GRILL FLAME activities. In April 1979, the Army General Counsel determined that the Army could continue/proceed with GRILL FLAME activities as long as HEW guidelines and other appropriate precautionary measures were taken. In April 1980, the Under Secretary of the Army approved the continuation of GRILL FLAME activities. In October 1980, the DoD, DIA, and Army General Counsel jointly agreed that it would be prudent to obtain written approval from the Deputy Secretary of Defense to conduct GRILL FLAME activities. ACSI, DA concurrently initiated action to obtain Secretary of the Army approval to conduct GRILL FLAME activities. In September 1982, INSCOM GRILL FLAME activities ceased because of NFIP restrictions; INSCOM psychoenergetic activities were reinitiated in December 1982, under the INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP), an S&IA activity. Secretary or Under Secretary approval for GRILL FLAME/ICLP

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IAGPA-F-SD

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Approval History

10 Oct 84

activities was granted on 14 January 1981, 1 February 1982 and 1 September 1983. Approvals are generally valid for one year. Secretary of the Army approval for 1984/85 was not sought pending reassignment of ICLP to DIA.

b. (U) On 6 June 1984, the ICLP Training and Applications Procedures (TAAP) document was submitted to INSCOM's Human Technology Review Board (HTRB) to satisfy requirements for institutional oversight and review of Human Use procedures and issues.

c. (U) Regulations governing "Experimentation on Human subjects" are as follows:

(1) (U) 45 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 46, "Protection of Human Subjects".

(2) (U) Procedure 13, DoD Directive 5240.1-R.

(3) (U) AR 381-10, paragraph 2-18 .

(4) (U) USAINSCOM Regulation 15-3, "Boards, Commissions and Committees: HIGH PERFORMANCE REVIEW PROCEDURES".

LTC Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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IAGPA-F-SD
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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Funding (U)

ISSUE: (U) To provide the Director, DIA with information on CENTER LANE funding for FY 79 through FY 84.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The total cost for INSCOM's use of psychoenergetics for intelligence purposes, less personnel salaries for FYs 1979 through 1983 was \$686K. In 1979, the total cost to INSCOM was \$87K, \$75K of which went to SRI-International for orientation training. In 1980, INSCOM's costs for the project were only \$32K and there were no external contracts. In 1981, funding levels were increased to permit INSCOM to participate in the Joint Services GRILL FLAME Program with DIA. Of the \$205K spent in 1981, \$190K went to external contracts with SRI-International in support of the joint services program. 1982 was the second and last year of INSCOM's support to the joint services program due to Congressional restrictions placed on the use of NFIP funds. Of the total \$242K costs for 1982, \$125K was spent in support of this joint services effort and \$99K spent on word processing equipment. The \$121K FY 1983 budget saw the beginning of the new coordinate remote viewing training at SRI-International at a cost of \$36K, expansion of advanced training under a consultant services agreement with Mr. Robert Monroe of the Monroe Institute of Applied Sciences, Faber, Virginia at a cost of \$24.4K, and the expenditure of \$40K for additional word processing equipment.

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Funding (U)

2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) In FY 84 CENTER LANE received \$496.5K in P-6 funds through the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition) and \$315K INSCOM S&IA funds to continue the project's efforts. The P-6 funds were used in these areas:

a. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Purchase of biomonitoring equipment to be used to determine physiological changes during the conduct of psychoenergetic tasks. (Effort cancelled, \$26.5K returned to DA)

b. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Development of a state-of-the-art psychological screening/selection profile for use in identifying potential sources. Such a profile would identify personnel who may have some psychoenergetic talent or who could be trained to perform psychoenergetic functions. The profile will be used to assist in the recruitment of new sources.

c. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Determine the countermeasures potential of extremely low frequency (ELF) electromagnetic radiation. This effort will examine the possibility that certain as yet unidentified ELF radiations have a detrimental effect on mental states critical to psychoenergetic performance. This study may also provide information on ELF environments conducive to optimum psychoenergetic performance. The logical follow-on to this effort would be the development of local counter-countermeasures environments for CENTER LANE sources.

d. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Development of a new psychoenergetic technique for use in "search problems." Over the years, sponsor agencies have asked for assistance in locating lost or missing equipment or personnel. Because this is not a conventional remote viewing task, we have had little success at providing timely usable intelligence in these cases. That is not to say that information we provided was inaccurate, just that it was not directly usable to resolve the intelligence problem at hand. If in fact a new psychoenergetic "search problem" technique is developed, source personnel will likely be trained in this technique, since "search problems" continue to be priority tasks received by this office.

e. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Continuation of coordinate remote viewing training (CRV) at enhanced levels for one source.

f. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Initiation of CRV training for four new source personnel.

3. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) INSCOM awarded a contract to SRI-International on 15 November 1983 to perform work described in para 2b-f above. The INSCOM S&IA money was used to pay for

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10 Oct 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Funding (U)

travel costs associated with our training programs, Project Manager's travel costs in performance of his COTR and management duties, and office administrative costs. \$51K S&IA monies have been allocated to CENTER LANE for the first quarter of FY 85.

LTC Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Evaluations (U)

ISSUE: (S/CL-1/NOFORN) To Provide the Director, DIA with a summary of evaluations conducted on GRILL FLAME/CENTER LANE activities.

FACTS:

1. (S/NOFORN) In June 1979, Dr. LaBerge, then Under Secretary of the Army, suggested that a scientific evaluation committee be appointed to review the Army's parapsychological activities. In early July 1979, Dr. Ruth Davis recommended that because of the special interest of the Secretary of Defense, that the committee review the total DoD posture. The mission of the committee, known as the "GRILL FLAME Scientific Evaluation Committee" was as follows:

a. (S/NOFORN) To review the parapsychological research, investigations, and applications within DoD and the Intelligence Community.

b. (S/NOFORN) To assess the validity of claims made for the alleged existence of the PSI phenomena, with particular emphasis on the experiments which were instituted to approach the "proof of principle."

c. (S/NOFORN) To recommend a course of action for DoD in future parapsychological activities.

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SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Evaluations

10 Oct 84

The Committee, chaired by Mr. Manfred Gale, published their report in December 1979. Among the recommendations made by the Committee was the following:

"Operationally-oriented RV activities aimed at determining the empirical value of RV to intelligence should continue."

2. (S/NOFORN) On 23 August 1982, Rep. Edward P. Boland, Chairman, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI), requested that a comprehensive report be prepared documenting the results of the DoD three year GRILL FLAME project and that it be submitted to the HPSCI not later than 15 October 1983. In response to this request, the Assistant Deputy Director for Scientific and Technical Intelligence, DIA, assembled an independent Scientific Evaluation Team. The team was to produce a report that would:

a. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Discuss the methodology and findings of the research effort to include all relevant statistical analyses on remote viewing trial applications.

b. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Address appropriate recommendations for future research or operational applications of parapsychological phenomena. INSCOM has not received a final copy of the report, but did receive a copy of the final draft of the report. Although the Scientific Evaluation Team did not examine INSCOM'S operational program, the following extracts from their recommendations seem appropriate:

"The evidence shown to us is too impressive to dismiss as mere coincidence. Certain similarities between the SRI and Princeton results, obtained in very different circumstances by unrelated investigators, are particularly compelling. ...Exploration of the phenomenon should not be restricted to specific applications. ...It is our conclusion that Dr. Puthoff's team (SRI International) warrants cautious continued fiscal support."

3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The Defense Intelligence Agency published the results of their three year, \$1.5 million psychoenergetic research effort on 19 October 1983, with significant recommendations that INSCOM'S operational remote viewing project continue.

LTC Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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10 Oct 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Personnel Selection Procedures (U)

ISSUE. (U) To provide the Director, DIA with a history of CENTER LANE personnel selection procedures.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) In December 1978 and January 1979, 251 INSCOM personnel in the greater Baltimore/Washington, D.C. area were considered for participation in the INSCOM GRILL FLAME Project (IGFP). These 251 individuals were experienced in the intelligence disciplines of SIGINT, PHOTINT and HUMINT and represented more than 8 units/organizations within INSCOM. Of the 251 individuals considered, 117 were interviewed by IGFP management personnel under the guise of a "survey" to determine attitudes about the possible use of psychoenergetic phenomena (parapsychology) in the intelligence field. The large difference between number considered and number actually interviewed was due to the following elimination factors applied by IGFP personnel:

- a. (U) Commander's evaluation.
- b. (U) Retainability - at least 20 months.
- c. (U) Health.
- d. (U) Not readily available (programmed TDY, schools, etc.).

WARNING NOTICE: CENTER LANE SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM
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TO CATEGORY THREE (3)

SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

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IAGPA-F-SD

10 Oct 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Personnel Selection Procedures (U)

During the selection process, IGFP management personnel were looking for individuals who were open minded, adventurous, above average intelligence, mature and stable, "artistic" in character and personality, successful, well thought of by self and co-workers, articulate, sensitive, and had an ability to "in-flow" data. These characteristics were provided by Stanford Research Institute (SRI) International, Menlo Park, CA. SRI-International personnel stated essentially that no definite profile had been established, but that their experience showed that successful subjects (remote viewers) normally possess some of these characteristics. During the interview phase of the selection process, consideration was also given to individuals who related their own previous psychoenergetic experiences. Individuals who had objections to the military use of psychoenergetics were not considered for final selection for the IGFP. Additionally, individuals who displayed an unreasonable enthusiasm for psychoenergetics, "occult fanatics", and "mystical zealots" were not considered for final selection. Of the 117 individuals interviewed, one refused to talk about psychoenergetics at all, three thought that most of what they had heard was nonsense or trickery, three were opposed to the investigation of psychic phenomena on religious grounds, and 110 had favorable opinions towards psychoenergetics and the possible use of psychic phenomena in the military. With 94% of the people interviewed showing favorable attitudes for the IGFP, it was obvious that further screening was necessary to reduce this number to a manageable amount. IGFP screened the candidates to ensure equal participation across the intelligence fields of SIGINT, PHOTINT and HUMINT, and after an extensive review of the interviews, 15 individuals were selected as prime candidates. However, it was the opinion of IGFP personnel that approximately 30-35 individuals possessed the requisite potentials desired for the IGFP.

2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) In early 1980, IGFP participants were tested by the INSCOM Command Psychologist in an attempt to determine a suitable profile by which further participants could be identified. The tests administered were:

- a. (U) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.
- b. (U) Gordon Personal Profile Inventory.
- c. (U) Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation-Behavior (FIRO-B).
- d. (U) California Psychological Inventory.

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IAGPA-F-SD

10 Oct 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Personnel Selection Procedures (U)

- e. (U) Edwards Personal Preference Schedule.
- f. (U) Personal Orientation Inventory.

For the most part, the group was emotionally stable with no marked trends. There did appear to be an interesting similarity in defensive style, a tendency toward artistic, aesthetic, and cultural interests, and an introversive style of emotional expression. From these test results, the command psychologist constructed a test known as the "INSCOM Factor Questionnaire" to be used with the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator and the 16 PF as initial screening tools in the selection of new project participants. Individuals who scored within parameters specified by the command psychologist then received personal interviews with the project management personnel. From those interviews and testing procedures, new project participants were selected. This selection process was implemented in mid-1980 and is in effect today.

3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) When the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering authorized the use of P-6 resources in 1983 to continue INSCOM capabilities in psychoenergetics, the INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP) Manager solicited a proposal from SRI-International for the development of a state-of-the-art psychological screening/selection profile for use in identifying potential sources. The profile will identify personnel who may have some psychoenergetic talent or who could be trained to perform psychoenergetic functions. The ICLP Manager awarded a contract to SRI-International for development of the profile on 15 November 1983. SRI-International will complete work on the profile by December 1984.

4. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) On 10 November 1983, CG, INSCOM directed the use of the Rapid Acquisition Personnel Training (RAPT) Seminar at Monroe Institute of Applied Sciences, Faber, Virginia as a screening and sensitizing tool for ICLP. For OPSEC reasons, RAPT was funded and administered by the INSCOM Organizational Effectiveness Office (CENTEX), but managed by the ICLP Manager. RAPT was cancelled as a screening tool for ICLP on 13 March 1984.

LTC Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
10 Oct 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Training Programs (U)

ISSUE: (U) To provide the Director, DIA with information on CENTER LANE training programs.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) There are four psychoenergetic training programs which support CENTER LANE operations:

a. (U) Initial Orientation Training:

(1) (U) Purpose: To provide new source personnel with an introduction to training and collection procedures.

(2) (U) Location: Fort Meade, MD.

(3) (U) Duration: 1 to 2 months.

(4) (U) Funding: Not Applicable.

b. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV) Training:

(1) (U) Purpose: To provide source personnel with the requisite skills necessary to perform collection and counterintelligence operations.

(2) (U) Location: SRI International (SRI-I), Menlo Park, CA and New York, NY.

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10 Oct 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Training Programs (U)

(3) (U) Duration: 12 to 18 months.

(4) (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Funding: FY 84 - \$118K P-6 covert funds (provided by USDRE through ASA (RDA) and DCSRDA).

c. (U) Operational Training:

(1) (U) Purpose: To integrate and expand acquired skills for operational requirements.

(2) (U) Location: Fort Meade, MD.

(3) (U) Duration: Continuous.

(4) (U) Funding: Not Applicable.

d. (U) Advanced Training:

(1) (U) Purpose: To provide selected, experienced sources with advanced individual training to meet operational requirements.

(2) (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Location: Fort Meade, MD and Monroe Institute of Applied Sciences (MIAS), Faber, VA.

(3) (U) Duration: Suspended. Pending acquisition of additional resources.

(4) (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Funding: FY 83 - \$25K ICF.

2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) CENTER LANE presently has one contractor that provides training, but there are plans to continue screening the field for potentially valuable state-of-the-art technologies and alternate external contractors. Possible candidates include McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co., Huntington Beach, CA; Mind Science Foundation, San Antonio, TX; Eyring Research Foundation, Salt Lake City, UT; Lawrence Livermore Laboratories, Livermore, CA and MIAS.

LTC Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
7 Mar 85

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Historical Overview (U)

ISSUE: (U) To provide the Director, DIA with historical information on CENTER LANE activities.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) Attached hereto is a detailed chronology of events of USAINSCOM's involvement with psychoenergetics from September 1977 to March 1985.

2. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) An effort was made to include all significant dates, but since this activity is not the office of record for OACSI, DA staff actions concerning approvals, some key dates may have been inadvertently omitted.

LTC Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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CENTER LANE

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

SEPTEMBER 1977 - MARCH 1985

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
SEP 77	✓ GONDOLA WISH established.	Designed as an OPSEC support mission to mimic HOIS remote viewers to determine US vulnerability.
APR 78-JUL 78	Robert Monroe, Executive Director, Monroe Institute of Applied Sciences (MIAS), was contacted to determine what MIAS could provide in support of GONDOLA WISH.	
13 JUL 78	✓ Establishment of GRILL FLAME.	ACSI directed all Army Parapsychology/Remote Viewing research, experiments, application, etc. be protected by unclassified nickname GRILL FLAME (TAB A).
OCT 78	✓ ACSI tasked INSCOM to develop parapsychology program.	HQ INSCOM never received written tasking on this subject. The CG INSCOM and the ACSI had agreed upon the concept of Remote Viewing and the need for Army involvement in this area (TAB B).
27 OCT 78	MAJ Murray Watt appointed GRILL FLAME Project Manager.	
DEC 78-JAN 79	✓ Selection of remote viewers and interviewers.	Of the 251 personnel considered for GRILL FLAME, 117 were interviewed and six individuals were actually selected for training.
15 FEB 79	Army General Counsel advised ACSI that GRILL FLAME constitutes human use.	
26 MAR 79	Surgeon General's Human Use Subjects Research Review Board concludes GRILL FLAME <u>not</u> human use.	Remote Viewing considered technology transfer rather than direct research.
APR 79	✓ Beginning of orientation training at SRI-International.	Six INSCOM personnel begin training at SRI-International in Remote Viewing.
4 SEP 79	✓ First operational Remote Viewing session took place.	A missing aircraft (A6E) was located within a 15-nautical mile radius of its downed location.

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
20 NOV 79	Surgeon General's Human Subjects Research Review Board states Remote Viewing is human use.	Found that Remote Viewing did constitute human use and recommended more formal compliance with human use requirements.
16 JAN 80	Congressman Rose briefed.	
2 FEB 80	Dr. Spiro, Under Secretary of the Army, briefed.	
6 FEB 80	 CIA briefed.	
5 MAR 80	Under Secretary of Defense, William Perry, issues restriction on use of P-6 funds.	Not appropriate for Army to fund technology programs aimed at scientific demonstration of parapsychology (TAB C).
SEP 80	First GRILL FLAME operative attends Gateway Training at MIAS.	
14 JAN 81	Under Secretary of the Army approved continuation of GRILL FLAME project.	TAB D
11 FEB 81	Program management for GRILL FLAME transferred to CG, INSCOM.	TAB E
16 APR 81	Congressman Rose briefed.	
16 JUL 81	Congressman Rose briefed on human use issue.	
17 JUL 81	The Honorable Delbert Spurlock, Army General Counsel, recommends ACSI submit GRILL FLAME Charter to Secretary of the Army for review and approval in order to comply with DOD Reg 5240.1-R.	
OCT 81	LTC Robert Jachim assumes project manager duties.	
20 NOV 81	BG Odom, ACSI, DA briefed.	TAB F
1 FEB 82	Secretary of the Army approves continuation of GRILL FLAME activities during 1982.	TAB G

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
12 APR 82	Mr. Olin, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), briefed.	
4 MAY 82	Ms. Smiley, Staff Member, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI), briefed.	
19-26 JUN 82	GRILL FLAME operative attends Gateway training at MIAS.	
29 JUN 82	Mr. Dyer, Ms. Shekmar, Mr. Rhodes, Staff Members, Senate Appropriations Committee (SAC), briefed.	
JULY 82	✓ GRILL Flame personnel begin training at SRI-International in the new Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV) method.	
5 AUG 82	LTG Faurer, Director NSA, briefed.	
29 SEP 82	Senator Pell briefed.	
1 OCT 82	✓ NFIP funding terminated for project by Congressional directive.	Army GRILL FLAME collection operations cease (TAB H).
SG11 4 OCT 82	 CIA, briefed.	
NOV 82	Project operative attends Gateway training at MIAS.	
3 DEC 82	✓ CG INSCOM notifies ACSI DA that INSCOM will fund a psychoenergetics program out of hide by using S&IA funds, based on ACSI staff guidance. Project name changed to CENTER LANE.	TAB I
19 JAN 83	✓ The Honorable Richard DeLauer, Under Secretary of Defense, signs memorandum allowing Program 6 resources to be used to maintain the current INSCOM CENTER LANE capability.	TAB J
1 MAR 83	Letter of Instruction signed establishing CENTER LANE as Security Systems Planning Division, Security Support Detachment, 902d MI Group.	TAB K

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
14 MAR 83	Gen Wickham, Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, briefed.	
16 MAR 83	The Honorable Jay R. Sculley, Assistant Secretary of the Army for RD&A, briefed.	SG1A
31 MAR 83	The Honorable George Bush, Vice President of the United States, was briefed for thirty minutes concerning CENTER LANE related activities by DR. Vorona, DIA. Also present were Adm. Murphy, C/S, Mr. Gregg, Assistant to the Vice President, National Security Affairs, and LTC Fry, Military Assistant.	DIA and Army INSCOM efforts were reviewed and three INSCOM projects were used as examples: <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> The briefing was well received and the Vice President was interested and impressed (TAB L). SG1A
MAY 83	Gen Blanchard, Army Science Board, briefed by MG Stubblebine.	
SG11 MAY 83	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> CIA, briefed by MG Stubblebine.	
20 May 83	The Honorable James Ambrose, Under Secretary of the Army, briefed by MG Stubblebine.	
13 JUN 83	The Honorable John Marsh, Secretary of the Army, briefed by MG Stubblebine.	
15 JUN 83	Secretary of the Army approves establishment of Special Access Program for CENTER LANE.	TAB M
7 JUL 83	CPT Frederick Atwater assumes duties as Acting Project Manager.	
19 JUL 83	Contract signed with Mr. Robert Monroe for "One-on-One" training of CENTER LANE operative at MIAS.	
AUG 83	CENTER LANE operative attends Gateway training at MIAS.	

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
15 AUG 83	LTC Brian Buzby assumes duties as Project Manager.	
1 SEP 83	Secretary of the Army approves continued participation in CENTER LANE activities within INSCOM.	TAB N
5 OCT 83	The Honorable John Marsh, Secretary of the Army, briefed.	Also in attendance: Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, The Honorable Delbert L. Spurlock, and The Special Assistant, Chief of Legislative Liaison, Mr. George L. Cary.
5 OCT 83	Senator Wallop, Chairman, Budget Subcommittee, SSCI, briefed.	
7 OCT 83	Staff Members of Congressional Committees on Intelligence, briefed.	Present were: Mr. Hall, SSCI, Ms. Smiley, HPSCI, and Mr. Giza, HPSCI.
8 OCT 83	Ms. Susan Crawford, Army General Counsel, briefed by MG Stubblebine.	
31 OCT 83-4 NOV 83	"One-on-One" training of CENTER LANE operative with Mr. Monroe (MIAS) begins.	
NOV 83	CENTER LANE operative attends Gateway training at MIAS.	
10 NOV 83	RAPT Training established.	
22 NOV 83	MG Rapmund, Commander, Medical R&D Command, briefed.	
23 NOV 83	MG Tate, Deputy Director, Ops and Admin, Defense Nuclear Agency, briefed.	
2-9 DEC 83	MIAS RAPT Seminar.	
5 JAN 84	The Honorable John Marsh, Secretary of the Army, briefed.	MIAS discussed. LTG Brown, Director of the Army Staff, in attendance.
15-27 JAN 84	Second group begins training in CRV at SRI-International.	
19 JAN 84	LTC Bennett, Human Use Review Office, US Army Medical R&D Command, briefed.	

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
20-27 Jan 84	MIAS RAPT Seminar.	
3 FEB 84	Honorable Delbert L. Spurlock, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, briefed by MG Stubblebine.	
23 Feb 84	MG Odom, ACSI, DA receives update briefing.	
1 Mar 84	LTG Brown, Director of the Army Staff, DA briefed.	
13 Mar 84	LTG Brown, Director of the Army Staff, DA directs cancellation of RAPT as CENTER LANE personnel screening vehicle.	
10 Apr 84	DA IG Team briefed.	
3 May 84	CG, INSCOM's approval of expanded CENTER LANE Mission formalized.	TAB O
9 May 84	Dialogue initiated with McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Company, Huntington Beach, CA to comply with directive to obtain second contractor.	
15 May 84	Army Science Panel briefed.	
6 June 84	INSCOM Human Technology Review Board briefed. Training and Application Procedures Guide delivered for review and approval.	TAB P
12 June 84	GEN Thurman, Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, DA briefed by MG Stubblebine.	TAB Q
11 July 84	BG Soyster, CG INSCOM, receives CENTER LANE briefing.	
13 July 84	CG, INSCOM formulates decision to discontinue CENTER LANE as an INSCOM project. Impact and course-of-action statements submitted to CoS, INSCOM.	TAB R

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
13 July 84	MIAS Advanced Training completed.	
20 July 84	Meeting between Mr. Hurwitz, Director GDIP Staff; Dr. Vorona, DIA; and CENTER LANE personnel to discuss possible mechanisms for transferring CL to DIA and/or USAMRDC.	
1 Aug 84	Meeting between MG Rapmund and CENTER LANE personnel to discuss possible use of transferred CL assets to assist USAMRDC R&D functions.	
23 Aug 84	Secretary of the Army approves discontinuance of CENTER LANE as Army project, and authorizes negotiations for transfer of Project to DIA or other suitable agency.	TAB S
18 Sep 84	Memorandum of Agreement(MOA) between DIA and INSCOM for CENTER LANE transfer completed and delivered for CG, INSCOM approval.	TAB T
26 Sep 84	CG, INSCOM approves MOA and signs letter of transmittal to ACSI. MOA delivered to ACSI for staffing action.	
28 Sep 84	CENTER LANE ceases operational collection activities IAW CG, USAINSCOM directives.	TAB U
4 Oct 84	LTG Odom ACSI, HQ, DA approves MOA. MOA transmitted to DIA for action	Approval is granted to initiate action to effect transfer (TAB V).
20 Nov 84	CL personnel meet with INSCOM Staff Group to discuss deadline extension and DIA decision to request detailing of personnel as opposed to immediate transfer.	
11 Dec 84	CG, INSCOM approves interim detailing/OPCON transfer of CL personnel to DIA as alternative to permanent reassignment.	
10 Jan 85	HUMINT Committee of the Intelligence Community Staff briefed by CL/DIA.	

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
23 Jan 85	MG Buford Lary, Military Asst to Dep Sec Def, and COL Kenneth Hollander, Exec Asst to USDRE briefed by CL/DIA.	
6 Feb 85	Accompanied by LTG Odom, CL personnel brief James Ambrose, Under Sec. of the Army.	
11 Feb 85	CG INSCOM signs MOA approving transfer of ICLP OPCON to DIA. MOA transmitted to DIA for action.	
21 FEB 85	Selected staff members of SSCI and HPSCI briefed CL/DIA.	
7 MAR 85	MOA signed by LTG Williams, Director, DIA.	ICLP transferred OPCON to DIA. (TAB W)
7 Mar 85	OACSI notified of OPCON transfer.	Dissolution of SAP requested. (TAB Y)

Dec 86

*Chairman Foreign Relations
Committee briefed upon
request - Sen Pell*

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TAB

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RR RR

SSSS

051630Z JUL 78

DA WASHDC//DMAMI-ISH//

DIA WASHDC//DT//

CDRDARCOM ALEXANDRIA VA//DRCDE//

CDRAMSAA APG MD//DRCSY-DD//

CDRMIA REDSTONE ARSENAL AL//DRDMI-YE//

SECRET/NOFORN

SUBJECT: ISSUANCE OF UNCLASSIFIED NICKNAME--GRILL FLAME (U)
(S/NOFORN) RECENTLY INCREASED HIGH LEVEL INTEREST IN MILITARY
PARAPSYCHOLOGY/REMOTE VIEWING (PY/RV), ALONG WITH INHERENT SENSI-
TIVITIES, NOW WARRANT USE OF AN UNCLASSIFIED NICKNAME. THE UNCLASSI-
FIED NICKNAME GRILL FLAME WILL REPLACE ANY OPEN REFERENCE TO US ARMY
INVOLVEMENT IN PY/RV RESEARCH, EXPERIMENTS, APPLICATION, ETC. THE
USE OF US ARMY INTEREST OR WORK IN PY/RV IS CLASSIFIED SECRET
NOFORN. FROM THE US ARMY STANDPOINT, A STRICT NEED-TO-KNOW CAVEAT
IS NOW OPERATIVE IN ANY SITUATION INVOLVING PY/RV. XGDS-2, 31 DEC
1978.

MAJ GEN STONER/DAMI-ISH/50114/3JUL78

SAVE-580-78

COL HAZEL L. PARKER/DAMI-IS

G1A

/// S E C R E T ///

ILLEGIB

181717Z JUL 78

FM USO ACSI DA

TO USO INSCOM

INFO

SECRET NOFORN

FROM DAMI-IS FOR CHIEF OF STAFF, INSCOM.

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)

1. MSG DAMI-IS DTG 051630Z JUL 78, SUBJECT: ISSUANCE OF UNCLASSIFIED NICKNAME--GRILL FLAME (U).

2. (S/NOFORN) IN THE PAST FEW WEEKS A GREAT DEAL OF INTEREST IN MILITARY-RELATED PARAPSYCHOLOGY HAS BEEN GENERATED AT THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY LEVEL. SPECIFICALLY, DR. LANECE, USOPA, IS PERSONALLY INVOLVED, AND OACSI IS PUTTING TOGETHER AN INFORMATION PACKAGE FOR HIM. TO ASSURE ADEQUATE SECURITY PROTECTION FOR THIS INCREASINGLY SENSITIVE SUBJECT, THE FOLLOWING POLICY MESSAGE (REF ABOVE) IS TRANSMITTED: QUOTE "RECENTLY INCREASED HIGH LEVEL INTEREST IN PARAPSYCHOLOGY/REMOTE VIEWING (PY/RV), ALONG WITH INHERENT SENSITIVITIES, NOW WARRANT USE OF AN UNCLASSIFIED NICKNAME. THE UNCLASSIFIED NICKNAME GRILL FLAME WILL REPLACE ANY OPEN REFERENCE TO US ARMY INVOLVEMENT IN PY/RV RESEARCH, EXPERIMENTS, APPLICATION, ETC. THE FACT OF US ARMY INTEREST OR WORK IN PY/RV IS CLASSIFIED SECRET NOFORN. FROM THE US ARMY STANDPOINT, A STRICT NEED-TO-KNOW caveat IS NOW OPERATIVE IN ANY SITUATION INVOLVING PY/RV." END QUOTE.

3. (S/NOFORN) IT IS KNOWN THAT A NUMBER OF DOD "PLAYERS," WHO OACSI IS TRYING TO IDENTIFY, ARE INVESTIGATING THE PY/RV PHENOMENA. OACSI IS AWARE THAT INSCOM IS ALSO MOVING FORWARD IN AN ASPECT OF THIS ENDEAVOR.

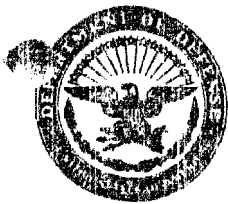
4. (S/NOFORN) THERE IS A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF ON-GOING ACTIVITY BY SEVERAL ARMY OPERATING AGENCIES AND DOD ELEMENTS REGARDING PY/RV RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND APPLICATION. THERE IS NO DOUBT OF THE NEED FOR A COHERENT ARMY/DOD PROGRAM. UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE FULL RANGE OF OPTIONS ARE DEVELOPED BY OACSI, REQUEST INSCOM HOLD IN DEFERRANCE ANY PLANNED EXECUTION WITH OUTSIDE AGENCIES OF ANY PROJECTS OF THIS NATURE. THIS OFFICE WILL KEEP INSCOM UPDATED WITH INFORMATION RECEIVED AND OPTIONS DEVELOPED IN ORDER TO ENHANCE COORDINATE PLANNING AND FUTURE ACTION. INSCOM IS TO BE COMMENDED FOR THE INITIATIVE TAKEN IN THIS ENDEAVOR. THE SENSITIVITY OF THE ENTIRE SUBJECT OF MILITARY-RELATED PY/RV IS SUCH THAT MAXIMUM CAUTION IS ADVISED, TO PRECLUDE POSSIBILITY OF COMPROMISE.

NOTE: DELIVER TO ADDRESSEE ONLY, DURING NORMAL DUTY HOURS.

3-2, 31 DEC 2008.

/// S E C R E T ///

TAB



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

IAFM-OPS-HU

21 February 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: INSCOM PROJECT GRILL FLAME: PROGRESS REPORT #1 (U)

1. (U) Period Covered: 27 October 1978 - 16 February 1979
2. (U) Purpose: The purpose of the progress report is to provide periodic status reports concerning INSCOM's involvement in project GRILL FLAME. These reports will be shown to "key" INSCOM personnel and then only after the INSCOM GRILL FLAME Project Officer has determined that a "need-to-know" exists.
3. (S/ORCON) Introduction: Sometime during the month of October 1978, Colonel A. W. Hamel, ADCSOPS-HUMINT, INSCOM, was tasked by the DCSOPS, INSCOM, to provide a Project Officer for a new program that INSCOM was becoming involved in at the direction of the ACSI. Major Murray B. Watt, PPPA, ADCSOPS-HUMINT, was selected to be the INSCOM Project Manager (PM) and on 27 October 1978 was so notified.

In short, the new project involved the development of a program using parapsychology phenomena for intelligence applications. ~~INSCOM was verbally tasked (Note: There exists no written tasking between OACSI and HQ, INSCOM) to explore the technique of remote viewing using INSCOM selected personnel who would be trained by Stanford Research Institute - International (SRI).~~ Remote viewing pertains to the ability of certain individuals to access and describe, by means of mental processes, information sources blocked from ordinary perception, and generally accepted as secure against such access.

4. (S/ORCON) Tasking: As previously stated, HQ INSCOM never received any written tasking on this subject. However, the CG, INSCOM and the ACSI had agreed upon the concept of remote viewing and the need for Army involvement in this area. At TAB A is a copy of the revised Statement of Work which provides for the training of three INSCOM personnel by SRI.

CLASSIFIED BY: Director, DIA
DECLASSIFY ON: 22 Feb 99
EXTENDED BY: Director, DIA
REASON: 2-301-C (3) (6)

TAB B

Copy 1 of 3 of

CONTROL # 90121

IAFM-OPS-HU

21 February 1979

SUBJECT: INSCOM PROJECT GRILL FLAME: PROGRESS REPORT #1 (U)

5. (S/ORCON) Project Development: The initial concern of the Project Manager (PM) was to develop a full understanding of parapsychology and the various aspects of the phenomena. Towards this end, the PM has been greatly assisted by Lieutenant Frederick H. Atwater. LT Atwater, although assigned to the Special Security Detachment, 902d MI Group, was attached to the GRILL FLAME project because of previous research into this area during work on a separate project.

a. To develop a sense of appreciation for an understanding of parapsychology, the PM undertook a vigorous Research Program (which is still ongoing) to include the following:

- (1) Extensive reading on the subject matter.
- (2) Visits to DOD officials with knowledge of the subject matter.
- (3) Visits to SRI (see TABs B and C).
- (4) Visits to AMSAA (see TABs D and E).

b. On 24 November 1978, the tentative milestone schedule for INSCOM GRILL FLAME activity was submitted to the ADCSOPS-HUMINT (COL Hamel) for his approval (see TAB F).

c. DOD Committee Action: On 28 November 1978, the first meeting of the Working Group Committee of the DOD Special Sensors Project met at DIA. (See TAB G.) One of the first actions of the Working Group was to formally change the name of the group to the DOD GRILL FLAME Committee. The Working Group will meet at the call of the Chairperson, Dr. Jack Vorona, DIA. MAJ Watt, not only is a member of the Working Group, but he also sits on the two Ad Hoc Committees formed to establish "Goals and Objectives" and to develop "experimental protocol and methods for validating experiments."

d. DA GRILL FLAME Committee: DA representatives met at HQ DARCOM on 28 November 1978 to discuss Project GRILL FLAME and what the Army position should be (see TAB H).

e. Procedures for conducting "Survey" -- Throughout the orientation period, MAJ Watt and LT Atwater were busy preparing a method that would help them select the INSCOM personnel who would volunteer for participation in the GRILL FLAME Project that INSCOM was going to carry out. It was decided to conduct an interview with selected INSCOM personnel throughout the greater Washington area. The interviews would serve as the "guise" under which project personnel could obtain viewpoints,

IAFM-OPS-HU

21 February 1979

SUBJECT: INSCOM PROJECT GRILL FLAME: PROGRESS REPORT #1 (U)

opinions, and general feelings toward the subject of parapsychology and the uses to which such psychic ability should be applied. The following chart denotes the number of personnel considered and interviewed. For security purposes the number of personnel actually selected has been omitted---such data can be readily obtained from project personnel only on a very strict "need-to-know" basis.

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>CONSIDERED</u>	<u>INTERVIEWED</u>
SOD	24	21
IIPD	48	27
DCI	17	7
902d	12	4
ADCSOPS-HUMINT	20	14
OPS GP	25	10
DCSOPS	41	13
ITAC	55	12
Misc.	9	9
Total	251	117

The large difference between number considered and number interviewed is due to the elimination factors that were initially applied when meeting with the various unit commanders or principal staff officers. The selection criteria/process was carried out in the following manner:

- (1) Decision made to interview only WO/OFF/Civilians (GS9 and above).*
- (2) Initial elimination based on:
 - (a) Commander's evaluation.
 - (b) Retainability - at least 20 months.
 - (c) Health.
 - (d) Not readily available (programmed TDY, schools, etc.).
- (3) Conduct personal interviews/survey.
- (4) Reassessment process.
- (5) Request specific personnel to volunteer for INSCOM program.

IAFM-OPS-HU

21 February 1979

SUBJECT: INSCOM PROJECT GRILL FLAME: PROGRESS REPORT #1 (U)

(6) SRI personnel interview selected personnel.

(7) Final decision/selection of personnel.

*Exceptions to this rule were made in three cases when project personnel received strong recommendations concerning three individuals who did not meet original criteria.

f. Security Aspects: Throughout the developmental phases of this project, security has been of primary concern--not only security of GRILL FLAME itself but security/safety of personnel involved with the project.

Access to GRILL FLAME information is limited to a "Strict Need-to-Know Basis" and the PM maintains a Security Access Roster of all INSCOM personnel with knowledge of the activities of the program. Further, the PM serves as POC for all other agencies desiring GRILL FLAME information including security status as regards GRILL FLAME.

6. (S/ORCON) Future Plans: The coming weeks will basically be devoted to the following activities:

- a. Initial in-house training of all project personnel.
- b. Training at SRI.
- c. Establishing procedures and determining appropriate applications.

Murray B. Watt
MURRAY B. WATT
Major, MI
INSCOM GRILL FLAME
Project Officer

TAB

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301



RESEARCH AND
ENGINEERING

5 MAR 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (RESEARCH,
DEVELOPMENT AND ACQUISITION)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (RESEARCH,
ENGINEERING AND SYSTEMS)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE (RESEARCH,
DEVELOPMENT AND LOGISTICS)

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Activity (U)

(S) This note is for the purpose of establishing policy with respect to OUSDRE support of investigations into parapsychology and its potential military applications.

(S) Based upon the December 1979 report of the GRILL FLAME Scientific Evaluation Committee and upon my own sense of priorities for efforts within the OUSDRE, I believe it appropriate that the Recommendations of Chapter 3, pages 10 and 11, relating to OUSDRE activities be implemented.

(S) The substance of those recommendations as they relate to OUSDRE is that it was found to be not appropriate to fund technology programs aimed at scientific demonstration of the existence of the subject effects, and that as a consequence future work at AMSAA and Huntsville in these areas not be authorized by USDRE. Therefore, no new work will be initiated under the sponsorship of OUSDRE in the areas of potential military application of parapsychology effects.

(S) Other recommendations in the report deal with intelligence related R&D and suggest a continuation of low level efforts within the INSCOM. These activities clearly are outside the responsibility of OUSDRE and therefore are neither endorsed nor denied. When intelligence related parapsychological efforts require support by OUSDRE personnel or facilities, I would like to be advised, but interpose no objection if the level of their requests are not an appreciable fraction of the work of the facility involved.

William J. Perry

PDUSPRE
MAR 80

DIA-191

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SECRET

TAB C

TAB



DAMI-ISH

24 DEC 1980

MEMORANDUM THRU VICE CHIEF OF STAFF FOR ~~ON~~ PATRICK M. HUGHES, MAJ, GS ^{24 Dec 80}
FOR UNDER-SECRETARY OF THE ARMY ^{Approved 12/14/80}
SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U) -- DECISION MEMORANDUM

1. (S) [REDACTED]

FOIAB5
ARMY

[REDACTED] Section 4 of Procedure 18 requires the approval of Under Secretary of Army in order for Army Intelligence to continue its GRILL FLAME activities.

2. (S/NOFORN) Army INSCOM GRILL FLAME activities meet or exceed the requirements of Section 3 of Procedure 18. Important foreign intelligence and counterintelligence purposes are served by GRILL FLAME experimentation. Informed consent of all subjects is obtained in writing and only in accordance with guidelines issued by Department of Health Education and Welfare setting conditions that safeguard the welfare of the subjects.

3. (S) Request the Under Secretary approve our participation in GRILL FLAME activities under Procedure 18.

E. R. Thompson

E. R. THOMPSON
Major General, USA
ACofS for Intelligence

14 Jan 81

APPROVED -- Under Secretary of
the Army

Patrick M. Hughes
PATRICK M. HUGHES
LTC, GS
Asst to the Dir
of the Army

CLASSIFIED BY DIAM 50-11
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION
24 DEC 2000
DIA 57001-R001

TAA

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C/S

LEGIB

/// SECRET ///

Need to get
back all
people -
money

Wife

SSO

MR. ROLYA

111800Z FEB 81

INFO SSO MEAD

SECRET NOFORN EYES ONLY

YES ONLY/EYES ONLY//EYES ONLY//EYES ONLY//EYES ONLY//EYES ONLY//

SO INSCOM FOR MR. ROLYA, SDR

INFO SSO MEAD FOR LTC M. B. WAIT ADSCOPNS/INMINT ONLY.

FROM MR. E. F. THOMPSON, ACISI, DA WASH DC.

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)

1. COORDINATION BETWEEN MAJ LAY, DAMI-ISH AND LTC WAIT ADSCOPNS/

INMINT. (S/NOFORN) EFFECTIVE 14 JAN 81, BY APPROVAL OF UNDER SECRETARY OF ARMY, INSCOM IS NOW THE ONLY ACTIVE OPERATIONAL GRILL FLAME (GF) ELEMENT IN ARMY. IN ORDER TO ENSURE A CONTINUED EFFECTIVE GF PROGRAM THAT ALLOWS MAXIMUM RESPONSIBILITY/AUTHORITY TO INSCOM, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT FOR GF IS TRANSFERRED FROM OACSI DA TO CDR INSCOM EFFECTIVE THIS DATE. OACSI, DAMI-ISH WILL CONTINUE TO CLOSELY MONITOR GF, AND REMAIN THE ARMY FOCAL POINT FOR POLICY MATTERS, AND AFRN REQUIRED INTERFACE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL. THE ACISI WILL CONTINUE TO BE INFORMED OF SIGNIFICANT GF ACTIONS/DEVELOPMENTS AS REQUIRED.

2. (C) RECOMMEND INSCOM GF ELEMENT CONTINUE TO ENSURE ALL LEGAL/ETHICAL HUMAN USE ISSUES ARE MET PRIOR TO CONDUCT OF ANY NEW GF INITIATIVES. FURTHER REQUEST CONTINUED CLOSE COORDINATION BETWEEN DAMI-ISH AND GF PROJECT OFFICER. REVW ON 31 MAY 81.

SD NOTE: DELIVER DURING NORMAL DUTY HOURS.

0074

NOT RELEASED TO FOREIGN

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This one I was
referred to the
DCG-I, 23 Feb 81,
in fact sheet
see memo for record
1981

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DAMI-ISH

14 JAN 1982

MEMORANDUM THRU ~~VICE CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY~~ 21/1
ARMY GENERAL COUNSEL

FOR SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)--DECISION MEMORANDUM

1. (S/NOFORN) The US Army Intelligence and Security Command's (INSCOM) Project GRILL FLAME investigates and applies remote viewing phenomena in support of important foreign intelligence and US counterintelligence requirements. INSCOM employs active duty military and Department of the Army civilians in the execution of the project. Both the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and INSCOM purchase the services of private contract personnel in support of GRILL FLAME. During FY 82, INSCOM plans to train two newly assigned personnel in remote viewing techniques and continue to conduct operational sessions against important foreign intelligence and counterintelligence requirements. ARMY

3. (S/NOFORN) The US Army INSCOM GRILL FLAME activities satisfy the human use standards of Section 3, Procedure 18. All Army GRILL FLAME participants are volunteers who have executed written statements of informed consent. Representatives from the Army General Counsel and the Office of the Army Surgeon General provide legal and medical oversight. All contracts entered into by INSCOM contain the written commitment that the provisions of Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R will be followed. The DIA contract monitor ensures the contracted party executes their Procedure 18 responsibilities. The Deputy Secretary of Defense authorized DIA participation in GRILL FLAME on 11 Dec 81 (Incl 1).

Classified by ACSI, DA
Review 12 Jan 2002
Reason 2-310c.3

SECRET NOT RELEASABLE TO
FOREIGN NATIONALS

GRILL FLAME (U)
CLOSE HOLD/H ND CARRY

14 JAN 1982

DAMI-ISH

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)--DECISION MEMORANDUM

4. (C) Congress eliminated Army FY 82 funding for GRILL FLAME. At the same time, Congress approved the Army request for five permanent personnel positions for GRILL FLAME. With the Commander, US Army Intelligence and Security Command, I am exploring the various options for maintaining a GRILL FLAME effort in FY 82. I will, by separate correspondence, keep you informed on the future status of GRILL FLAME FY 82 funding. In the meantime, Army's authority to conduct GRILL FLAME operations under the provisions of Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R past 14 Jan 82 must be renewed.

5. (C) Request the Secretary of the Army approve our continued participation in GRILL FLAME activities within INSCOM and with the DIA and its contractor. Army participation will be in strict accordance with the provisions of Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R.

1 Incl
as

Wm E Odom
WILLIAM E. ODOM
Brigadier General, USA
ACofS for Intelligence

TAB

IAGPC-G

24 August 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR ADCSOPS-HUMINT

SUBJECT: Termination of The Army GRILL FLAME (U)

1. (FOUO) Attached is a copy of a paper provided OACSI by the GDIP Staff indicating the Army GRILL FLAME Program would not be funded for FY 83.)

2. (S/NOFORN) MAJ Fox, OACSI, GRILL FLAME Project Officer, is preparing an ACSI letter to CG, INSCOM officially notifying him of the project termination. The letter will also seek to determine if INSCOM wishes to attempt to continue the program in some manner. If the CG wishes to continue there are five possible options:

1. (S/NOFORN) Determine if the INSCOM personnel could be integrated into the final year of the three year DIA program. In the third year a prime objective is the completion and verification of the new SRI training program.

2. (S/NOFORN) Determine if the Director, NSA would integrate the current INSCOM GRILL FLAME project into any NSA program.

3. (FOUO) Determine if the current INSCOM project could be funded in FY 83 with R&D money.

4. (FOUO) Integrate the current INSCOM GRILL FLAME project into a training and evaluation program under the auspices of the INSCOM Staff Psychologist or Organizational Effectiveness Officer.

5. (U) Reassign the current military personnel into Fort Meade organizations for FY 83 pending completion of the DIA program and Congressional review for FY 84.

3. (S/NOFORN) Options:

a. Option 1 and 2 would continue the program but without INSCOM control.

b. Funds to implement option 3 may not be available or reprogrammable.

c. Option 4 requires initiation of a training/evaluation program without an operational mission funded and supported "out-of-hide" by INSCOM.

d. Option 5 suspends activity in the program for a minimum of 1 year.

TAB H

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CLASSIFIED BY: MSG, DAMI-ISH
051630ZJUL78

REVIEWED ON: 2002

~~SECRET~~

IAGPC-G

SUBJECT: Termination of The Army GRILL FLAME (U)

4. Options 1/2 and 4 appear to be the most viable approaches.

1 Incl
as

ROBERT J. JACHIM
LTC, MI
GRILL FLAME Project Manager

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ NOFORN

PER GDIP STAFF,
20 AUG 1982

GRILL FLAME	0.8	--	-0.8	-0.5	0.3
(Manpower)	(12)	(--)	(-12)	(-12)	(--)

GRILL FLAME	0.8	--	-0.8	
(O&M, Army)	(0.3)	(--)	(-0.3)	(0)
(R&D Defense Agencies)	(0.3)	(--)	(-0.3)	(0)
(Mil Pers, Army)	(0.2)	(--)	(-0.2)	(0)

GRILL FLAME

-0.5M
(-12 spaces)

The conferees agreed to the Senate position to curtail all operational activities conducted by the Army in the National Foreign Intelligence Program at the end of fiscal year 1982. Accordingly, \$0.5 million and 12 spaces were reduced from the fiscal year 1983 GDIP. The conferees agreed to retain \$0.3 million for DIA to complete the third year of a 3 year research contract. Future funding -- if any -- of this parapsychological research and experimentation activity should be budgeted outside the NFIP.

~~SECRET~~ NOFORN

TAB

UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE COMMAND
ARLINGTON HALL STATION
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22204

REF ID: A66666

03 DEC 1982

IACC

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)

Major General W. E. ODOM
Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Washington, D.C. 20310

1. (S) In keeping with the FY83 Congressional decision, INSCOM's GRILL FLAME operation ceased as of 30 September 1982.
2. (S) Based upon guidance provided by your staff, I have decided to conduct a similar program within the Army Counterintelligence and Operational Security Program.

Albert N. Stubblebine III
ALBERT N. STUBBLEBINE III
Major General, USA
Commanding

TO	FROM	Copy to	Action to
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
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97	98	99	100

CLASSIFIED BY: MSG, DAMI-ISH
DIG: 051630ZJUL78
DECL: Origination Agency's Determination
Required

SECRET - NOFORN

TAB

SECRET

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

RESEARCH AND
ENGINEERING

19 JAN 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND ACQUISITION), *S-7*
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, AND SYSTEMS), *He*
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE (RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND LOGISTICS), *Ton*
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY, *Bob*

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Activity (U)

Reference: USDRE Memo of 5 Mar 80 on the subject.

(S/NF) The reference limited OUSDRE sponsorship of GRILL FLAME research activities, but interposed no objection to low-level support to intelligence-related efforts.

(S/NF) Since 1980, jointly sponsored research by DIA and Army INSCOM has shown GRILL FLAME to have potential for military applications. In the classified annex to the FY 1983 Authorization Conference Report, however, the Intelligence Committee conferees agreed that if research were to continue, it should be outside the National Foreign Intelligence Program. Although DIA should have sufficient funding in FY 1983 to complete its GRILL FLAME evaluation, the conferees did not provide resources for Army intelligence participation in the project.

(S/NF) A scientific review of GRILL FLAME evidence accumulated in the course of a three-year National Foreign Intelligence Program study is to be completed by early April 1983. In the interim, Program 6 resources ~~may be used to maintain the current Army INSCOM capability and supplement as necessary the FY 83 DIA evaluation effort.~~ I would like to be informed in advance of the proposed Program 6 funding sources identified to support these intelligence research activities. Future OUSDRE sponsorship of GRILL FLAME or related activities will depend in part on the results of the DIA evaluation and any other such review as I deem appropriate.

cc: Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
Assistant Chief of Staff,
Intelligence, USA.

SECRET

TAB J

CLASSIFIED BY: USDRE
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

INFORMATION PAPER

DAMI-ISH
4 Nov 83

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE (U)

ISSUE: (U) To update SA on CENTER LANE.

FACTS:

1. (U) Last update on subject was briefing 25 Oct 83.
2. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) Memorandum to Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering (USDRE) describing Program 6 (RDT&E) proposed funding for CENTER LANE was provided 3 Nov 83. USDRE 19 Jan 83 memorandum authorizing the use of P.6 funds in support of these intelligence research activities requested such notification in advance of any expenditure. Funds will be provided to the CENTER LANE contractor 14 Nov 83.
3. (U) The Principal Deputy and Deputy Assistant SA (RD&S) requested an update on the project. DAMI-ISH will provide the briefing on 9 Nov 83.
4. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) The USDRE has indicated a desire to provide Army with approximately \$600K additional P.6 funds for CENTER LANE research. These funds were previously intended to support Defense Intelligence Agency requirements, but DIA is now bound by the same Congressionally mandated restriction on use of National Foreign Intelligence Program resources as Army and has no mechanism to move USDRE funds to the contractor. Army will consider the USDRE funding proposal when the offer is extended.
5. (S/CL-4/NOFORN) Advanced, individually-tailored training is being given by Dr. Bob Monroe at his Institute of Applied Sciences for a CENTER LANE Remote Viewer and the Project Operations Officer. Initial results of the training are positive and the intention is to continue it on a periodic basis over the next year.

LTC Pix 50114

Classified by OADR INSCOM
Declassify on: OADR

FORNATIONALS



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, DC 20310

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

3 NOV 1983

DAMI-ISH

MEMORANDUM THRU ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (RESEARCH,
DEVELOPMENT, AND ACQUISITION)

FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Activity (U)

1. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) Reference memorandum, OUSDRE, dated 19 Jan 83, subject: GRILL FLAME Activity (U). (TAB A)
2. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) The Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition, Department of the Army, has agreed to provide funds from Program 6 in an appropriate testing project. The funds will be applied to CENTER LANE, the follow-on program to the Army portion of DoD GRILL FLAME, which was terminated in FY 82.
3. (S/NOFORN) CENTER LANE is an Army Special Access Program and its connection with any previous program is compartmented.

1 Encl
as

CF:
DCSRDA

HARRY E. SOYSTER
Brigadier General, USA
Acting ACoS for Intelligence

LTC Fox/50114

Classified by GDR, INSCOM
Declassify on: OADR

CENTER LANE

NOT RELEASABLE TO
FOREIGN NATIONALS

TOP SECRET

INFORMATION PAPER

DAMI-ISH
4 November 1983

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Funding (U)

ISSUE. (S/NOFORN) Use of Program 6 (R&D) monies for CENTER LANE.

FACTS.

1. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) Memorandum for USDRE concerning the source of P.6 funding for CENTER LANE was hand carried to Principal Deputy ASA (RDA) and Executive Assistant to USDRE. (3 Nov 83 memo)

o Principal Deputy ASA (RDA) desires update on project. DAMI-ISH will brief her 1130-1200 hrs 9 Nov 83.

o Executive Asst. to USDRE stated that memorandum was acceptable and that the P.6 monies could be dispersed.

o DAMI-ISH notified CENTER LANE Project Manager of above; check will be delivered to contractor 14 Nov 83.

2. (S/CL-2/NOFORN/CLOSE HOLD) USDRE supports providing Army with approximately \$600K additional funds for CENTER LANE research.

o Funds were requested by DIA to support their related effort. DIA is under same constraint as Army regarding no use of NIP funds and has no mechanism to move USDRE funds to contractor.

o DAMI-ISH suggestion to OUSDRE 3 Nov 83 was that USDRE send a memorandum to Army offering funds. ISH will structure a proposal satisfactory to USDRE, DIA, ASA (RDA), DCSRDA, ACSI and INSCOM, and obtain legal review. Unofficial agreement has already been obtained from DIA, ASA (RDA) and INSCOM Project Manager.

o Acceptance of these funds will essentially make Army Executive Agent for CENTER LANE type activity for DoD and give Army greater voice in setting project priorities.

o OUSDRE will request that DARPA make the funds available, then work with DAMI-ISH to write the USDRE memorandum to Army offering the funds.

o Army (ISH) role will have a yet to be determined staffing impact on ISH.

CENTER LANE

TOP SECRET

LTC Fcx/50114

TAB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved For Release 2007/12/20 : CIA-RDP96-00788R000400060001-2



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
ARLINGTON HALL STATION
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22212

IAOPS

1 MAR 1983

SUBJECT: Letter of Instruction - Project CENTER LANE (U)

Commander
902d Military Intelligence Group
Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755

1. (C) PURPOSE: The purpose of this LOI is to establish policy and provide direction for the administrative, logistical and operational management of the USAINSCOM Project CENTER LANE. Project CENTER LANE will be managed by the Security Systems Planning Division (SSPD), Security Support Detachment (SSD), 902d MI Group USAINSCOM. This LOI further delineates the command relationships between the Commander, SSD and the Chief, SSPD and structures the operational control and reporting channels to be used by Project CENTER LANE.

2. (C) GENERAL: The activities of Project CENTER LANE were originated as a specially controlled and compartmented activity under the direct supervision of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence (ACSI), DA, in conjunction with other DoD agencies concerned with related activities. For operational and staffing considerations, the functions and responsibilities were transferred to HQ, USAINSCOM where it was conducted on an ad hoc basis.

3. (C) The mission and functions of SSPD are to manage Project CENTER LANE by planning for the integration of prototype and developmental security concepts and doctrine into current and future USAINSCOM security support planning for which the SSD, 902d MI Group is responsible. Functionally, this includes preparing security estimates for intelligence planning, assist other SSD elements by securing information required for their support plans, and assisting USAINSCOM staff elements in planning security system applications throughout the world.

TAB K

CLASSIFIED BY: MSG, DAMI-ISH
DTG: 051630ZJUL78
DECL: Originating Agency's
Determination Required

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved For Release 2007/12/20 : CIA-RDP96-00788R000400060001-2

CONFIDENTIAL

IAOPS

1 MAR 1983

SUBJECT: Letter of Instruction - Project CENTER LANE (U)

Access to Project CENTER LANE will be based on a "MUST KNOW" basis until individual prototype and developmental concepts have been tested and approved for release by the CG, USAINSCOM for universal application.

4. (U) ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL:

a. (U) Military personnel executing Project CENTER LANE will all be attached to the 902d MI Group for duty with SSPD. Personnel administration will be handled by the organizations where assigned. Changes to speciality codes and grades will be coordinated by the Commander, SSD based upon the recommendations of the Chief, SSPD.

b. (U) Civilian personnel will be assigned to SSD.

c. (U) UCMJ authority will be exercised by the Commander, 902d MI Group.

d. (U) Personnel assigned to SSPD will receive support from SSD for administration and logistics, except as specified below:

(1) (U) Operational funding for FY83 and FY84 will be provided by HQ, USAINSCOM. Funds will be budgeted and provided to SSPD under a separate account by direct coordination between the USAINSCOM, DCSRM (FGGM) and SSPD, IAW existing procedures. Funding requirements for FY85-89 will be included in the 902d MI Group POM submission.

(2) (U) Efficiency reports will be rendered through the OPCON chain of command (ADCSOPS-HUMINT and DCSOPS) with optional letter input by the Commander, 902d MI Group.

(3) (U) Military training of SSPD personnel will be IAW the SSD SOP.

(4) (U) TDY and leave approval authorities will be IAW the SSD SOP.

(5) (U) Personnel will not be placed on SSD duty rosters nor, assigned to HQ SSD duty details.

(6) (U) SI/SAO billets for SSPD will be coordinated with the Special Security Office (FGGM) by the S2, SSD.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IAOPS

1 MAR 1983

SUBJECT: Letter of Instruction - Project CENTER LANE (U)

5. (U) OPERATIONS:

a. (U) Operational control will initially be exercised by the DCSOPS for the CG, USAINSCOM. OPCON will be transferred to the Commander, 902d MI Group when directed by the CG, USAINSCOM.

b. (U) Operational support will be provided through OPCON channels.

c. (U) Operations will be conducted in strict accordance with the guidelines established by the CG, USAINSCOM for Project CENTER LANE.

d. (U) All operational related reports generated by SSPD will be forwarded only through the OPCON chain.

6. (U) LOGISTICS: Logistical support will be provided through SSD, 902d MI Group, except as specified below:

a. (U) Long distance telephone billings will be handled directly by Chief, SSPD.

b. (U) Hand receipt/property accounts for SSPD real property and intelligence property will be held directly by the Chief, SSPD.

c. (U) Transportation support and POL requirement will be provided through OPCON channels for FY83, and by the Commander, 902d MI Group when OPCON is transferred by the CG, USAINSCOM.

7. (U) This LOI is effective 15 February 1983. It will be reviewed annually prior to the anniversary of that date. Revisions may be made by mutual agreement of the Commander, 902d MI Group and the DCSOPS, USAINSCOM.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Charles C Partridge
CHARLES C. PARTRIDGE
Colonel, GS
Chief of Staff

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TAB

SECRET

DAMI-ISH

1 April 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Briefing (U)

1. (U) Per conversation with Dr. Verona, DIA, 1 Apr 83.
2. (S/NOFORN) Dr. Verona briefed the Vice President for 30 minutes on CENTER LANE related activities on 31 Mar 83. The briefing was well received and the Vice President was interested and impressed. Also present at the briefing were Admiral Daniel J. Murphy (C/S), Mr. Donald Gregg (Asst to VP, National Security Affairs), and LTC Fry (Military Assistant).
3. (S/NOFORN) DIA and Army INSCOM efforts were reviewed and three INSCOM projects were used as examples:
4. (C) Dr. Verona was told by Adm Murphy that he had not initiated the briefing, so it appears that the Vice President personally requested it.
5. (S/NOFORN) Dr. Verona made a strong push for the worth of the effort. He also pointed out that while our (collective) product was now achieving high reliability we all were in danger of closing due to a lack of funding.

SG1A

SG1A

Gerald Fox

GERALD FOX
Major, GS
HUMINT Division

CENTER LANE

CLOSE HOLD/HAND CARRY

Classified by DIA DT
Declassify on: OADR

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NOT RELEASABLE TO

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SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON

15 JUN 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(POLICY)

SUBJECT: Report of Establishment of Special Access
Program (U) -- INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

(S) In compliance with Chapter XII, DOD 5200.1-R, report is made of the establishment of a Special Access Program to safeguard especially sensitive information. The specific compartmented aspects of the program protect unique technology and capabilities for intelligence collection purposes.

(U) The Special Access Program, CENTER LANE, was approved by the Secretary of the Army this date.

(U) Details concerning the program are attached.

John O. Marsh, Jr.
John O. Marsh, Jr.

Enclosures

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ACSI, DA

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CENTER LANE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, DC 20310

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DAMI-ISH

12 AUG 1983

MEMORANDUM THRU ~~VICE CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY~~ *asst*
~~ARMY GENERAL COUNSEL~~ *CL*

FOR SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE (U)--ACTION MEMORANDUM

1. (U) Purpose: To obtain your approval for the Army to engage in CENTER LANE activities.

2. (U) Discussion:

a. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) CENTER LANE is a US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) Special Access Program (SAP) which utilizes an aspect of parapsychology known as remote viewing as the collection method for obtaining information of intelligence interest. The CENTER LANE SAP has been approved by the Secretary of the Army; however, the signed action is being held by the Army General Counsel for review of human use issues addressed in this paper.

b. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) Army participation in GRILL FLAME, the predecessor to CENTER LANE, was most recently approved by Secretary of the Army on 1 Feb 82 (TAB A). Two areas were addressed by the Army General Counsel in his memorandum which deserve comment concerning CENTER LANE activities, namely human experimentation and funding issues.

(1) (S/CL-1/NOFORN) CENTER LANE's use of human subjects remains as stated in the enclosed 14 Jan 82 Decision Memorandum on GRILL FLAME. As in the case of GRILL FLAME, CENTER LANE has demonstrated that important foreign intelligence and counterintelligence information may be obtained through the use of remote viewing and the Army's continued involvement is warranted. The Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, and OACSI, HQDA have all requested and received support from CENTER LANE.

Classified by ACSI, DA
Declassify on: OADR

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NOT RELEASABLE TO
FOREIGN NATIONALS

CENTER LANE

DAMI-ISH

12 AUG 1983

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE (U)--ACTION MEMORANDUM

(2) (S/CL-1/NOFORN) Personnel spaces and funding for CENTER LANE have been taken "out of hide" by INSCOM within the Army Security and Investigative Activities (S&IA) program for FY 83 and 84. Requirements for FY 85-89 are included in the INSCOM S&IA budget submission. Per request of the Director, General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) Staff, a GDIP submission was also provided to be included in the Congressional Budget Justification Book only if prior Congressional approval is obtained. Additionally, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition) has agreed to fund CENTER LANE training and research projects with Program 6 resources and the first two projects will be submitted for approval in the near future.

3. (C) Recommendation: That the Secretary of the Army approve our continued participation in CENTER LANE activities within INSCOM, with appropriate contractors and in a cooperative effort with DIA. Army participation will continue to be in strict accordance with the provisions of Procedure 13, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R.

1 Encl
as

APPROVED BY
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
1 SEP 1983

and NOTED BY
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
HARRY K. BREWER
LTC, GS
Military Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

Harry E. Soyster
HARRY E. SOYSTER
Brigadier General, USA
Acting ACofS for Intelligence

MAJ(P) FOX/50114
Typed by M. Barry

CENTER LANE

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

**UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
ARLINGTON HALL STATION
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22212**

MAY 03 1984

IACG

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Mission Statement (U)

THRU: Chief of Staff
U. S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
Arlington Hall Station
Arlington, VA 22212

Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
U. S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
Arlington Hall Station
Arlington, VA 22212

Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations-HUMINT
U. S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
Ft Meade, MD 20755

TO: CENTER LANE Project Manager
U. S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
Ft Meade, MD 20755

1. (S) Reference:

- a. (U) MSG, SSO, DA, 111800Z Feb 81, subject: GRILL FLAME (U) (TAB A).
- b. (U) Letter, IAOPS-H-S, 1 Jun 81, subject: INSCOM GRILL FLAME Project Protocol (U) (TAB B).
- c. (U) Letter, IACG, 3 Dec 82, subject: GRILL FLAME (U) (TAB C).

WARNING NOTICE: CENTER LANE SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM
RESTRICT DISSEMINATION TO THOSE WITH VERIFIED ACCESS
TO CATEGORY THREE (3)

SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED
NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

CLASSIFIED BY: CDR, INSCOM
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

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SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Mission Statement (U)

d. (U) Letter, IAOPS, 1 Mar 83, subject: Letter of Instruction - Project CENTER LANE (U) (TAB D).

e. (U) DoD Directive 5240.1R, Procedure 13, Dec 82; AR 381-10, para 2-18; and 45 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 46, "Protection of Human Subjects" (TAB E).

2. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) CENTER LANE is the compartmented Special Access Program within the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) that develops and applies psychoenergetics in intelligence collection and counterintelligence operations. The INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP) is a follow-on to earlier INSCOM participation in the joint services GRILL FLAME program (TABs C and D).

3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The ICLP mission is:

a. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) To conduct intelligence collection and counterintelligence operations using all applicable psycho-energetic processes.

b. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) To train selected personnel in state-of-the-art psychoenergetic intelligence collection and counterintelligence techniques.

c. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) To expand the operational capabilities and training beyond the confines of information collection into the field of psychoenergetic communications and psychokinesis. The ICLP will conduct specialized intelligence collection operations in response to INSCOM, departmental, and national intelligence needs.

4. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) CENTER LANE activities will be conducted IAW established and approved protocols (TAB B) and applicable DA and DoD regulations governing experimentation on human subjects (TAB E). The ICLP will coordinate its activities with DAMI-ISH, OACSI, HQ, DA which is the HQ, DA focal point for psychoenergetic activities within DA (TAB A).

5. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) This letter is the authority for the ICLP to develop and apply psychoenergetics to support the INSCOM mission. It confirms verbal directives issued in connection with reference 1c (TAB C).

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as

Albert N. Stubblebine III
ALBERT N. STUBBLEBINE III
Major General, USA
Commanding

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SECURITY SUPPORT DETACHMENT
USAINSCOM, 902D MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

IAGPA-F-SD

6 June 1984

SUBJECT: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project Training and Applications
Procedures (U)

Chairperson
US Army Intelligence and Security Command
Human Technology Review Board
Arlington Hall Station
Arlington, VA 22212

1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP) Training and Applications Procedures (TAAP) document is submitted herewith for review and appropriate action by the INSCOM Human Technology Review Board (HTRB). ICLP trains selected project personnel to perform psychoenergetic tasks and employs trained personnel operationally to support intelligence and counterintelligence requirements in collection, target acquisition, and deception. The attached TAAP is a revision and amplification of the GRILL FLAME (CENTER LANE's predecessor) Protocol submitted to the Chairman, Human Use Committee, US Army Medical Research and Development Command, Fort Detrick, MD in June 1981.

2. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Over a period of 6 years, since INSCOM's involvement with psychoenergetics began in 1977, the Army General Counsel, Army Surgeon General, DIA General Counsel, and DoD General Counsel determined that GRILL FLAME/CENTER LANE activities constituted experimentation on human subjects under Procedure 13, DoD Directive 5240.1-R. That decision has

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APPROVED BY: [REDACTED] CONTROLLED ACCESS
[REDACTED] (3)

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[REDACTED] FOREIGN NATIONALS

CLASSIFIED BY: [REDACTED] INSCOM
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

IAGPA-F-SD

6 June 1984

SUBJECT: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project Training and Applications
Procedures (U)

required INSCOM to obtain approval from the Under Secretary or Secretary of the Army to continue its program on a regular basis. The Secretary of the Army last approved the ICLP on 1 September 1983.

3. (S/CI-2/NOFORN) If the INSCOM HTRB concludes that the ICLP continues to constitute human use and requests Secretary of the Army approval to continue ICLP activities, request clarification on which regulation and portions of those regulations apply to ICLP.

1 Incl
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Brian Buzby
BRIAN BUZBY
LTC, MI
Chief, SSPD

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US ARMY
INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
CENTER LANE TRAINING AND APPLICATIONS PROCEDURES

WARNING NOTICE: CENTER LANE SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM
RESTRICT DISSEMINATION TO THOSE WITH VERIFIED ACCESS
TO CATEGORY THREE (3)

SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED
NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

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US ARMY
INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
CENTER LANE TRAINING AND APPLICATIONS PROCEDURES

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IAGAP-F-SD

6 June 1984

US ARMY
INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
CENTER LANE TRAINING AND APPLICATIONS PROCEDURES

1. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) GENERAL: The procedures set forth herein detail the activities of the US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) Special Access Program (SAP) CENTER LANE in psychoenergetics. These procedures are in effect for the period required to train and apply psychoenergetics. They are effective and do not involve any practices which expose participants to harmful circumstances or substances such as drugs.

2. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) DEFINITIONS:

a. (U) Psychoenergetics: A mental process by which an individual perceives, communicates with, and/or perturbs characteristics of a designated target, person, or event remote in space and/or time from that individual. It does not involve any electronic devices located or focused at the target, nor does it involve classical photo interpretation of photographs obtained from overhead or oblique means.

b. (U) Psychoenergetic Source: A person who perceives, communicates with, and/or perturbs characteristics of a designated target, person, or event.

c. (U) Psychoenergetic Trainee: A person being trained to be a psychoenergetic source.

d. (U) Psychoenergetic Session: A single attempt by a psychoenergetic source and an interviewer/monitor to perceive, communicate with, and/or perturb characteristics of a designated target, person, or event.

e. (U) Interviewer/Monitor: The individual who interacts directly with the psychoenergetic source before, during, and after the session.

WARNING NOTICE: CENTER LANE SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM
RESTRICT DISSEMINATION TO THOSE WITH VERIFIED ACCESS
TO CATEGORY THREE (3)

SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED
NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

CLASSIFIED BY: CDR, INSCOM

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the Under Secretary of the Army, INSCOM became the only active operational GRILL FLAME element in the Army. Program management for GRILL FLAME was transferred to Commander, INSCOM effective 11 February 1981. OACSI, DANI-ISH remained the Army focal point for policy matters and interlace at the national level. Overall DoD responsibility resided with the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). Also in 1981, a joint services GRILL FLAME Committee consisting of DIA, the US Air Force and US Army was formed. Later the Air Force Chief of Staff directed that the Air Force withdraw from the committee and all psychoenergetic programs. A comprehensive program was designed to determine the operational parameters and usefulness of psychoenergetics and assess the threat these phenomena posed to national security. At that time DIA was R&D oriented and INSCOM's GRILL FLAME Project was applications oriented. In the FY83 DoD budget review the Budget Subcommittee of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence curtailed all psychoenergetic activities funded by the Army in the National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP), but directed that DIA could complete the third year of their effort and that all future Army funding be budgeted outside the NFIP. INSCOM terminated formal involvement with GRILL FLAME at the end of FY 82; in the fall of 1982, in keeping with congressional desires, the Commanding General INSCOM provided funding from Security and Investigative Activities (S&IA) monies, and continued its efforts under a provisional compartmented SAP nicknamed CENTER LANE. On 1 September 1983, the Secretary of the Army approved continued Army participation in CENTER LANE activities within INSCOM and with appropriate contractors in a cooperative effort with DIA.

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6. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) SELECTION OF PERSONNEL:

a. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Current Selection Criteria: After over a year of participation within the psychoenergetic project, source personnel were tested by the INSCOM Staff Psychologist in an attempt to determine a suitable profile by which further participants could be identified. The specific tests administered were (see Appendix B for test descriptions):

- (1) The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI).

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- (2) Gordon Personal Profile - Inventory (GPI).
- (3) Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation-Behavior (FIRO-B).
- (4) California Psychological Inventory (CPI).
- (5) Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS).
- (6) Personal Orientation Inventory (POI).

For the most part, the group presented itself as emotionally stable with no marked trends. There did appear to be an interesting similarity in defensive style, a tending toward artistic, aesthetic, and cultural interests, and an introversive style, of emotional expression. From these test results the INSCOM Staff Psychologist constructed a test that may be used as an initial screening tool in the selection of new psychoenergetic participants. This new test is called the INSCOM Factor Questionnaire. This instrument is used to compare individuals with CENTER LANE sources. A high score suggests that individuals have similar characteristics to operational personnel and may be potential candidates for the project. A score of 20 or higher is considered to be similar to CENTER LANE personnel. Individuals who score within the parameters specified by the INSCOM psychologist would then receive personal interviews with CENTER LANE Project personnel. From these interviews new project participants would be selected and trained.

b. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Projected Selection Criteria: SRI-I has been contracted to investigate and report on a particular aspect of psychoenergetics relating to operational management of personnel; that is, to determine if a personality testing technique can be created which, when applied to a general population, will delineate specific individuals who exhibit a higher degree of talent for psychoenergetic abilities.

c. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Voluntary Consent: As required under the regulations governing "Human Use" (see para 2., Appendix A), all personnel operate on a strictly voluntary basis, and may withdraw at any time without any form of prejudicial action or consideration directed against them. Further, participants are informed of any known or potential risks that might be inherent in program participation. This is accomplished through the use of a verbal briefing from a knowledgeable CENTER LANE official, and the execution of a personalized Statement of Consent form outlining all pertinent information and considerations. The voluntary consent requirement pertains to individuals assigned to the CENTER LANE Project and contractors/consultants. A sample of the voluntary consent form is attached as Inclosure 5, Appendix A.

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7. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) TRAINING PROCEDURES: To provide a framework for the standardizing of the task of psychoenergetic learning, a number of methodologies are being utilized and conducted within the CENTER LANE Project. These are as follows:

a. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Orientation Testing/Training:

(1) Purpose: To provide new personnel with an introduction to training and applications procedures.

(2) Administered by: CENTER LANE Project personnel and selected contractor and subcontractors.

(3) Location: Fort George G. Meade, Maryland and other designated locations.

(4) Duration: One to six months.

(5) Description of Procedures: Orientation testing/training is developed from the practical application of state-of-the-art psychoenergetic technology drawn from academic institutions, scientific laboratories, and research establishments around the world. It is an eclectic approach, using those methods which have applications potential. Orientation testing is designed to determine if new personnel have aptitudes which would be of operational value and could be developed through training. This orientation testing consists of a series of controlled exercises in psychoenergetic functioning. New personnel may be asked to attempt to perceive, communicate with, and/or perturb characteristics of a designated target, person, or event remote in space and/or time from that individual. Orientation training is composed of practical exercises in Remote Viewing, lectures, literature review, and observation of others. It includes the use of locally significant sites, as well as more remote geographical locations as targets. A target pool consists of a controlled group of sites or targets and their associated targeting information. Prior to the beginning of a training session, a target is randomly selected from this target pool. Information available concerning the target is kept from the trainee until after the session.

(6) Training Session Preliminaries: Before a first training session is scheduled, the person being trained is oriented fully to the procedure to be followed by the monitor. The trainee is instructed that he or she should state only raw perceptions, since experience has shown that specific definitions are quite often wrong while initial raw perception tends to be correct. Personnel being trained are always encouraged to express their feelings and ideas for enhancing all aspects of the psychoenergetics collection process.

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(7) Training Session Dynamics: During the 30-60 minutes prior to the agreed-upon time of a training session, the monitor offers some encouragement to the trainee in the same manner that a coach might give a pep talk to his team. During the 15 minutes immediately before the session the trainee and monitor are generally silent. Experience has shown (unpublished data) that this quiet time enhances the training process. The training room is homogeneously-colored, acoustic-tiled, and featureless, with light controlled by a dimmer, so that environmental distractions can be minimized. During the entire process the trainee and monitor function as a team. The monitor provides encouragement with words of reassurance that the task is, in fact, possible. At no time is the session conducted by the trainee in the absence of all other persons. If the trainee does not have any immediate sensory impressions, the monitor applies no pressure. Rather, the monitor reassures the trainee that there is no time limit for the training session. If it appears to the monitor that the impressions are in some way contradictory or inconsistent, the monitor may then attempt clarification by asking questions in order to verify what the trainee first describes. All sessions are tape-recorded, and pen and paper are available for the trainee to sketch his or her perceptions. Experience has shown that some trainees prefer to combine written and oral descriptions, while some prefer to work sequentially. The average training session for orientation is approximately 15 minutes of actual perception. Trainees generally are not permitted to go beyond 30 minutes as this leads to perceptual confusion and eventual loss of the training affect.

(8) Post Session Dynamics: After the training session is over, the trainee and monitor obtain specific information about the target, either in picture descriptive form for remote geographic sites, or--as in the case of local sites--by actually visiting the target site. The trainee and monitor then discuss the session results. The purpose of this post-session activity is to provide the trainee with the satisfaction of knowing how well he or she did while mental perceptions of the targeted site are still fresh in mind.

b. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) CRV Training:

(1) Purpose: To provide trainees with the requisite skills necessary to perform certain psychoenergetic applications.

(2) Administered by: Contractor and subcontractor personnel.

(3) Location: SRI-I Menlo Park, CA; SRI-I New York, NY; SRI-I Washington D.C.; and other mutually agreed locations as required.

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(4) Duration: 12 to 18 months.

(5) Description of Procedure: CRV training is a contracted service provided by SRI-I. The training involves lectures on theory coupled with practical exercises and drills. Particularly effective instructional procedures include active participation wherein the trainee interacts with the curriculum materials by responding, practicing, and testing each step of the material to be mastered; information feedback, wherein the trainee finds out with minimal delay whether the response is correct; and individualized instruction, wherein the trainee moves ahead at his or her own rate. The training procedures have been broken down into several stages representing various elements of CRV phenomena. These stages both facilitate training and actually follow the predictable course of increasing perception which builds itself in specific increments and impact. Stages 1 through 3 appertain to general site features, which become increasingly refined as individual competency with Stage 3 techniques develops. Stage 4 involves perception of specific site elements, a good portion of which may not be available to any other intelligence techniques, save for actual penetration of the site. Stage 5 allows the trainee in a sense to reverse the procedure and "interrogate" his perceptions, allowing clarification of various specific or subtle features of the site. Stage 6 permits the construction of 3-dimensional models of major site characteristics, with increasing refinements in detail. Experience and theory extension indicates that additional increments exist beyond Stage 6. Research is underway to develop and define the parameters and potentials of these additional fields.

(6) Session Dynamics: In conducting a CRV session, a remote viewer or trainee and a monitor begin by seating themselves at the opposite ends of a table in a special remote viewing room equipped with paper and pens, a tape recorder, and an overhead TV camera which allows either recording for documentation, or monitoring by individuals outside the room. The room is homogeneously-colored, acoustic-tiled, and featureless, with light controlled by a dimmer, so that environmental distractions can be minimized. The session begins when the monitor provides targeting information, in the form of specific site coordinates, to the trainee. For training purposes the monitor is allowed to know enough about the site to enable him to determine when accurate versus inaccurate information is being provided. The session then proceeds with the monitor repeating the targeting information at appropriate intervals and providing necessary feedback. The feedback procedure was designed to reinforce the trainee's contact with the site but not to assist him by random cuing. The remote viewer generates verbal responses and sketches, until a coherent

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response to the overall task requirement emerges. The use of the quick reaction-response procedure has been found useful in minimizing imaginative embellishment.

(7) Post Session Dynamics: After the training session is over, the trainee and monitor obtain specific information about the target. As in the case of orientation training, this is presented in picture descriptive form for remote geographic sites, or in the case of local sites, may involve actually visiting the target site. The trainee and monitor then discuss the session results, again with the purpose of providing the trainee with the satisfaction of knowing how well he or she did while mental perceptions of the targeted site are still fresh.

c. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Applications Training:

(1) Purpose: To enable advanced trainees to integrate and expand acquired skills for psychoenergetic applications.

(2) Administered by: CENTER LANE Project personnel.

(3) Location: Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

(4) Duration: Continuous.

(5) Description of Procedure: Procedures for applications training are essentially identical as those previously presented except in the style of target presented. Applications targets are actual targets of military interest, such as US facilities or USSR sites from which data are available or can eventually be obtained. Targets of this type provide a basis for judgements regarding utility, accuracy, calibration, and depth of detail for any given trainee in a real world environment.

d. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Advanced Individual Training:

(1) Purpose: To provide experienced sources with advanced individual training to meet applications requirements.

(2) Administered by: CENTER LANE Project personnel, and selected contractors and subcontractors.

(3) Location: Fort Meade, Maryland and various contractor locations.

(4) Duration: Continuous.

(5) Description of Procedure: Individualized advanced training programs are developed to meet specific applications needs. Such programs may involve training in biofeedback,

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communications skills, perturbation techniques, discrete state, hemi-sync, search, Neuro-linguistic Programming, and alternate target acquisition methods. One program of particular interest is hemi-sync training conducted by the Monroe Institute of Applied Sciences (MIAS), Faber, VA:

The MIAS hemi-sync techniques are used to teach sources to control highly specialized mental states conducive to psychoenergetic performance. This form of advanced individual training is only used with sources of proven performance and a recognized degree of maturity. Training is accomplished in four essential phases; (1) application of the Monroe "Discovery" series done at Fort Meade to screen personnel and prepare for phase two; (2) Attendance at the MIAS Gateway program for qualified personnel, conducted in a seminar atmosphere; (3) One-on-one training sessions with Robert A. Monroe at MIAS, which are designed to "customize" individual techniques for specific individual needs; (4) use of specially designed hemi-sync environments during applications training done at Fort Meade.

8. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) PSYCHOENERGETIC APPLICATIONS: CENTER LANE sources can be used to perform psychoenergetic applications in support of intelligence and counterintelligence requirements (see paragraph 3, above). The dynamics of applications sessions parallel those of training sessions. The sequence of events consists of the following: (1) tasking; (2) development of a collection plan; (3) conduct of psychoenergetic session(s); (4) reporting; (5) evaluation. Applications sessions are always conducted under the control and management of CENTER LANE personnel. Sessions may be conducted at Fort Meade or other locations as deemed necessary. Psychoenergetic consultants/contractors may be employed when required to meet applications requirements.

9. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

a. Selected personnel may use the hemi-sync environment in conjunction with psychoenergetic applications/training.

b. Sources and trainees may be monitored using appropriate non-intrusive biological monitoring equipment.

c. The maximum number of applications sessions for each source will not exceed ten per week.

d. The maximum number of training sessions for each source will not exceed 20 per week.

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communications skills, perturbation techniques, discrete state, hemi-sync, search, Neuro-linguistic Programming, and alternate target acquisition methods. One program of particular interest is hemi-sync training conducted by the Monroe Institute of Applied Sciences (MIAS), Faber, VA:

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b. Sources and trainees may be monitored using appropriate non-intrusive biological monitoring equipment.

c. The maximum number of applications sessions for each source will not exceed ten per week.

d. The maximum number of training sessions for each source will not exceed 20 per week.

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e. CENTER LANE procedures do not involve the use of drugs, substances, or circumstances harmful to participants. The INSCOM Staff Psychologist provides continuous support to the project. Facilities at Kimbrough Army Hospital, Fort Meade, MD, are available if required.

10. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) CONFIDENTIALITY: Individuals performing as psychoenergetic trainees, sources, and monitors under the CENTER LANE Project will not have their roles identified outside of their parent organization without their specific prior consent, and they will be referred to in project reports only by an alpha-numeric designator. Products of CENTER LANE such as tapes, drawings, transcripts, rosters, or other materials which might reveal the identity of the source will be coded to assure the protection of their identity.

11. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT: Psychoenergetic sessions will be conducted in an ordinary room at ambient temperature and humidity during the normal waking hours of the participants. The only limitations on these parameters will be for security from electronic eavesdropping and elimination of ordinary distractions, such as radio, office machinery, and outside noises.

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APPENDIX A

US ARMY
INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
CENTER LANE TRAINING AND APPLICATIONS PROCEDURES

Historical Summary of "Human Use" Issue

WARNING NOTICE: CENTER LANE SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM
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TO CATEGORY TWO (2)

SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED
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APPENDIX A

Historical Summary of "Human Use" Issue

FOIAB5

1 (S/CL-2/NOFORN) In February 1979, the Army General Counsel **ARMY** determined that GRILL FLAME activities involved testing on human subjects, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In March 1979, The Surgeon General's Human Subjects Research Review Board reviewed the GRILL FLAME protocol and concluded that it represented technology transfer and validation of the technology transfer, rather than research or clinical investigation, and as such, GRILL FLAME activities did not require approval for human use. However, the Board expressed concerns that future Army follow-on work might be classified as research, and as such, plans should be considered to establish credible human use review procedures to oversee GRILL FLAME activities. In April 1979, Army General Counsel determined that the Army could continue/proceed with GRILL FLAME activities as long as HEW guidelines and other appropriate precautionary measures were taken. In April 1980, the Under Secretary of the Army approved the continuation of GRILL FLAME activities. In October 1980, the DoD, DIA, and Army General Counsel jointly agreed that it would be prudent to obtain written approval from the Deputy Secretary of Defense to conduct GRILL FLAME activities. ACSI, DA concurrently initiated action to obtain Secretary of the Army approval to conduct GRILL FLAME activities. In September 1982, INSCOM GRILL FLAME activities ceased because of NFIP restrictions; INSCOM psychoenergetic activities were reinitiated in December 1982, under the INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP), an S&IA activity. Secretary or Under Secretary approval for GRILL FLAME/ICLP activities has been granted on 14 January 1981, 1 February 1982 and 1 September 1983. Approvals are generally valid for one year.

2. (U) Regulations governing "Experimentation on Human Subjects" are as follows:

- a. (U) 45 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 46, "Protection of Human Subjects" (Incl 1).
- b. (U) Procedure 13, DOD Directive 5240.1-R (Incl 2).
- c. (U) AR 381-10, paragraph 2-18 (Incl 3).
- d. (U) USAINSCOM Regulation 15-3, "Boards, Commissions and Committees: HIGH PERFORMANCE REVIEW PROCEDURES" (Incl 4).

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STATEMENT OF CONSENT
INSCOM CENTER LANE PROJECT PARTICIPANT

IAIPA-1-SD

Date:

1. (S/CL-4/NOFORN) I, _____ voluntarily accept assignment to the INSCOM CENTER LANE PROJECT (ICLP) and fully understand that:

a. (U) Army General Counsel has determined that ICLP constitutes experimentation on human subjects. As required by Paragraph 13 of DoD Directive 49.1-R, approval for project activities has been granted by Secretary of the Army.

b. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The aim of ICLP is to develop highly skilled personnel who are capable of conducting professional level intelligence/counterintelligence operations through use of psychoenergetic methodology. Development of ICLP personnel will be accomplished with special training based on mission requirements.

c. (U) Assignments in ICLP are governed by the sensitivity and degree of expertise required for the position. I will be assigned in accordance with my capabilities and experience, regardless of my rank or previous position. Due to the nature of training involved, the duration of my participation is indefinite. Records of my involvement will be available to project personnel, but otherwise protected under project security measures.

d. (U) The primary consideration in any career development or assignment action will be ICLP mission and operational requirements. I understand that exemption, interruption, or delay in normal career development patterns--such as branch schooling and assignment opportunities--may prejudice future promotion and assignment potential. I have been assured, however, that every effort will be made to preclude the adverse effects listed above on my career.

2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) PSYCHOENERGETICS (PE) include various processes by which individuals psychically interact with objects, locations, and organisms.

a. (U) There is no demonstrated risk of permanent or temporary injury (including physical, psychological and/or damage to participants' reputation) to project personnel beyond risks to which they would ordinarily be exposed in their daily lives.

b. (U) I may temporarily choose not to perform PE at specific times, or permanently discontinue participation without prejudicial effect.

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1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) As a participant in ICLP, and IAW AR 381-17, I consent to tape recording, monitoring and transcription of all operational and training interviews in which I am involved as an integral part of the ICLP mission. I understand that these recordings are subject to be monitored and/or transcribed by third parties not otherwise involved in operations or training. I waive any claim or right of ownership to all tape recordings and transcripts made in conjunction with ICLP, with the understanding that these tape recordings and transcripts are property of the United States Government.

2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) I further consent to participate in any nonintrusive monitoring activities that are necessary for project mission accomplishment.

3. (U) I hereby acknowledge receiving formal counseling concerning my assignment to ICLP. Basic operational and training procedures (both routine and experimental) and their purposes, as well as attendant discomforts, risks, and benefits have been explained to me. I understand that I may at any time ask questions of project personnel relating to areas unclear to me. I further understand that my participation in ICLP is voluntary and that at my request I may at any time be reassigned without fear of adverse personnel action.

Signature:

Signature:

Name, Rank/Grade of Witness

Name, Rank/Grade of Participant

Social Security Number

Social Security Number

Unit/Assignment

Unit/Organization

Position

Position

LATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(52 U.S.C. 552a)

Authority: National Records Act, 44 U.S.C. 3102; E.O. 9397, Numbering System for Federal Accounts Relating to Individual Persons, November 22, 1943.

Principal Purpose: To maintain a record of those individuals who have executed statements of informed consent as participants in ICLP.

Routine Uses: The Social Security Number is to be used to identify the individual, and the information is to be retained strictly within the program.

Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure: Information is disclosed on a voluntary basis, but withholding information will render it impossible to grant an individual access to or participation in the program.

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APPENDIX B

US ARMY
INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
CENTER LANE TRAINING AND APPLICATIONS PROCEDURES

Psychological Test Descriptions

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APPENDIX B

Psychological Test Descriptions

1. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI): Developed by S. R. Hathaway, Ph.D., and J. C. McKinley, M.D., The Psychological Corporation. The MMPI is designed to provide an objective assessment of some of the major personality characteristics that affect personal and social adjustment. The point of view determining the importance of a trait in this case is that of the clinical or personnel worker who wishes to assay those traits that are commonly characteristic of disabling psychological abnormality. The carefully constructed and cross-validated scales provide a means for measuring the personality status of literate adolescents and adults together with a basis for evaluating the acceptability and dependability of each test record. Nine scales were originally developed for clinical use of the inventory and were named for the abnormal conditions on which their construction was based. The scales were not expected to measure pure traits nor to represent discrete etiological or prognostic entities. Since they have been shown to have meaning within the normal range of behavior, these scales are now commonly referred to by their abbreviations--Hs (hypochondriasis), D (depression), Hy (Hysteria), Pd (psychopathic deviate), Mf (masculinity-femininity), Pa (paranoia), Pt (psychasthenia), Sc (schizophrenia), and Ma (hypomania)--or by their code numbers to avoid possibly misleading connotations. Many other scales have subsequently been developed from the same items; Si (social introversion) is one that is commonly scored. There are also three validating scales: L (lie), F (validity), and K (correction).

2. Gordon Personal Profile - Inventory (GPI): Developed by Leonard V. Gordon, Ph.D., The Psychological Corporation. The GPI is companion instrument to the Gordon Personal Profile (GPP). It measures four additional traits, namely Cautiousness (C), Original Thinking (O), Personal Relations (P), and Vigor (V). The two instruments used together provide an economical coverage of eight important factors in the personality domain. Both have been found to be appropriate for use with high school, college, industrial, and general adult groups.

3. Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation - Behavior (FIRO - B): Developed by Will Schutz, Ph.D., Consulting Psychologists Press, Inc. The fundamental interpersonal dimensions of the FIRO Theory are; Inclusion (I), Control (C), and Affection (A) and are defined behaviorally as follows: I - The interpersonal need for inclusion is the need to establish

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and maintain a satisfactory relationship with people with respect to interaction and association (both positive or negative). C - The interpersonal need for control is the need to establish and maintain a satisfactory relationship with people with respect to control and power. A - The interpersonal need for affection is the need to establish and maintain a satisfactory relationship with others with respect to love and affection.

4. California Psychological Inventory (CPI): Developed by Harrison G. Gough, Ph.D., Consulting Psychologists Press, Inc. The CPI is intended primarily for use with "normal" (non-psychiatrically disturbed) subjects. Its scales are addressed to personality characteristics important for social living and social interaction, i.e., to variables that are woven into the fabric of everyday life. "Folk concepts" such as these are hypothesized to be relevant to the prediction and understanding of interpersonal behavior in any setting, culture, or circumstance. Thus, although the inventory has been found to have special utility in work with particular kinds of problems, e.g., delinquent and asocial behavior, it can also provide information of value in regard to educational, vocational, familial, and many other issues.

5. Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS): Developed by Allen L. Edwards, Ph.D., University of Washington. The EPPS was designed primarily as an instrument for research and counseling purposes, to provide quick and convenient measures of a number of relatively independent normal personality variables. The statements in the EPPS and the variables that these statements purport to measure have their origin in a list of manifest needs presented by H. A. Murray and other noted psychologists. The names that have been assigned to the variables are those used by Murray. These 15 measurable personality variables are; achievement (ach), deference (def), order (ord), exhibition (exh), autonomy (aut), affiliation (aff), intraception (int), succorance (suc), dominance (dom), abasement (aba), nurturance (nur), change (chg), endurance (end), heterosexuality (het), and aggression (agg). In addition to the above 15 personality variables, the EPPS provides a measure of test consistency and a measure of profile stability.

6. Personal Orientation Inventory (POI): Developed by Everett L. Shostrom, Ph.D., Educational and Industrial Testing Service, San Diego, California. The profile on the POI shows the degree to which the subject's attitudes and values compare with those of self-actualizing people. A self-actualizing person is one who is more fully functioning and who lives a more enriched life than does the average person. Such a person is developing and utilizing his unique talents to the fullest extent.

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IAGPA-F-SD

LTC Buzby/7829
4 May 1984

1. (U) PURPOSE: To provide an overview of CENTER LANE.

2. (U) RECOMMENDED POSITION: That CENTER LANE operations, training, and development continue within the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command.

3. (U) POINTS SUPPORTING RECOMMENDED POSITION:

a. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Since October 1978, when ACSI (then MG Thompson) tasked INSCOM to develop a parapsychology program (then GRILL FLAME), INSCOM has through strictly controlled, thoroughly documented, and carefully monitored training, operations, and development established the feasibility and soundness of the remote viewing phenomenon as an intelligence collection tool. Without continuation, this crucial momentum would be lost.

b. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Since May 1981, when I assumed command of INSCOM, the project (now CENTER LANE) has provided the U.S. Army and such agencies as DIA, CIA, NSA, FBI, and the Secret Service critical intelligence unavailable from other sources. Without continuation, the Intelligence Community would lose a valuable collection capability which now allows penetration of intelligence targets inaccessible to any conventional system. Two evaluations, one from the CIA and one from the NSA, are attached.

c. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Continuing work in the academic and R&D communities has refined the methodology, demonstrating far greater accuracy, control, and reliability than ever before. Without continuation, CENTER LANE would be kept from realizing its true potential.

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IAGPA-F-SD
4 May 1984

4. (U) OTHER VIEWS:

a. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) "The phenomenon is not real." This argument simply does not stand up in the face of many valid scientific replications conducted by reputable institutions such as Princeton University, Maimonidies Medical Center, Bell Laboratories, McDonnell Douglas Corporation and SRI-International, among others. In addition, a Congressionally directed independent scientific review panel concluded in October 1983, "The evidence shown to us is too impressive to dismiss as mere coincidence."

b. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) "The phenomenon is not well understood and therefore has no practical value." The users of intelligence produced by CENTER LANE feel that it does have value.

c. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) "The phenomenon is the work of the devil and should not be exploited." This is an emotional statement that critics and skeptics of the CENTER LANE Project occasionally use because they do not accept an explanation of the phenomenon.

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Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

1 May 1984

Comments on Recent CENTER LANE Experience

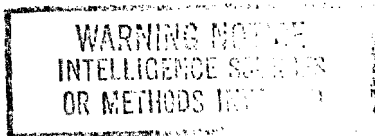
1. CIA's relationship with the US Army activities covered under the designator of CENTER LANE has been that of a customer. We have no Agency people or funds assigned to or otherwise designated in support of those activities. We do have contact for the purpose of querying and tasking the Project's capabilities when we believe we have an appropriate matter to investigate.

2. Appropriate "targets" for us might include such as locating individuals or describing mysterious facilities in foreign countries. Our aim in consulting Subject Projects would be to obtain leads to develop access with more conventional sources. Staff advisers inform me that during such tasks for us, CENTER LANE sources have often "made contact" far beyond what might be expected by probabilities and coincidence. Significant problems of course remain. To use analogy, they are best described as a less than hoped for signal-to-noise ratio and a less than photographic resolution, as well as some outright misses. Nevertheless, the attitude of Project personnel has always been professional, helpful, and receptive to our concerns. I am confident that they have a good grip on where they are in the state of their art as an applied technology.

3. We would like to continue to call upon CENTER LANE, especially in those special instances where, for the moment, we have no other recourse and still feel a need to act. With shared practical experiences, it seems likely that CENTER LANE can build further capabilities as a collector, and we can sharpen our ability to use this product in the analytical process.

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Deputy Director for Operations



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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
ARLINGTON HALL STATION
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22212

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

IACG

17 July 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (U)

1. (U) We have completed a review of project CENTER LANE with a focus on resources involved, results obtained and the role of INSCOM in this area.
2. (S) INSCOM has invested considerable effort over a long period of time to develop the remote viewing technology. As a result the Army enjoys a monopoly on this revolutionary concept for intelligence collection. We must insure that we do not lose this knowledge and experience in any action taken to change INSCOM's role in the use and development of the technology.
3. (S) I am concerned about these three aspects of the program.
 - a. Continued research and development. We cannot abandon the work already done if for no other reason than to keep pace with the effort being expended by our adversaries.
 - b. Current operations. Intelligence users in the Army, DIA, NSA and CIA have all tasked this methodology to augment established disciplines and for missions that would be extremely difficult or impractical for any other collection resource. The Intelligence Community cannot afford the loss of this capability while it waits for a total refinement and understanding of the observed phenomenon.
 - c. People involved. Changing INSCOM's role affects the dedicated personnel involved. We must insure the timely and fair reassignment of our excellent cadre who may or may not wish or be able to participate in some further continuation of the program.
4. (S) In spite of these concerns it is my opinion that INSCOM, who has supported this project with S and IA funds and personnel assigned without spaces, should discontinue our involvement with psychoenergetic research and operations. To mitigate adverse impact in the areas of concern expressed above I intend to cease INSCOM CENTER LANE Project operations on 30 Sept 1984, but allow completion of outstanding contracts and training by 31 December 1984. This would:

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IACG

17 July 1984

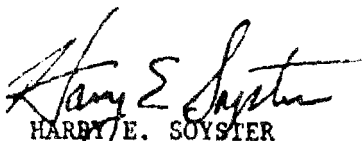
SUBJECT: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project(U)

- a. (U) Allow the reassignment of ICLP personnel on an equitable basis.
- b. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Permit trainees to complete training and become 60% operational.
- c. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Permit timely and undisrupted transfer of (1) ICLP operations to a national agency such as DIA or NSA and (2) ICLP phenomena validation and technology extension to the US Army Medical Research and Development Command.

d. (U) Permit preparation of comprehensive after action reports, thereby preserving vital institutional knowledge and technical details that would otherwise be permanently lost.

5. (U) Accordingly, I request that:

- a. OACSI coordinate this action to insure that there is no objection at Department of Army.
- b. INSCOM be authorized to coordinate directly with DIA, NSA and Medical R&D Command with regard to para. 4c.


HARRY E. SOYSTER
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, DC 20310

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DAMI-ISH

Gen O'Donoghue
has 1 AUG 1984

MEMORANDUM THRU VICE CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY
ARMY GENERAL COUNSEL

22 Aug 1984

FOR SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE (U)--ACTION MEMORANDUM

Approved
8/23/84

1. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) Purpose: To obtain your approval for the discontinuation of Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) involvement with psychoenergetic research and operations.

2. (U) Discussion:

a. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) CENTER LANE is an INSCOM Special Access Program which utilizes an aspect of parapsychology known as Remote Viewing (RV) as the collection method for obtaining information of intelligence interest. Your approval for the Army to engage in CENTER LANE activities was most recently obtained on 1 Sep 83.

b. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) CDR INSCOM has reviewed the project and reached the decision to discontinue the command's involvement with psychoenergetic research and operations. Recognizing that INSCOM has invested considerable effort over a long period of time to develop the RV technology and holds a monopoly on this revolutionary concept for intelligence collection, he desires that we not lose this knowledge and experience.

c. (U) As such, INSCOM intends to do the following:

(1) (S/CL-1/NOFORN) Cease CENTER LANE operations on 30 Sep 84, but allow contracts and training to continue to 31 Dec 84.

(2) (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Transfer project operational aspects to DIA and technology extension to the US Army Medical Research and Development Command. In the event DIA is not interested in the transfer, NSA will be considered.

CENTER LANE

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1 AUG 1984

DAMI-ISH

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE (U)--ACTION MEMORANDUM

d. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) It is anticipated that discussion between INSCOM and the above organizations will result in a Memorandum of Agreement transferring all CENTER LANE activity outside of INSCOM, while insuring that research and operational capabilities are protected and the people involved are reassigned on an equitable basis.

3. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) ~~Recommendation~~ That the Secretary of the Army approve the INSCOM concept for discontinuing involvement with psychoenergetic research and operations and transferring CENTER LANE functions.

James W. Shufelt
JAMES W. SHUFELT
Brigadier General, USA
Acting ACofS for Intelligence

LTC Fox/50114
Typed by C. Huggins

29 AUG 1984
APPROVED BY
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Charles E. Dominy
CHARLES E. DOMINY
COL, GS
EXECUTIVE TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

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IAGPA-F-SD

3 October 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Termination of CENTER LANE Operational Activities

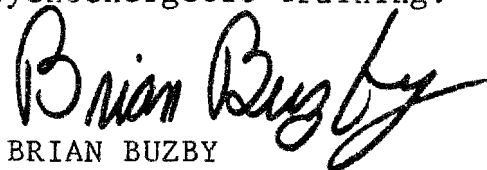
1. REFERENCES:

a. Memorandum, IACG, HQ, INSCOM, 17 July 1984, subject: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (U)

b. Memorandum, DAMI-ISH, ACSI, HQDA, 1 August 1984, subject: CENTER LANE (U) Action Memorandum

c. Letter, DAMI-ISH, ACSI, HQDA 10 September 1984, subject: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (U)

2. (S-CL-3/NOFORN) IAW above reference, the INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP) suspended intelligence collection operation on 28 September 1984. ICLP will remain an USAINSCOM asset until 31 December 1984, or when the transfer to the Defense Intelligence Agency is accomplished. The ICLP mission until the transfer will be to continue to conduct psychoenergetic training.



BRIAN BUZBY
LTC, MI
CENTER LANE Project Manager

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, DC 20310



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DAMI-ISH

4 OCT 1984

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Agreement (U)

Commander
USA Intelligence and Security Command
Arlington Hall Station
Arlington, VA 22212

1. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Reference memorandum, INSCOM, IAGC, 26 Sep 84, subject: Memorandum of Agreement, Transfer of INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP) to DIA (S/CL-2/NOFORN).
2. (U) Reference proposed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is approved.
3. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Request you consider the inclusion of some detail on the procedure to be followed in transferring personnel to DIA. INSCOM may detail the individuals involved for up to one year to allow time for DIA to identify spaces. Once such spaces are available, the detailed personnel may be given a Permanent Change of Station. If DIA desires a change in authorized strength to allow for immediate PCS reassignment, they may apply for it through JCS. OACSI, DA will support such a change in status if the subject becomes an issue.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Wm E Odom", is located in the bottom right area of the page.

WILLIAM E. ODOM
Lieutenant General, USA
ACofS for Intelligence

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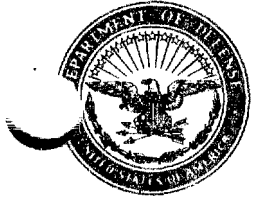
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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
ARLINGTON HALL STATION
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22212

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN**

USA INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND AND THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SUBJECT: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project OPCON to DIA (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL)

1. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) PURPOSE. This Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) places the US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) psychoenergetic intelligence collection capability (CENTER LANE) under the operational control (OPCON) of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). The OPCON action will attach all INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP) personnel, documents, equipment, and office space to DIA to form the nucleus of a prototype operational group that will conduct psychoenergetic intelligence activities for the U.S. Intelligence Community. This course of action is an interim measure until Congressional approval is obtained for GDIP billets for DIA for the ICLP.

2. (U) REFERENCES.

a. (U) Memorandum, INSCOM, IACG, 17 July 1984; subject: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (U) (TAB A).

b. (U) Memorandum, OACSI, DAMI-ISH, 1 August 1984; subject: CENTER LANE (U)--ACTION MEMORANDUM (U) (TAB B).

c. (U) Letter, OACSI, DAMI-ISH, 10 September 1984, subject: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (U) (TAB C).

d. (U) Letter, OACSI, DAMI-ISH, 4 October 1984 subject: Memorandum of Agreement (U) (TAB D).

e. (U) Document, 6 June 1984, subject: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project Training and Applications Procedures (U) (TAB E).

3. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) BACKGROUND. USAINSCOM has invested considerable effort and resources since 1977 to develop an operational psychoenergetic capability. Intelligence consumers in the US Army, US Air Force, DIA, NSA, CIA, and NSC have all tasked this capability to augment other intelligence systems. These agencies have recognized the value and potential of the intelligence application of psychoenergetics; it is likely they will continue to task the system. Since INSCOM has disestablished CENTER LANE, existing resources must be put under the

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operational control of DIA or the Intelligence Community psychoenergetic capability will cease to exist. The transfer of ICLP to DIA OPCON must be done in such a way as to maintain continuity and momentum of effort, as well as state-of-the-art expertise.

4. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) SCOPE. The transfer of operational control of ICLP to DIA affects DA (ACSI), INSCOM, and DIA.

5. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) AGREEMENTS, SUPPORT, AND RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS. ICLP has been an active intelligence collection unit since 1978, and it is therefore intended that it will continue as an operational element under the operational control of the appropriate organizational element of DIA. Defense Intelligence Agency accepts the entire responsibility for mission-related training, mode of employment, applicable requirements of the "human use" issue, and the operation and security of the former ICLP and its assets for the OPCON period. The period of operational control will be no longer than one calendar year from the implementation date of this MOA. If, by the end of this period, DIA is successful in obtaining requisite positions and funding allocated for continued psychoenergetic activity, INSCOM agrees to assign affected personnel and other project resources to DIA as will be deemed appropriate and mutually agreed upon. This assignment will be by a separate MOA. If the aforementioned funding and resources are not approved in the FY 86 General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) submission, ICLP will revert to USAINSCOM to be reassigned or utilized at the discretion of the CG, INSCOM.

a. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Personnel. All ICLP Personnel will be encouraged to continue with the project as it devolves under DIA control. Direct participation in psychoenergetic activities by CENTER LANE personnel is strictly voluntary and falls under the guidelines of DoD Directive 5240.1-R, AR 381-10, and Code of Federal Regulation, Title 45, Part 46. The ICLP manager will ensure that ICLP operational personnel understand that they will be performing operational remote viewing in support of the DIA psychoenergetic program under the guidelines of established procedures outlined in reference 2e.

b. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Documents. All documents maintained by ICLP will remain under INSCOM control until such a time as need dictates a separate agreement be concluded transferring pertinent documents to DIA. Upon the event of such a contingency, INSCOM will in any case be permitted to retain access to command and control and historical ICLP documents. Documents generated after transfer of OPCON to DIA are the property and responsibility of DIA, but may be administered by the project manager of the INSCOM element at DIA direction.

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c. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Equipment. All ICLP equipment, rental agreements, and on hand supplies will remain INSCOM property during the OPCON period.

d. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Facilities. The ICLP will remain at Ft. George G. Meade, MD during the OPCON period.

e. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Funding. Funding for all project-related training and operations is the responsibility of DIA. Funding for personnel, administrative functions and Army career development training remains the responsibility of INSCOM.

f. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Security. CENTER LANE will be discontinued as a Secretary of the Army-directed Special Access Program (SAP) and the nickname CENTER LANE will be deactivated upon initiation of OPCON status. Responsibility for project security passes to DIA on the effective date of OPCON.

g. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Administration. During OPCON period, all ICLP military personnel will remain assigned to INSCOM for rations, quarters, administration (personnel, finance, and medical records) and UCMJ. Civilian personnel will continue to be supported by their current civilian personnel office.

h. (C) The Project Manager of the INSCOM element will, as appropriate, update CG, INSCOM concerning current developments relating to the program and the involved INSCOM assets.

6. (U) RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. (U) CG, USAINSCOM will:

(1) (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Attach the ICLP to DIA.

(2) (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Appoint the ICLP Manager as POC for the eventual transfer of ICLP to DIA.

b. (U) Director, Defense Intelligence Agency will:

(1) (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Accept operational control of ICLP and assume full responsibility for the operations and training of INSCOM CENTER LANE assets during the attachment period.

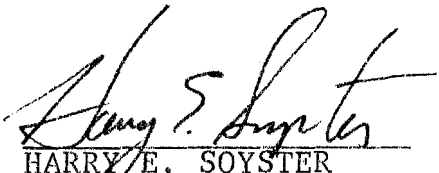
(2) (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Direct the development of a plan that will permit the eventual total assignment of ICLP to DIA and an operations plan that will manage, operate, task and evaluate operational psychoenergetic activities.

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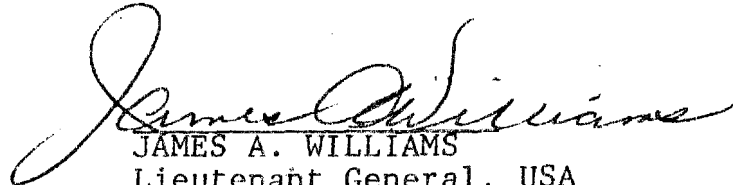
(3) (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Notify Congress of transfer of operational control of CENTER LANE to DIA.

7. (U) EFFECTIVE DATE. This MOA is effective on the date signed.



HARRY E. SOYSTER
Major General, USA
Commanding General, USAINSCOM

11 Feb 1985



JAMES A. WILLIAMS
Lieutenant General, USA
Director, Defense
Intelligence Agency

7 MAR '85

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TAB

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
ARLINGTON HALL STATION
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22212

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

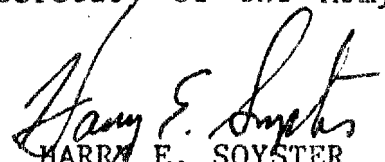
7 MAR 1985

IACG

SUBJECT: Deactivation of INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP)
as a Special Access Program (SAP) (U)

HQDA
ATTN: DAMI-ZA
Washington, D.C. 20310-1001

1. (S/NOFORN) This letter serves to notify you of the deactivation of the INSCOM CENTER LANE Project, the attachment OPCON of CENTER LANE assets and resources to the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the retirement of CENTER LANE as an active project nickname, effective as of the date of this letter.
2. (U) Request that the necessary actions be taken to officially discontinue CENTER LANE as a Secretary of the Army designated Special Access Program.


HARRY E. SOYSTER
Major General, USA
Commanding

CLASSIFIED BY: CG, INSCOM
DECLAS: OADR

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**SECRET**DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

15/15H

19 MAY 1980

S-1107/DT-1

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, HQ Department of
the Army
Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, HQ, U.S. Air Force

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)

Reference: GRILL FLAME meeting on 9 April 1980.

1. (S/NOFORN) At the referenced meeting the DIA proposed a program for investigating the feasibility of applying paranormal phenomena to the solution of intelligence problems. It was emphasized that the program's goals would not involve basic research into the underlying mechanisms. Rather, the focus would be on gaining reliable performance when applying the phenomena against operational targets. As presently structured, the program calls for a three year effort, to begin in FY 81, at about \$450K per year. The per year cost would be equally shared by the participating agencies under a joint Service contract issued by DIA and would contain those requirements deemed necessary by the individual Service. It is believed that such an approach would provide the assurance that the DoD has structured a cohesive, integrated program.

SG1J 2. (S/NOFORN) As suggested at the referenced meeting, a committee of participating agencies is now being formed. The charter members (Army, Air Force, and DIA) would subsequently decide who else should participate and in what capacity. The DIA appoints Dr. Jack Vorona as Chairman of the GRILL FLAME Committee and recommends [] be designated as the primary contract monitor.

SG1J 3. (U) Any questions and/or comments you have in regard to the program proposal should be addressed to my action officer, [] (DT-1A), telephone [] by 2 June 1980. Once established, the first order of business for the Committee would be structuring of a three year research program and a contract proposal designed to meet agreed upon goals.

SG1J

A. L. KELLN
A. L. KELLN
Rear Admiral, USN
Deputy Director

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Classified by DIA/DT-1
Declassify on _____
Review on 2 May 1986
Extended by DIA/DT
Reason 2-301-C3, 5+6

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

14 November 1980

SUBJECT: DoD GRILL FLAME Meeting, 13 Nov 80 (U)

1. (U) This report covers the major points discussed at the DoD GRILL FLAME Committee meeting of 13 Nov 80. The following personnel were present:

[REDACTED]
LTC Murray B. Watt, INSCOM

SG1J

SG1I

MAJ Phil Partain, AFIN

SGFOIA3

MAJ John Hay, OACSI

SG1J

SGFOIA3

2. (U) LTC Watt clarified the story concerning the death of [REDACTED] and explained that [REDACTED] had been at Ft Meade working as an analyst when he suffered a fatal heart attack.

SG1I

3. (C) The monetary situation concerning SRI-I was discussed. It appears very likely that Dr. Puthoff and associates will be forced to take some form of administrative leave in the very near future if SRI-I does not receive a very firm indication of ~~the~~ forthcoming funds. It was noted that the 50K transferred by ACSI to FTD has not been forwarded to SRI-I as scheduled. [REDACTED] stated he would look into situation and try to get things rolling.

SG1J

4. (C) [REDACTED] informed the committee that representatives from CIA and NSA have indicated that their respective agencies might be interested in putting money into the program. All agreed that this would be a very welcomed move and that hopefully they will want to come involved right after current contract negotiations are finalized. Meanwhile [REDACTED] suggested, and the committee agreed, that representatives from CIA and NSA be invited to the meetings as observers.

SG1J

5. (S) The next order of business concerned the Statement of Work which the committee has been preparing for future contract efforts with SRI-I. I will only address those items which I feel are necessary to recall at a later date; however, in fact, there were numerous recommendations made concerning changing the Statement of Work. A final version of the Statement of Work will be available as soon as DIA can get it typed.

a. (U) Committee recommended that the Statement of Work only reflect a one (1) year contract and leave future working "up in the air."

b. LTC Watt voiced his objections to the practice of allowing SRI-I personnel being involved in operational intelligence problems. LTC Watt was very concerned about the security aspects of such actions. At worst, LTC Watt

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recommended that all requests for "quick reaction reports" (i.e., operational matters) be handled through the GF Committee rather than going directly to SRI-I. LTC Watt requested that each representative to the committee discuss this issue with their superiors and report their findings at the next meeting.

c. (C) MAJ Hay requested that the committee study the proposal of whether or not GRILL FLAME should become a compartmented project or should it remain just a "Secret/NOFORN" project. Responses should be phoned in to

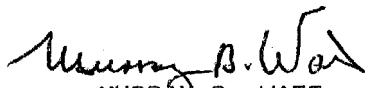
SG1J

d. (U) LTC Watt recommended that the committee prepare a statement for public release in case it is every needed. He recommended that the committee study the public release that the Army has prepared for their aspect of the program.

6. (U) It was agreed that DIA would be responsible for preparing minutes of all quarterly meetings.

7. (U) It was suggested by MAJ Partain, and seconded by LTC Watt, that the committee should come forward with a statement that recommends that R&D needs to be carried on and that such a proposal needs to be brought to the attention of the senior officials we all represent.

8. (U) The next meeting will be 28 Jan 81 and will be hosted by the Air Force. Further details will be released in the near future.



MURRAY B. WATT
LTC, MI
INSCOM GRILL FLAME
Project Manager

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IAOPS-H-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

1 June 1981

INSCOM GRILL FLAME PROJECT PROTOCOL

1. (S/NOFORN) GENERAL:

This protocol contains the procedure for INSCOM GRILL FLAME Project (IGFP) sponsored remote viewing. It is in effect for the period required to accomplish the scope of work. Remote viewing (RV) is an intellectual process by which an individual perceives characteristics of a designated target remote in space and/or time from that individual. RV does not involve any electronic sensing devices at or focused at the target site, nor does it involve classical photo interpretation of photographs obtained from overhead or oblique means. The individual performing RV (the remote viewer) is provided with a unique identifier to allow him to focus his attention on the designated target. This identifier may be stationary map coordinates, a specific structure, an identifiable vehicle (aircraft tail number) or a specific individual (name, place of birth, age, and/or photograph). The task of the remote viewer is to describe designated aspects of the specified target. The task is achievable 1,2,3,4,5. No drugs or hypnosis will be used in this RV protocol.

2. (S/NOFORN) MILITARY OBJECTIVE:

It is the objective of this protocol to standardize the process of remote viewing so that it may become an established task in the spectrum of intelligence and information gathering functions and for target acquisition applications.

3. (S/NOFORN) MILITARY APPLICATIONS:

Remote viewing can be used to: (1) target on key enemy military individuals from covert agents to key battle commanders; (2) detect the change in state of military units; (3) monitor hostile military LOCs. US Army personnel units, materiel and operations are vulnerable to hostile RV. Countermeasures must be devised to eliminate or reduce this vulnerability.

4. (S/NOFORN) APPROVAL HISTORY:

The Commander, US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) approved, in principle, the US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA) involvement in project GRILL FLAME in April 1978. In May 1978, the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI) accepted lead responsibility for GRILL FLAME applications. Effective 14 January 1981, by approval of Under Secretary of Army, INSCOM became the only active operational GRILL FLAME element in the Army. Program management for GRILL FLAME was transferred to Commander, INSCOM effective 11 February 1981. OACSI, DAMI-ISH remains the Army focal point for policy matters and interface at the national level. Overall DoD responsibility resides with the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA).

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DATE *05/16/302* *Jul 78*

5. (S/NOFORN) DEFINITIONS:

- a. Remote Viewing (RV): An intellectual process by which a person perceives characteristics of a location remote from that person. It does not involve any electronic sensing devices at or focused at the target nor does it involve classical photo interpretation of photographs obtained from overhead or oblique means.
- b. Remote Viewing Session: A single attempt by a remote viewer to perceive and report characteristics of a designated target.
- c. Remote Viewer: The individual who performs remote viewing.
- d. Interviewer: The individual who interacts with the remote viewer before, during, and after the RV session.
- e. Project Analyst: The individual who interacts with outside agencies.
- f. Project Operations Officer: The individual who controls utilization of RV assets.
- g. Project Training/Concepts Officer: The individual who trains personnel to do RV and develops operational concepts for application by the operations officer.
- h. Project Manager: The individual who coordinates project activities.
- i. Project Officer: The overall, responsible individual for all aspects of the project.
- j. Requestor: A requestor is an Army or non-Army consumer or producer agency who initiates and submits a task (See TAB A for Tasking Flow Chart).
- k. Task: A task is an operational request for information, essential elements of intelligence or target requirement.
- l. Target: Specific task, which may be in the form of a coordinate, picture of an object, or drawing, etc.

6. (S/NOFORN) PROCEDURE:

- a. Training: To provide a framework for standardizing the task of RV, a series of training sessions will be conducted. The elements of a training session are: (1) target selection; (2) remote viewer session preliminaries; (3) remote viewing session, and (4) post-session analysis. The procedure will be described using geographic coordinates as the remote target identifier.

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(1) Target Selection: Training targets are developed in response to operational needs. The basic training package includes the use of geographical coordinates as well as the modifications outlined in paragraph 7 below. In the case of geographical coordinates, a target pool is constructed by an individual not involved in interviewing or remote viewing. A target pool consists of a group of similar sealed envelopes which designate a specific target by geographic coordinate. Prior to the beginning of a session, an envelope is randomly selected from this target pool by the interviewer. At this time, only the coordinate is provided the interviewer who then reads the coordinate to the remote viewer at the beginning of the session. Other information available concerning the target is revealed only after the session during the post-session analysis. A specific target is presented only once to the remote viewer.

(2) Remote Viewer Session Preliminaries: Before a first RV session is scheduled, the remote viewer is oriented to the procedure to be followed by the interviewer. The remote viewer needs to understand that he or she should state raw perceptions; experience has shown¹ that specific definitions are quite often wrong while the initial raw perception tends to be correct. Remote viewers are always encouraged to express their feelings and ideas for enhancing all aspects of the RV process.

(3) Remote Viewing Session:

During the 30-60 minutes prior to the agreed-upon start time of a session, the interviewer offers some encouragement to the remote viewer in the manner of a coach giving a pep talk to his team.

During the 15 minutes immediately before the session the remote viewer and interviewer are generally silent. Experience has shown (unpublished data) that this "quiet time" enhances the RV process.

During the 15 minutes the remote viewer and the interviewer function as a team. The interviewer provides encouragement with words of reassurance that the task is, in fact, possible. At no time is the session conducted by the remote viewer in the absence of all other persons.

If the remote viewer does not have any immediate sensory images, the interviewer applies no pressure. Rather, the interviewer reassures the remote viewer that they have all the time in the world. When the remote viewer has an image, experience suggests (unpublished data) that the remote viewer often intellectually transports himself or herself to the remote target site. The interviewer, in conversation with the remote viewer, may then suggest that the remote viewer intellectually move around at the site and describe the site more fully (e.g., buildings, terrain features, people, activities, machinery, etc).

If it appears to the interviewer that the images are in some way contradictory or inconsistent, the interviewer may then attempt clarification by asking questions in order to verify what the remote viewer first described.

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The RV session is tape-recorded and pen and paper are available for the remote viewer to sketch his perceptions. Experience has shown that some remote viewers prefer to combine written and oral descriptions, while some prefer to work sequentially.

The average RV session is approximately 30 minutes and never exceeds 60 minutes, not to include drawings, etc.

(4) Post-Session Analysis: After the RV session is over, the remote viewer and interviewer obtain specific information about the target and compare their session results with this data. The remote viewer and the interviewer discuss the session results. The purpose of this post-session analysis is to provide the remote viewer with the satisfaction of knowing how well he or she did.

b. Operations: The elements of an operational remote viewing session, in general, are similar to the elements of the training remote viewing session. The sequence consists of the following: (1) target selection; (2) remote viewing session preliminaries; (3) the remote viewing session; and, (4) post-session analysis and reporting.

(1) Target Selection: Target selection or tasking is initiated by a requestor through USA INSCOM staff where it is subsequently passed to the INSCOM, ADCSOPS-HUMINT, Special Actions (SA) Branch. Within SA, the task is logged by the operations officer and assigned to a project analyst. The project analyst working with the requestor creates the specific task EEI. Subsequently, the project analyst requests the operations officer schedule RV sessions against the task.

(2) Remote Viewing Session Preliminaries: This aspect consists of two phases: (a) project analyst-interviewer preparation; and (b) interviewer-remote viewer preparation.

(a) Project Analyst-Interviewer Preparation: Prior to a session the project analyst and the interviewer discuss the purpose of the session, specific EEI required, line of questioning most appropriate for successful mission accomplishment, and whether the session will be monitored.

(b) Interviewer-Remote Viewer Preparation: This phase of the sequence is similar to that used in a training RV session. The remote viewer is oriented to the procedure to be followed by the interviewer; reminded that he/she should state raw perceptions; and, encouraged to express their feelings and ideas for enhancing all aspects of the remote viewing process.

(3) Remote Viewing Session: This phase of the sequence is nearly identical to the training RV session with the exception of the following:

(a) The project analyst and/or the requestor may monitor the RV session from the control room and provide on-line guidance to the interviewer.

(b) The project analyst and/or the requestor may require drawings of specified descriptions, and may provide post-session debriefing/analytic guidance.

(4) Post-Session Analysis: Upon conclusion of the remote viewing session, the interview, in accordance with guidance received from the project analyst, discusses the session results with the remote viewer. The purpose of this discussion is to provide the RVer with feedback in the form of positive reinforcement concerning his/her ability during the session. However, it should be noted that due to the tasking constraints placed upon the interviewer by the project analyst or operations officer there may be no post-session analysis feedback to the RVer.

7. (S/NOFORN) VARIATIONS IN PROCEDURE FOR RV TRAINING:

a. The foregoing has focused on the use of coordinates to obtain from a remote viewer the description of that site. Another approach to the same goal is to use a person in place of a coordinate. For example, the remote viewer is provided some personal information and then proceeds to describe the location of the individual. Thus, the individual serves as a beacon to locate the target by RV. To standardize this approach, the procedure described in paragraph 6 is modified.

b. The elements of this procedure consist of: (1) target selection; (2) remote viewer session preliminaries; (3) activity of person who serves as beacon; (4) remote viewing session; and (5) post-session analysis.

(1) Target Selection: A target pool is selected by an individual not involved in interviewing or remote viewing. The targets chosen will be distinctive, to include more than one example of each. This precludes the remote viewer from eliminating a target because one example was used before. The remote viewer is informed that the target pool consists of similar as well as different types of targets. All other aspects of the target selection element of the procedure remain the same.

(2) Remote Viewer Session Preliminaries: This element is identical to that of the basic RV procedure.

(3) Activity of Person Who Serves as Beacon: At the beginning of the RV session, the remote viewer and interviewer are given one or more items of biographical information or may even meet briefly, for 3-5 minutes, the individual serving as the beacon. If the latter is the case, the beacon individual departs the meeting and obtains the target. This procedure eliminates the possibility of the beacon individual divulging any hint of the target. The beacon individual travels to the target, arriving there at the previously specified time. He or she then interacts with the site for the predetermined length of time of the RV session.

(4) Remote Viewing Session: This element is identical to that of the basic RV procedure.

(5) Post-Session Analysis: This element is identical to that of the basic RV procedure.

8. (S/NOFORN) SCOPE OF TARGETS FOR REMOTE VIEWING: USAINSCOM sponsored RV will exclude US, allied, or neutral nation's citizens as targets except when expressly authorized by appropriate legal authority.

9. (S/NOFORN) PERFORMING ORGANIZATION: USAINSCOM is the performing organization.

10. (S/NOFORN) PROJECTED MAXIMUM NUMBER OF REMOTE VIEWERS AND INTERVIEWERS: (Information classified beyond the scope of this paper.)

11. (S/NOFORN) SELECTION OF REMOTE VIEWERS AND INTERVIEWERS:

a. Historical Perspective: In December 1978 and January 1979 two hundred and fifty-one INSCOM personnel in the greater Baltimore/Washington, D.C. area were considered for participation in the IGFP. These two hundred and fifty-one individuals were experienced in the intelligence disciplines of SIGINT, PHOTINT and HUMINT and represented more than eight units/organizations within INSCOM. Of the two hundred and fifty-one individuals considered, one hundred and seventeen were interviewed by IGFP management personnel under the guise of a "survey" to determine attitudes about the possible use of psychoenergetic phenomena (parapsychology) in the intelligence field. The large difference between number considered and number actually interviewed was due to the following elimination factors applied by IGFP personnel.

- (1) Commander's evaluation.
- (2) Retainability - at least 20 months.
- (3) Health.
- (4) Not readily available (programmed TDY, schools, etc.).

During the selection process, IGFP management personnel were looking for individuals who were open minded, adventurous, above average intelligence, mature and stable, "artistic" in character and personality, successful, well thought of by self and co-workers, articulate, sensitive, and had an ability to "in-flow" data. These characteristics were provided by Stanford Research Institute (SRI) International, Menlo Park, CA. SRI personnel stated essentially that no definite profile has been established, but that their experience has shown that successful subjects (Remote Viewers) normally possess some of these characteristics.

During the interview phase of the selection process consideration was also given to individuals who related their own previous psychoenergetic experiences. Individuals who had objections to the military use of psychoenergetics were not considered for final selection for the IGFP. Additionally, individuals who

displayed an unreasonable enthusiasm for psychoenergetics, occult fanatics and mystical zealots, were not considered for final selection. Of the 117 individuals interviewed, one refused to talk about psychoenergetics at all, three thought that most of what they had heard was nonsense or trickery, three were opposed to the investigation of psychic phenomena on religious grounds, and 110 had favorable opinions towards psychoenergetics and the possible use of psychic phenomena in the military. With 94% of the people interviewed showing favorable attitudes for the IGFP, it was obvious that further screening was necessary to reduce this number to a manageable amount. IGFP screened the interviewees to ensure equal participation across the intelligence fields of SIGINT, PHOTINT and HUMINT, and after an extensive review of the interviews, 15 individuals were selected as prime candidates. However, it was the opinion of IGFP personnel that approximately 30-35 individuals possessed the requisite potentials desired for the IGFP.

b. Current Activities: After over a year of work in IGFP, participants were tested by the INSCOM Command Psychologist in an attempt to determine a suitable profile by which further participants could be identified. The tests administered were:

- (1) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
- (2) Gordon Personal Profile Inventory
- (3) Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation-Behavior (FIRO-B)
- (4) California Psychological Inventory
- (5) Edwards Personal Preference Schedule
- (6) Personal Orientation Inventory

For the most part, the group presented as emotionally stable with no marked trends. There does appear to be an interesting similarity in defensive style, a tending toward artistic, aesthetic, cultural interests, and an introversive style of emotional expression. From these test results the Command Psychologist has constructed a test that may be used as an initial screening tool in the selection of new IGFP participants. Plans are to administer this test to populations such as the MI Officer's Advance Course at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Individuals who score within parameters specified by the Command Psychologist would then receive personal interview with IGFP management personnel. From these interviews new IGFP participants would be selected.

12. (S/NOFORN) REPLICATION OF THE RV PROCESS: For each participant, the maximum number of RV sessions will be two per day and no more than three per week.

13. (S/NOFORN) JUDGING:

a. Training: Sessions will be judged using the following Target Correlation Chart:

TARGET CORRELATION CHART (TCC)*

ASSIGNED VALUE	DESCRIPTION	RATING
1	Absolutely no target correlation.	None (0%)
2	Drawings, narrative, and feedback reaction have minimal target correlation.	Low (15%)
3	Increased target correlation, identity of target could not be determined.	Low-Moderate (30%)
4	Many target correlation factors readily recognizable. Target identity possibilities narrowed.	Moderate (50%)
5**	RV data shows unmistakable correlation to the target. Target possibilities can now be typified.	Moderate-High (70%)
6	Little or no extraneous RV data present. Target identity can be readily matched.	High (80%)
7	Correct naming of the target.	Direct Hit (100%)

* Target Correlation Chart (TCC) was established not to prove or disprove Remote Viewing (RV). Rather, it was designed to measure RV learning trends and to provide Project Management personnel a readily available management tool.

** Current state-of-the-art indicates this level of expertise is the norm for an experienced Remote Viewer.

b. Operations: Sessions will be judged in relation to intelligence usefulness by the requesting agency.

14. (S/NOFORN) CONFIDENTIALITY: Individuals performing as remote viewers and interviewers under the USAINSCOM GRILL FLAME program will not be identified outside of their parent organization without their prior consent, and they will be referred to in project records only by an alpha-numeric designator. Products of remote viewers and interviewers such as tapes, drawings, transcripts, rosters, or other materials which might reveal the identity of the remote viewer will be coded to assure the protection of their identity.

15. (S/NOFORN) PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT: RV sessions will be conducted in an ordinary room at ambient temperature and humidity during the normal waking hours of the participants. The only limitations on these parameters will be security from electronic eavesdropping and elimination of ordinary distracting noises such as a radio and office machinery.

22 January 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: ADCSOPS-HUMINT

SUBJECT: Support for 1982 GRILL FLAME Objectives (U)

1. (U) Three identified objectives for 1982 are (a) evaluate current in-house training, (b) continue training available to GRILL FLAME personnel, (c) develop a formal recruitment plan. *Good*
2. (U) These objectives require ongoing assistance from the INSCOM Staff psychologist. The areas where the Staff psychologist can provide immediate support are:
- a. (S/NOFORN) Develop a training model for each remote viewer based upon his psychological profile.
 - b. (S/NOFORN) Identify and evaluate training available from external sources, ensuring that it meets individual requirements and conforms to DOD human use standards.
 - c. (U) Revalidate pre-screening procedures used in previous recruitments.
3. (U) With your concurrence, request for this assistance will be made in the briefing to the Chief of Staff, scheduled for 27 January 1982.

*Bob, how
in the psych
also helps with
think officers?*

*Good,
GO!
7/1/82*

R Jachim
ROBERT J. JACHIM
LTC, MI
GRILL FLAME Project Manager

GRILL FLAME

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS
ORCON

GRILL FLAME VOLUNTEER CONSENT STATEMENT

SGFOIA3

I, JOSEPH W. MCMONEAGLE, [REDACTED],
NAME SSAN

volunteer for INSCOM Project Grill Flame. I understand this program involves training designed to enhance inherent psychic abilities. I consent to this training and willingly volunteer to participate in INSCOM intelligence projects using my psychic abilities. I understand this program deals with mental perceptive abilities beyond the range of the five corporal senses and for this reason an aspect of mental training is involved. I understand that the purpose of this training is to teach me how to discipline my mental perceptive abilities and focus them on data beyond the range of the five corporal senses.

I understand that as a volunteer I may withdraw from the program at any time for any reason. My decision to withdraw from the program will be accepted without controversy.

I understand that for precautionary and screening reasons that I as a GRILL FLAME volunteer must have a Class A physical exam to include a stress EKG prior to beginning training.

NOTE: Physical examination taken within the past 12 months is acceptable.

WITNESS

Richard A. Alvarado

VOLUNTEER

Joseph W. McMonagle
JOSEPH W. MCMONEAGLE

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C. 552a)

1. Authority: National Records Act, 44 U.S.C. 3102; E.O. 9397, Numbering System for Federal Accounts Relating to Individual Persons, November 22, 1943.
2. Principal Purpose: To maintain a record of those individuals who have or have had access to GRILL FLAME information through the use of their name and/or Social Security Number.
3. Routine Uses: The Social Security Number is to be used to identify the individual, and the information is to be retained strictly within the Program.
4. Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure: Information is disclosed on a voluntary basis, but withholding information will render it impossible to grant an individual access to or participation in the Program.

DATE 21 March 1980

GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT

I, JAMES R. LINNEN, understand that the highly sensitive and classified information I have, or are about to receive as part of the GRILL FLAME Program belongs to the United States Government. I understand that the disclosure of this information is punishable under Title 18, Section 793, U.S.C., "Disclosure of Classified Information," June 1948, as amended.

I do solemnly swear that I will never divulge, publish, or reveal by word, conduct, or by any other means such classified information or knowledge, except in the performance of my official duties, and as specifically authorized in writing in each case by the appropriate agency of the United States Government.

I understand that no change in my assignment or employment will relieve me of my obligation under this agreement and that the provisions of this agreement will remain binding upon me even after the termination of my services with the United States Government.

I take this obligation of my own free will, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion.

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C. 552a)

1. Authority: National Records Act, 44 U.S.C. 3102; E.O. 9397, Numbering System for Federal Accounts Relating to Individual Persons, November 22, 1943.
2. Principal Purpose: To maintain a record of those individuals who have or have had access to GRILL FLAME information through the use of their name and/or Social Security Number.
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GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

DATE 21 March 1970

WITNESS:

Henry B. Wald LTC
NAME, RANK/GRADE

Hq INSCOM

UNIT/ORGANIZATION

INSCOM GRILL FLAME
PROJECT OFFICER

POSITION

SIGNED:

James P. Linn LTC
NAME, RANK/GRADE

SSD, 902 M16P
UNIT/ORGANIZATION

Deputy Commander
POSITION

DATE 19 JAN 1982

GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT

I, William H. MARVIN, understand that the highly sensitive and classified information I have, or are about to receive as part of the GRILL FLAME Program belongs to the United States Government. I understand that the disclosure of this information is punishable under Title 18, Section 798, U.S.C., "Disclosure of Classified Information," June 1948, as amended.

I do solemnly swear that I will never divulge, publish, or reveal by word, conduct, or by any other means such classified information or knowledge, except in the performance of my official duties, and as specifically authorized in writing in each case by the appropriate agency of the United States Government.

I understand that no change in my assignment or employment will relieve me of my obligation under this agreement and that the provisions of this agreement will remain binding upon me even after the termination of my services with the United States Government.

I take this obligation of my own free will, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion.

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C. 552a)

1. Authority: National Records Act, 44 U.S.C. 3102; E.O. 9397, Numbering System for Federal Accounts Relating to Individual Persons, November 22, 1943.
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GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

DATE 19 Jan 1982

SGFOIA3

WITNESS:

SIGNED: William H. Marvin
SSAN 

LTC ROBERT JACHIM

NAME, RANK/GRADE

William H. Marvin CPT

NAME, RANK/GRADE

ADCSOPS - HUMINT

HQ. INSCOM

UNIT/ORGANIZATION

HQ. INSCOM

UNIT/ORGANIZATION

GRILL FLAME PROJECT

POSITION

MANAGER

Aide Dr. Camp

POSITION

DATE

1 June 1981 ✓

GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT

B6
I, Reg Stron, understand that the highly sensitive and classified information I have, or are about to receive as part of the GRILL FLAME Program belongs to the United States Government. I understand that the disclosure of this information is punishable under Title 18, Section 793, U.S.C., "Disclosure of Classified Information," June 1948, as amended.

I do solemnly swear that I will never divulge, publish, or reveal by word, conduct, or by any other means such classified information or knowledge, except in the performance of my official duties, and as specifically authorized in writing in each case by the appropriate agency of the United States Government.

I understand that no change in my assignment or employment will relieve me of my obligation under this agreement and that the provisions of this agreement will remain binding upon me even after the termination of my services with the United States Government.

I take this obligation of my own free will, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion.

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C. 552a)

1. Authority: National Records Act, 44 U.S.C. 3102; E.O. 9397, Numbering System for Federal Accounts Relating to Individual Persons, November 22, 1943.
2. Principal Purpose: To maintain a record of those individuals who have or have had access to GRILL FLAME information through the use of their name and/or Social Security Number.
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4. Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure: Information is disclosed on a voluntary basis, but withholding information will render it impossible to grant an individual access to or participation in the Program.

GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

DATE 1 June 81

WITNESS:

SIGNED:

Murray B. Warl Ltc

NAME, RANK/GRADE

ADC Sops - Humint

Hq. USAFNSCOM

UNIT/ORGANIZATION

INSCOM GRILL FLAME

Project Manager

POSITION

Johnathan Col (P)

NAME, RANK/GRADE

USAICF

UNIT/ORGANIZATION

D/CDR

POSITION

DATE _____

GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT

I, MARY VAJTA, understand that the highly
(PLEASE PRINT)
sensitive and classified information I have, or am about to receive
as part of the GRILL FLAME Program belongs to the United States
Government. I understand that the disclosure of this information is
punishable under Title 18, Section 798, U.S.C., "Disclosure of
Classified Information," June 1948, as amended.

I do solemnly swear that I will never divulge, publish, or reveal
by word, conduct, or by any other means such classified information
or knowledge, except in the performance of my official duties, and
as specifically authorized in writing in each case by the appropriate
agency of the United States Government.

I understand that no change in my assignment or employment will
relieve me of my obligation under this agreement, and that the
provisions of this agreement will remain binding upon me even after
the termination of my services with the United States Government.

I take this obligation of my own free will, without any mental
reservation or purpose of evasion.

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C. 552a)

1. Authority: National Records Act, 44 U.S.C. 3102; E.O. 9397,
Numbering System for Federal Accounts Relating to Individual Persons,
November 22, 1943.

2. Principal Purpose: To maintain a record of those individuals
who have or have had access to GRILL FLAME information through the
use of their name and/or Social Security Number.

3. Routine Uses: The Social Security Number is to be used to
identify the individual, and the information is to be retained
strictly within the program.

4. Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure: Information is disclosed on
a voluntary basis, but withholding information will render it
impossible to grant an individual access to or participation in the
Program.

GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

DATE 17 August 1982

WITNESS:

NAME, RANK/GRADE _____

UNIT/ORGANIZATION _____

POSITION _____

SIGNED:

Mary Vajta

MARY VAJTA
NAME, RANK/GRADE _____

OSD/USDR4E/C3I

UNIT/ORGANIZATION _____

DIRECTOR, NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE
SYSTEMS, C³I

POSITION _____

DATE 22 JANUARY 1982

GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT

I, HUGH WATSON, understand that the highly sensitive and classified information I have, or are about to receive as part of the GRILL FLAME Program belongs to the United States Government. I understand that the disclosure of this information is punishable under Title 18, Section 798, U.S.C., "Disclosure of Classified Information," June 1948, as amended.

I do solemnly swear that I will never divulge, publish, or reveal by word, conduct, or by any other means such classified information or knowledge, except in the performance of my official duties, and as specifically authorized in writing in each case by the appropriate agency of the United States Government.

I understand that no change in my assignment or employment will relieve me of my obligation under this agreement and that the provisions of this agreement will remain binding upon me even after the termination of my services with the United States Government.

I take this obligation of my own free will, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion.

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C. 552a)

1. Authority: National Records Act, 44 U.S.C. 3102; E.O. 9397, Numbering System for Federal Accounts Relating to Individual Persons, November 22, 1943.
2. Principal Purpose: To maintain a record of those individuals who have or have had access to GRILL FLAME information through the use of their name and/or Social Security Number.
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GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

DATE 22 JAN 82

WITNESS:

SIGNED:

LT. ROBERT JACUM
NAME, RANK/GRADE

ROBERT F. WATSON
NAME, RANK/GRADE CS-14

INSON
UNIT/ORGANIZATION

DESOPS, INSON
UNIT/ORGANIZATION

GRILL FLAME PROJECT
POSITION MANAGER

POSITION

~~SECRET~~

IAFM-OPS-HU-SA

14 August 1980

SUBJECT: INSCOM Comments to Proposed DIA Memorandum of Understanding re.
GRILL FLAME Program.

1. (U) Reference: DIA Letter, S-1922/DI-1, 7 August 1980, subject: GRILL FLAME Program.

2. (S/NOFORN) Comments re. basic letter.

a. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2: It is INSCOM's understanding at this time there is little likelihood SRI will be prepared to administer "new" training technique during FY 81. SRI has done little formal experimentation in "tracking" and is ill equipped to examine physiological functioning. SRI, at the present time, cannot comply with "full year's effort" regarding some aspects of Statement of Work.

b. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2: INSCOM funds are limited and are directed toward sustaining an intelligence operational evaluation of psychoenergetics. INSCOM cannot MIPR funds to DIA without knowing individual costs of those elements of the program that are in support of INSCOM needs, and without knowing which elements SRI can realistically fulfill during FY 81.

c. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 3: Nonconcur that entire first year effort should be at SRI. In areas of tracking and physiological monitoring, SRI offers no meaningful advantage, particularly during critical first year. INSCOM funds are intended to be employed where they can best benefit INSCOM's evaluation effort, regardless of source of external support being sought.

d. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 5: A meeting of Action Officers was scheduled for 11 Aug 80. IGFP was never notified of such intent.

3. (S/NOFORN) Comments re. Mission and Objectives Statement.

a. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 1a: Functions related to development of a US ORV capability have been placed behind the overall objective of threat assessment. Elsewhere in proposal, threat is antecedent to development of a US capability. Recommend para 1a become para 1h, and objectives pertaining to development of a US capability be moved forward in priority.

b. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 1e: Recommendations re. GRILL FLAME Program should be last objective in series. Recommend para 1e become para 1i.

c. (S/NOFORN) Paragraphs 1h and 1j: Recommend combining these objectives in para 1g, as they are similar and must occur prior to final recommendation and threat assessment functions.

d. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2b: Milestones for year #2 mention establishment of a cadre of fully trained ORVs, but does not address prospect of other non-SRI sponsored training. Exploration of alternative possibilities must be a year #1 function, and a continuous process throughout follow on years. It is presumptuous to assume SRI has all there is to offer and that SRI training is the only prerequisite to achieving "full qualification." Such pursuit of qualification must be a continuous and dynamic process, not limited to sole source procurement of training and development services at SRI. INSCOM recommends

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Aug 2000

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IAFM-OPS-HU-SA

14 August 1980

SUBJECT: INSCOM Comments to Proposed DIA Memorandum of Understanding
re. GRILL FLAME (U)

term "fully trained" be deleted. The term "cadre" is vague. Recommend a minimum level of personnel be cited to lend substance to this milestone.

e. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2c: Milestones for year #3 include "apply all ORV personnel to real intelligence programs". Who will provide these personnel? Who will coordinate collection priorities and tasking of ORV groups? Are such personnel to be trained only in new SRI methodologies or are they to include those previously trained? What is proposed saturation rate of tasking to be levied by DIA? Will Military Services lose control of their assets during this and the preceding year #2 data acquisition effort?

f. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2c: If Military Service ORV personnel are to participate in "real intelligence" collection activities from year #2 onward, it would appear the milestone "training programs for ORV monitors..." is more appropriately a year #1 or year #2 milestone. Otherwise, data acquired during year #2 and year #3 upon which final evaluations/judgements are based, will be data provided by "trained" ORV personnel functioning under the guidance of "untrained" monitor personnel.

g. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 3: All experimental/testing design, reports of progress and experiment results should be cleared by joint approval of Action Officers at the GRILL FLAME Committee level, not the COTR. COTR should monitor day to day activity of SRI, but not have the authority to unilaterally approve/disapprove basic initiatives or interpret results. This procedure would be in more direct compliance with responsibilities of the COTR outlined in the proposed MOU.

h. (S/NOFORN) Comment Overview: As far as INSCOM is concerned, the objectives and milestones as proposed by DIA represent a step backward. The IGFP has been training personnel for two years, has been working on real intelligence operational tasks for nearly one year, and has been examining "variables" impacting on ORV collection for nearly two years. IGFP has directed considerable effort toward determining guidelines for "best use" of ORV since its inception, and currently has a data base of over 500 ORV sessions of both training and operational categories. SRI was tasked during an earlier contractual agreement to develop a meaningful selection criterion (ORV profile) and essentially was capable of providing little which was not already known and already utilized by the IGFP in its early stages of development (refer report entitled "Special Orientation Techniques", SRI, June 1980).

4. (S/NOFORN) Comments re. Memorandum of Understanding.

a. (S/NOFORN) Unnumbered introductory paragraph 1: In this paragraph, determination of hostile ORV threat is placed antecedent to the goal of determining whether a useful ORV capability can be developed. This ordering of objectives supports rationale cited in paragraph 3a above.

b. (S/NOFORN) Unnumbered introductory paragraph 2: Recommend this paragraph be included in introductory paragraph 1, with wording as follows:

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IAFM-DPS-HU-SA

14 August 1980

SUBJECT: INSCOM Comments to Proposed DIA Memorandum of Understanding
re. GRILL FLAME (U)

"...SRI International. The GRILL FLAME Committee will seek throughout the first year, and continually during follow-on years, to examine capabilities developed by potential contractors other than SRI. DIA and the Military Services will maintain "state of the art" continuity with psychoenergetics research within the US with a view toward diversification of external assistance support if, and when, required by operational needs of participating agencies/services."

c. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph b: Recommend addition of function:

*AK 380-13
conflict?*

"(4) Maintain continuity with state of the art developments in psychoenergetics research in the US and elsewhere to identify alternative training opportunities."

*c7 does
this
nicely!*

d. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph b: Recommend addition of following function if comments of paragraph 3d, 3e, and 3f above apply:

"(5) Provide ORV (and/or) ORV monitor personnel support to SRI experiments as required during years #2 and #3."

e. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph c: If comments contained in para 3e above apply, recommend addition of the following task:

"(8) Establish intelligence collection priorities for application of ORV technique to real targets (commencing in year #2), insuring that the intelligence needs of each participating service are met."

f. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph d: If comments contained in para 3e above apply, recommend addition of following task:

"(9) Provides verbatim transcripts of all experimental ORV sessions directed against real intelligence targets to:

- (a) The GRILL FLAME Committee, and
- (b) the participating Military Service against whose EEI or intelligence "gap" the session was directed, and
- (c) the participating Military Service whose ORV personnel was employed."

g. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph d: Responsibilities of the COTR listed here do not agree with statements contained in Mission and Objectives Statement, para 3 (refer to INSCOM Comment, para 3g above). INSCOM concurs with duties outlined

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IAFM-OPS-HU-SA

14 August 1980

SUBJECT: INSCOM Comments to Proposed DIA Memorandum of Understanding
re. GRILL FLAME (U)

in MOU with single exception that the GRILL FLAME Committee should be responsive to inquiries from other services/agencies, vice the COTR as stated in para d(8), MOU.

5. (S/NOFORN) Comments re. Statement of Work.

a. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2.1: Army already has trained ORVs. Is proposed training to be in "new" SRI technique? If so, indications are the "new" technique will not be ready for another year. SRI therefore will probably be unable to achieve FY 81 training goal. Refer comments para 2a above. If training in "old" SRI technique is intended, it appears Army funding commitment should be reduced, since training of that type during FY 79 was significantly less manpower intensive for SRI than the "new" technique appears.

b. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2.2: A valid Army requirement for SRI to pursue. However, what is independent cost figure? If training of 2 ORVs in "old" technique and audio analysis are intended during year #1, Army funding contribution should be adjusted downward.

c. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2.3: Refer to comment para 2a above. Again, no formal training program exists. It is unlikely SRI could honor such a year #1 commitment with a quality program. Other contractor possibilities should be explored. Recommend Army contact USMC regarding Vietnam era employment of dowsers, a function apparently related to tracking. Recommend that FY 81 task be to develop a formal training program, and that training of Army personnel be moved to FY 82.

d. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2.4: SRI expertise does not appear to include physiological monitoring capability. Recommend consideration be given to diversifying contractor support by examining expertise of other organizations. The Maimonides Institute and the Meninger Foundation have made significant inroads into this area. The technical expertise of such organizations far outweigh that available at SRI, insofar as bio-physical evaluation is concerned.

e. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 2.8: Quick reaction tasks should be avoided whenever possible. Not only do they detract from the effort at hand and lead to numerous scheduling and production problems, but more importantly, there is a great security risk in involving uncleared personnel in sensitive intelligence situations.

f. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 6: Security Requirements. Sufficient SI/SAO billets should be identified to properly support the program. If and when SRI-I commences work on operational situations, then it would be wise if all personnel connected with operational matters possess the necessary clearances.

g. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 7: Monthly Status Report. Not needed. The COTR is there to insure that work is flowing smoothly and the quarterly technical reports should be sufficient to enable everyone to keep abreast of current developments.

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IAFM-OPS-HU-SA

14 August 1980

SUBJECT: INSCOM Comments to Proposed DIA Memorandum of Understanding
re. GRILL FLAME (U)

h. (S/NOFORN) Paragraph 8: Suggest more appropriate term than "interpret". The contract monitor should not try to "interpret" anyone's request but rather take requirements as stated to contractor and then serve as interface between contractor and primary customer if clarification is needed.

6. (S/NOFORN) Comments re. Miscellaneous Items.

a. INSCOM is not prepared to enter into 36 months effort with SRI-I. Is DA?

b. (S/NOFORN) Monthly Status Report: Again, this step is not needed. SRI-I staff personnel will be spending all their time and efforts in generating reports instead of concentrating on the job at hand.

7. (S/NOFORN) Comments re. Funding.

a. (S/NOFORN) Contract should be for 1 year - renewable if results so justify.

b. (S/NOFORN) It is not clear where the money is coming from to fund the levels indicated. Is DA going to provide \$150K for the Army portion of the \$450K? IGFP funds are directed toward INSCOM evaluation project.

8. (S/NOFORN) Comments re. MIPR Control Provisions and Guidance. Ref item 4: Changes in purpose scope or desired results, etc. must be approved by the GRILL FLAME Committee vice the Primary Contractor Monitor. Refer comment paras 3g and 4g above.

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22 January 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: ADCSOPS-HUMINT

SUBJECT: Support for 1982 GRILL FLAME Objectives (U)

1. (U) Three identified objectives for 1982 are (a) evaluate current in-house training, (b) continue training available to GRILL FLAME personnel, (c) develop a formal recruitment plan.
2. (U) These objectives require ongoing assistance from the INSCOM Staff psychologist. The areas where the Staff psychologist can provide immediate support are:
 - a. (S/NOFORN) Develop a training model for each remote viewer based upon his psychological profile.
 - b. (S/NOFORN) Identify and evaluate training available from external sources, ensuring that it meets individual requirements and conforms to DOD human use standards.
 - c. (U) Revalidate pre-screening procedures used in previous recruitments.
3. (U) With your concurrence, request for this assistance will be made in the briefing to the Chief of Staff, scheduled for 27 January 1982.

ROBERT J. JACHIM
LTC, MI
GRILL FLAME Project Manager

COPY FURNISHED:
LTC HARTZEL, IASP

GRILL FLAME

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

ORCON

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SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

14 November 1980

SUBJECT: DoD GRILL FLAME Meeting, 13 Nov 80 (U)

1. (U) This report covers the major points discussed at the DoD GRILL FLAME Committee meeting of 13 Nov 80. The following personnel were present:

[REDACTED]
LTC Murray B. Watt, INSCOM

SG1J

[REDACTED]
MAJ Phil Partain, AFIN

SG1I

MAJ John Hay, OACSI

SG1J

SGFOIA3

SGFOIA3

2. (U) LTC Watt clarified the story concerning the death of [REDACTED] and explained that [REDACTED] had been at Ft Meade working as an analyst when he suffered a fatal heart attack.

SG1I

3. (C) The monetary situation concerning SRI-I was discussed. It appears very likely that Dr. Puthoff and associates will be forced to take some form of administrative leave in the very near future if SRI-I does not receive a very firm indication of ~~the~~ forthcoming funds. It was noted that the 50K transferred by ACSI to FTD has not been forwarded to SRI-I as scheduled. [REDACTED] stated he would look into situation and try to get things rolling.

SG1J

4. (C) [REDACTED] informed the committee that representatives from CIA and NSA have indicated that their respective agencies might be interested in putting money into the program. All agreed that this would be a very welcomed move and that hopefully they will want to come involved right after current contract negotiations are finalized. Meanwhile [REDACTED] suggested, and the committee agreed, that representatives from CIA and NSA be invited to the meetings as observers.

SG1J

5. (S) The next order of business concerned the Statement of Work which the committee has been preparing for future contract efforts with SRI-I. I will only address those items which I feel are necessary to recall at a later date; however, in fact, there were numerous recommendations made concerning changing the Statement of Work. A final version of the Statement of Work will be available as soon as DIA can get it typed.

a. (U) Committee recommended that the Statement of Work only reflect a one (1) year contract and leave future working "up in the air."

b. LTC Watt voiced his objections to the practice of allowing SRI-I personnel being involved in operational intelligence problems. LTC Watt was very concerned about the security aspects of such actions. At worst, LTC Watt

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REVIEW ON: November 2000

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recommended that all requests for "quick reaction reports" (i.e., operational matters) be handled through the GF Committee rather than going directly to SRI-I. LTC Watt requested that each representative to the committee discuss this issue with their superiors and report their findings at the next meeting.

c. (C) MAJ Hay requested that the committee study the proposal of whether or not GRILL FLAME should become a compartmented project or should it remain just a "Secret/NOFORN" project. Responses should be phoned in to

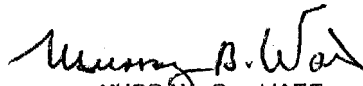
SG1J

d. (U) LTC Watt recommended that the committee prepare a statement for public release in case it is every needed. He recommended that the committee study the public release that the Army has prepared for their aspect of the program.

6. (U) It was agreed that DIA would be responsible for preparing minutes of all quarterly meetings.

7. (U) It was suggested by MAJ Partain, and seconded by LTC Watt, that the committee should come forward with a statement that recommends that R&D needs to be carried on and that such a proposal needs to be brought to the attention of the senior officials we all represent.

8. (U) The next meeting will be 28 Jan 81 and will be hosted by the Air Force. Further details will be released in the near future.



MURRAY B. WATT
LTC, MI
INSCOM GRILL FLAME
Project Manager

SECRET

INTRODUCTION

VUGRAPH #1

A. NOW THAT YOU HAVE SEEN WHERE WE ARE IN REGARD TO APPLYING COORDINATE REMOTE VIEWING (CRV) TO INTELLIGENCE TARGETS, AND HAVE BEEN GIVEN A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE CURRENT STATE-OF-THE-ART, I WISH TO GIVE YOU A PROGRAM THAT WILL ACCOMPLISH ^{The} ~~OUR~~ GOALS IN THE GRILL FLAME RESEARCH.

B. THERE HAVE BEEN MANY CRITICISM OFFERED CONCERNING RESEARCH IN THIS AREA. FOR THE MOST PART, HOWEVER, THE FLAWS THAT ARE POINTED OUT ARE WELL KNOWN TO THOSE OF US RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROGRAM. ~~WE COULD EVEN ADD A FEW THAT THE OBSERVERS HAVE MISSED.~~

C. ALL OF THE CRITICISMS, HOWEVER, CAN BE GROUPED INTO JUST THREE MAJOR PROBLEMS.

1. NOT ENOUGH FUNDS
2. NOT ENOUGH CENTRAL MANAGEMENT
3. NO TERMINATION POINT

D. THE PROGRAM I PROPOSE WILL DEAL WITH THESE CRITICISMS AND HOPEFULLY PUT THEM TO REST.

VUGRAPH #2

E. THE STRUCTURE I PROPOSE IS DEPICTED ON THE VUGRAPH

MEMBERSHIP OF GRILL FLAME GROUPS

open to
A. FULL AND VOTING MEMBERSHIP WOULD BE ~~FOR~~ ALL DoD ELEMENTS PROVIDING FUNDS FOR RESEARCH.

B. ANY OTHER REPRESENTATIVES FROM DoD OR NON-DoD AGENCIES DEEMED APPROPRIATE BY THE GROUP, *W*OULD SERVE AS AD HOC MEMBERS.

C. WORKING GROUP MEMBERSHIP WOULD BE:

1. MID LEVEL REPRESENTATIVE, FROM INVOLVED AGENCIES AND WOULD
2. PROVIDE TECHNICAL EXPERTISE.

D. PRIMARY MONITOR WOULD BE

1. SELECTED FROM PARTICIPATING AGENCIES *AND* D
2. COORDINATE ALL CONTRACT WORK.

VU GRAPH #3

MISSIONS OF GRILL FLAME

THE MISSION OF THE WORKING GROUP WOULD BE TO

A. ~~G.F. WORKING GROUP~~

1. PREPARE AND REVIEW THE FINAL CONTRACT.
2. PROVIDE GUIDANCE TO CONTRACTORS.
3. REVIEW CONTRACT RESULTS.
4. ESTABLISHES PRIORITIES FOR RESEARCH PROJECTS.
5. PROVIDE FORMAL APPROVAL FOR ALL PUBLICATIONS.
6. PROVIDE TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC EXPERTISE.

VUGraph #4

B. THE PRIMARY CONTRACT MONITOR WOULD

1. SERVE AS INTERFACE BETWEEN G.F. STRUCTURE AND CONTRACTORS.
2. MONITOR DAY TO DAY RESEARCH ACTIVITIES TO INSURE THE WORK IS BEING DONE AND IS OF THE QUALITY AND TYPE THAT IS DESIRED.
3. REPORT RESEARCH RESULTS TO G.F. STRUCTURE.
4. SERVE AS PRINCIPLE LINK BETWEEN DoD AND RESEARCHERS AND THE RESEARCHERS AND DoD.
5. INTERPRET RESEARCH GUIDANCE AND PROVIDE FINAL GUIDANCE TO INVESTIGATORS.
6. INSURES THAT THE RESEARCH MEETS THE GOALS OF THE GRILL FLAME STRUCTURE.

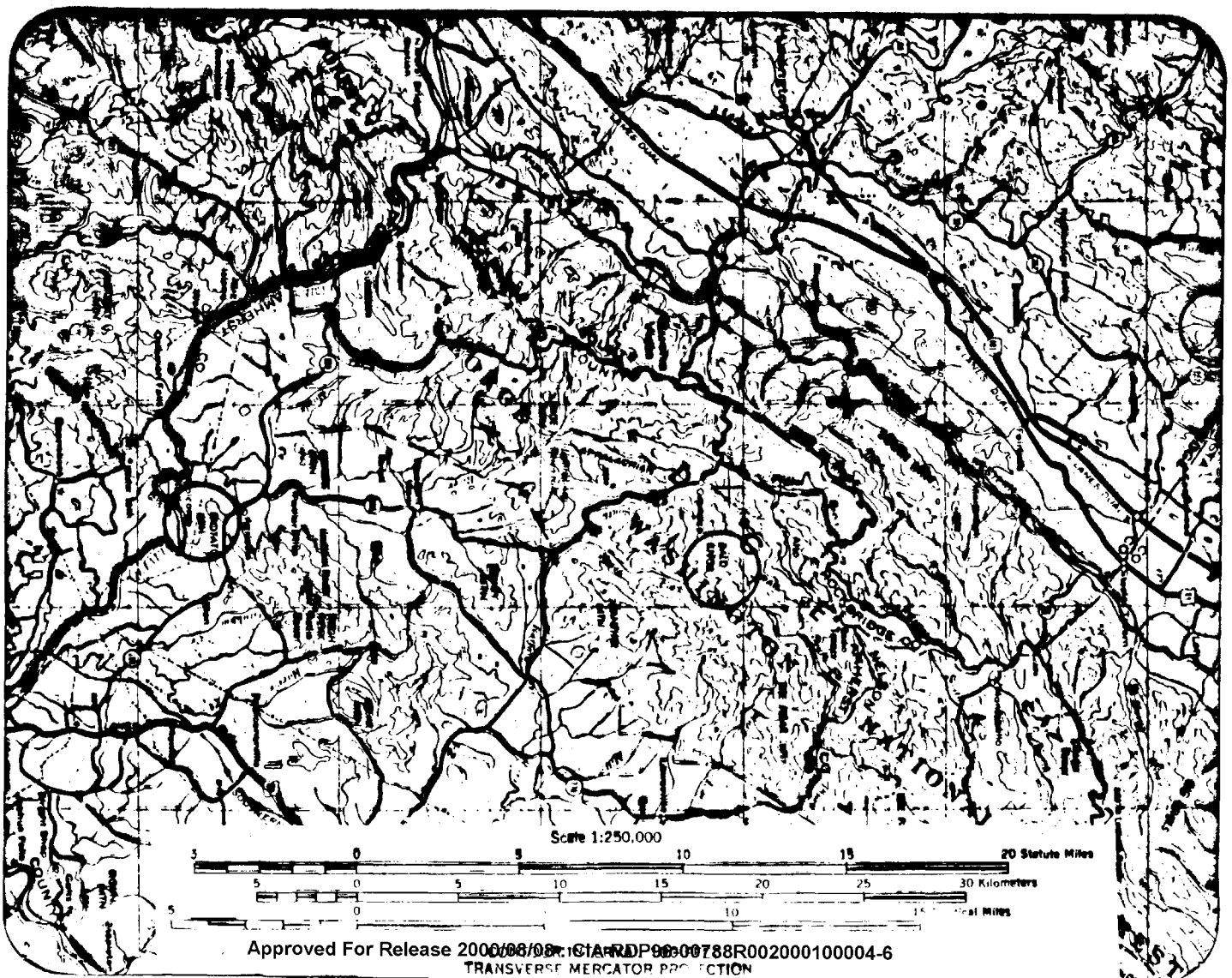
VUGraph #5

ILLEGIB

Approved For Release 2000/08/08 : CIA-RDP96-00788R002000100004-6

Approved For Release 2000/08/08 : CIA-RDP96-00788R002000100004-6

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SG1A

Approved For Release 2000/08/08 : CIA-RDP96-00788R002000100004-6

Next 2 Page(s) In Document Exempt

Approved For Release 2000/08/08 : CIA-RDP96-00788R002000100004-6

FUNDING

A. ALL FUNDING FIGURES ARE PROJECTED OR PLANNED IN FY 80

1. AF CONTRACT OF \$70K BEING PROCESSED
2. DIA HOPES TO REPROGRAM ^{\$}125K

B. IN FY 81 BASED ON AVAILABLE GDIP FIGURES

- | | | |
|---------|---|--------|
| 1. AF | - | \$156K |
| 2. ARMY | - | \$150K |
| 3. DIA | - | \$150K |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$456K |

C. FUNDS THEN WOULD BE PROVIDED BY EACH PARTICIPATING AGENCY
IN APPROXIMATELY EQUAL AMOUNTS.

* D. FUNDS FOR A THREE YEAR PROGRAM SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED.

E. FUNDING AT THIS LEVEL WILL KEEP THE PROGRAM ALIVE.

1. SOME PROGRESS, CAN BE ANTICIPATED AND WE COULD
MEET OUR PRIMARY GOAL.
2. THE PRINCIPLE EFFORT WOULD BE TO CONTINUE RESEARCH
ON THE APPLICATION OF COORDINATE REMOTE VIEWING
(CRV) TO INTELLIGENCE.

3. IT WILL NOT SUPPORT ALL THE CURRENT TEAM ON BOARD AT SRI.
4. TRAINING WILL BE HAMPERED IN EXTENT AND NUMBERS.
5. NO MULTI-CONTRACTOR INVOLVEMENT.

F. TO PROPERLY FUND THE RESEARCH AND MEET THE CRITERIA AND RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE WOULD REQUIRE \$600K TO \$1M/PER YEAR.

Vu Graph #5 -off

CONCLUSIONS

IN CONCLUSION,

1. THE PURPOSE OF THIS MEETING IS TO PROVIDE THE INTERESTED PARTIES A CURRENT STATUS REPORT ON GRILL FLAME RESEARCH.
2. IT IS FURTHER HOPED THAT DECISIONS CAN BE MADE NOW WITH REGARD TO THE FUTURE FUNDING OF GRILL FLAME ACTIVITIES.
- * 3. THE 150K PER PLAYER IS A MINIMUM PROGRAM. AT LEAST THIS MUCH MUST BE COMMITTED PER YEAR OVER THE NEXT 3 YEARS.
- * 4. IF THIS CANNOT, OR SHOULD NOT HAPPEN, THEN IT IS TRULY TIME TO OFFICIALLY CLOSE THE PROGRAM AND STOP ALL R&D AND FUNDING.
5. FINALLY, HOW DOES THE PROGRAM OFFERED HERE DIFFER FROM WHAT HAS BEEN DONE?

FIRST,

- A. THERE WILL BE A MANAGEMENT AND FUNDING COMMITMENT TO THE PROGRAM.
- B. THE COMPOSITION OF THE G F STRUCTURE AND THE MISSION OF EACH GROUP ARE SPECIFICALLY DEFINED.
- C. THE PROGRAM WILL TRULY BECOME A JOINT DoD EFFORT

IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THIS BE ACCOMPLISHED BY PROVIDING THE RESEARCHERS A JOINT SERVICE CONTRACT WHERE BY ALL THE AGENCIES MIPR FUNDS TO ONE AGENCY AND ONE CONTRACT BE ISSUED FOR ALL GRILL FLAME RESEARCH.

PROGRAM

THE PROGRAM AS SUGGESTED WILL HAVE A BEGINING, A MIDDLE AND MOST IMPORTANTLY AN/ END.

A. TO ACCOMPLISH THIS THE PROGRAM WILL BE INITIATED WITH A PRINCIPLE GOAL OF APPLYING THE CRV TECHNIQUE TO INTELLIGENCE USE.

B. AT THE END OF THREE YEARS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE MADE

1. ALL FUNDING SHOULD BE TERMINATED.

BECAUSE IT DOES NOT APPEAR THAT IT CAN EVER BE USED BY THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY OR

2. THE PHEMONENA WILL ASSIST US IN GAINING INTELLIGENCE AND WE SHOULD: EITHER

A) WORK WITH THE CONTRACTORS IN SETTING UP AN APPLICATIONS GROUP OR

B) TAKE THE PROJECT INTO THE DoD AND DEVELOP OUR OWN APPLICATIONS GROUP.

Each organization then should consider what they have heard here today and decide what part they wish to play in funding Grill Flame research.

If DIA is able to reprogram the \$125K the program will only be safe till 1 Oct.

NOTE: IT IS A FACT THAT EACH ORGANIZATION WILL

ARRIVE AT A POSITION AND WILL COMMENT ON THE

FACTS AS THEY SEE THEM

SECRET

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301



22 JAN 1980

S-1008/DT-1

Minutes of the DoD Grill Flame Committee Meeting, 10 January 1980.

1. (U) The meeting was held in the DIA/DT Conference Room at 0930 on 10 January 1980.
2. (U) Attendees (see enclosure 1).
3. (U) The minutes of the 27 November meeting were approved as written.
4. (U) The next meeting for the committee was established for 20 March 1980 at 0930. A message reminder and confirmation will be dispatched to each member.
5. (C/NOFORN) Major Stoner informed the committee that the 902nd MI Group has been asked to consider establishing a DoD special access for Grill Flame materials. SG1A
6. (C) Major Stoner also asked that [REDACTED] provide a briefing to the Grill Flame Committee on recent developments in their program.
7. (S) The group was also informed that General Thompson has briefed the DDO on the INSCOM program.
8. (C/NOFORN) As the classification ORCON limits distribution of the minutes the suggestion was made and accepted that ORCON would only be used when discussing viewers.
9. (S/NOFORN) Dr. Vorona reported to the group that their was Congressional interest in Grill Flame projects. As a result of that interest, arrangements were made to present the INSCOM briefing. In addition to the technical aspects of the program, Congressional concern and support were expressed for funding the program in FY 80, 81, and 82.
10. (C) Major Stoner asked about end of year funds in DIA to support research. Dr. Vorona replied that there were only small amounts available in the end of year funds.
11. (S/NOFORN) CIA volunteered that no Agency funds were budgeted for FY 80, 81 or 82 on parapsychological research.

Classified by DA/DT-1

Declassify on 15 Jan 2000

Review on 15 Jan 2000

Extended by DA/DT-1

Reason 395

SECRET

SECRET

SGFOIA3

12. (C) [REDACTED] letters to DIA and to the President were discussed by the group.

13. (C) The suggestion was made that SRI be invited to attend future meetings.

14. (C) Mr. Gale briefed the Grill Flame Committee on his committee's findings, as a result of their review of all DoD efforts in parapsychology.

15. (S/NOFORN) Mr. Gale's briefing was not received favorably by the Grill Flame group. There were many substantive reservations based upon errors in both facts and analysis. The report was, in the view of the group, misleading and inadequate, in part because of ambiguity in language. The belief that dissemination of the Gale report should be halted until such time as the Grill Flame Working Group can subject it to critical examination was expressed by many members of the group. It was suggested that General Tighe contact Dr. Laberge to obtain copies of the report and to stop any further distribution.

SG1I 16. (C/NOFORN) [REDACTED] was appointed to head a subcommittee to review the Gale report in depth.

SG1I 17. (S/NOFORN) [REDACTED] provided the following information to the group:

SG1B

SG1I

b. OSI has been abolished at CIA.

c. He [REDACTED] will be seeing Dr. Jahn before the next Grill Flame meeting.

d. Congressman Rose will be on the CIA Life Science Panel.

18. (U) The meeting was adjourned at 1330.

2 Enclosures

1. List of Attendees (U)

2. Ltr from [REDACTED] (U)

Jack Vorona

JACK VORONA
Chairman, Grill Flame
Committee

SGFOIA3

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NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

SGFDIA3

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~~SECRET~~



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

U. S. ARMY MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS ACTIVITY
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21005

DRXSY-DS

3 APR 1979


SUBJECT: Minutes of GRILL FLAME Meetings, 14 February 1979 (U)

Dr. Jack Vorona
Defense Intelligence Agency
ATTN: DIA/DT
Washington, DC 20301

1. The draft minutes of the GRILL FLAME Steering Committee Meeting (Incl 1) and GRILL FLAME Working Group Committee Meeting (Incl 2), 14 Feb 79, are hereby forwarded. These minutes were put together by my staff from rough notes provided me by your office on 22 March 1979.

2. Copies of the draft minutes are being sent to the primary DoD committee members via this letter. Their comments should be forwarded directly to you.

2 Incl
as


JOHN W. KRAMAR
Project Officer

CF:
MG Thompson, ACSI (Incl 1 only)
Dr. Mehuron, CNO (Incl 1 & 2)
MG Brown, AF ACSI (Incl 1 only)
Dr. Dailey, DRE (Incl 1 only)
MAJ Stoner, ACSI (Incl 2 only) ✓
MAJ Watt, INSCOM (Incl 2 only)
Mr. Graff, WPAFB (Incl 2 only)
Mr. Clinton, MIA (Incl 2 only)
LTC Bloom, Air Staff (Incl 2 only)

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED

When Separated from classified inclosures

AIM'S/A

497 1979

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DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

23 JAN 1979

S-1619/DT-1

TO: Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for
Intelligence
ATTN: HQDA (DAMI-ISH) Maj Stoner
Washington, D.C. 20310

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Minutes, GRILL FLAME Committee.

1. Enclosed are the minutes for the GRILL FLAME Committee meeting of 28 November 1978. Changes, additions and deletions will be considered at the next scheduled meeting, 13 February 1978.
2. Request that participants provide the committee with a listing of all GRILL FLAME-related projects for which there is a current, or a projected, external counterpart effort. This will give committee members an indication of the level and types of work of interest to other member organizations. Information will be exchanged at the next meeting.
3. Personnel who are members of the "ad hoc" committee will be contacted within the next 2 weeks and given the meeting dates for the respective groups.

SG1J

1 Enclosure
DT-1 Ltr, S-1004/DT-1,
subj: Minutes of the
Meeting, DoD GRILL FLAME
Committee with 9 en-
closures (S/ORCON) 1 Cy
ea.

Recorder

UNCLASSIFIED WHEN SEPARATED
FROM ENCLOSURE(S)

ORCON



Approved For Release 2001/05/07 : CIA-RDP96-00788R002000130006-1

~~SECRET~~
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

S-1004/DT-1

MINUTES OF THE MEETING, DOD GRILL FLAME COMMITTEE

1. (U) Place: DIA/DT Conference Room, Pomponio Plaza.
2. (U) Time and Date: 0930 hours, 28 November 1978.
3. (U) Attendees: See enclosure 1.
4. (S/ORCON) Following the introductions, Dr. Vorona provided opening comments to the group. He cautioned the Committee to maintain a low profile with minimal fanfare. The sensitivity of the subject material requires that all participants be circumspect in any outside discussion of the program.
5. (U) Following these comments, the agenda was reviewed. No additions or changes were recommended.
6. (S/ORCON) The group then discussed possible names for the organization. It was decided that "GRILL FLAME COMMITTEE," following the title given to the US Army program, would be acceptable to all participants.
7. (S/ORCON) The group then agreed to establish limited access rosters. Each member organization is to develop its own roster and these will be made available to the other members of the Committee. Permanent members must possess SI/TK clearances, although participants of some "ad hoc" groups and individuals involved in research programs will only be required to have SECRET clearances.
8. (S/ORCON) The GRILL FLAME Oversight Committee has the following members:

Dr. Jack Vorona, DIA
MG E. R. Thompson, Army ACSI
RADM S. Shapiro, Commander, NIC
Maj Gen J. L. Brown, Air Force ACSI
Dr. Lowell Dailey, USDR&E Representative

Members are responsible for insuring that research and experiments fall within the legal guidelines established by the DoD and the Services.

Classified by DIA/DT

Declassify on

Review on 11 January 1999

Approved For Release 2001/05/07 : CIA-RDP96-00788R002000130006-1

Encl to S-1619/DT-1

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DISTRIBUTION AND EXTENSION OF
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

~~SECRET~~

9. (S/ORCON) An "ad hoc" working group was established to develop Committee goals and objectives. Participants are as follows:

Mr. Dale Graff, FTD
Dr. Bill Mehuron, Navy

SG1J

████████████████████
Maj Bill Stoner, Army OACSI

SG1H

████████████████████
Maj Murray Watt, INSCOM

The group will hold its first meeting in January, 1979.

10. (C) Maj Stoner then addressed problems involved with the Privacy Act and the security of the GRILL FLAME program. Army plans to develop a security agreement to preclude compromise of the program and associated activities. In addition, the DIA Legal Counsel will be contacted for his comments.

11. (S/ORCON) Dr. Mehuron suggested that the Committee have as one of its goals the identification and extent of the Soviet parapsychology programs. He also urged that we identify current parapsychology intelligence collection requirements, develop additional requirements and task SEEK sources. It was agreed that this should be done. Current collection requirements will be provided at the next meeting.

12. (S/ORCON) A discussion followed on the possibility of inviting CIA to attend the meetings. It was agreed that ██████████ would contact ██████████ and suggest that a CIA representative attend subsequent meetings.

SG1I

SG1J

13. (S/ORCON) The Committee concurred with the recommendation that each member organization maintain control over its own parapsychology research contracts. However, all Committee members will have cognizance of the total DoD contractual efforts in this area.

14. (S/ORCON) Dale Graff provided the Committee with a brief review of Gulyayev's visit to SRI this past November. This was followed by an exchange of current intelligence. Items are attached as enclosures 2 through 8.

15. (C) The problem of document downgrading was also brought to the floor. The Committee agreed that all documents originating as a result of the GRILL FLAME program would undergo downgrading review only after 20 years.

16. (S/ORCON) Mr. Graff next suggested that a cover story be developed for the program; Dr. Vorona suggested that the National Academy of Sciences might back an open program to investigate paranormal phenomena. The recommendation will be brought to Dr. Davis' attention.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

17. (S/ORCON) Dr. Vorona then urged the development of experimental protocol and methods for validating experiments. As a result, an "ad hoc" working group was established to accomplish this task. Members are as follows:

Mr. Dale Graff, FTD
Mr. John Kramar, AMSAA
Dr. Bill Mehuron, Navy

SG1J
SG1H

████████████████████
████████████████████
Maj Murray Watt, INSCOM

The working group will hold its first meeting in January, 1979.

SG1J

18. (S/ORCON) ██████████ next provided a review of the SRI remote viewing experiments carried out at DIA this past summer. The results appear to be inconclusive, but satisfactory data interpretation keys must still be developed. A summary of the experiments is attached as enclosure 9.

19. (U) The next meeting of the GRILL FLAME Committee will be 13 February 1979.

20. (U) The meeting adjourned at 1210 hours.

SGFOIA3



9 Enclosures

~~SECRET~~

ATTENDEES

28 November 1978

GRILL FLAME COMMITTEE

SG1J	Dr. Jack Vorona, DIA	(AV) 224-1157
	[REDACTED]	
	Dr. Bob Daily, USDRE (Representative)	(COM) (213) 459-3701
	[REDACTED]	
SG1J	Col Albert DeProspero, USAMSAA	(AV) 283-4433
	Mr. Dale Graff, FTD	(AV) 787-6351
	Mr. John Kramar, USAMSAA	(AV) 283-3075
	Dr. William Mehuron, Navy	(AV) 225-5878
SG1J	[REDACTED]	
SG1I	MAJ William Stoner, Army OACSI	(AV) 225-5048
SG1H	[REDACTED]	
	MAJ Murray Watt, INSCOM	(AV) 923-7725

Beot #

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE 1

GRILL FLAME VOLUNTEER CONSENT STATEMENT

SGFOIA3

I, JOSEPH W. MCMONEAGLE, [REDACTED],
NAME SSAN

volunteer for INSCOM Project Grill Flame. I understand this program involves training designed to enhance inherent psychic abilities. I consent to this training and willingly volunteer to participate in INSCOM intelligence projects using my psychic abilities. I understand this program deals with mental perceptive abilities beyond the range of the five corporal senses and for this reason an aspect of mental training is involved. I understand that the purpose of this training is to teach me how to discipline my mental perceptive abilities and focus them on data beyond the range of the five corporal senses.

I understand that as a volunteer I may withdraw from the program at any time for any reason. My decision to withdraw from the program will be accepted without controversy.

I understand that for precautionary and screening reasons that I as a GRILL FLAME volunteer must have a Class A physical exam to include a stress EKG prior to beginning training.

NOTE: Physical examination taken within the past 12 months is acceptable.

WITNESS

Richard A. Alvarado

VOLUNTEER

Joseph W. McMonagle
JOSEPH W. MCMONEAGLE

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C. 552a)

1. Authority: National Records Act, 44 U.S.C. 3102; E.O. 9397, Numbering System for Federal Accounts Relating to Individual Persons, November 22, 1943.
2. Principal Purpose: To maintain a record of those individuals who have or have had access to GRILL FLAME information through the use of their name and/or Social Security Number.
3. Routine Uses: The Social Security Number is to be used to identify the individual, and the information is to be retained strictly within the Program.
4. Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure: Information is disclosed on a voluntary basis, but withholding information will render it impossible to grant an individual access to or participation in the Program.

SECRETTASKING

SG1A Determine Grill Flame capacity to support Operational and Technical Intelligence requirements concerning [REDACTED]

SG1B [REDACTED]

SESSION DATES

First Session	08 Sept 80	1330 hours	First Viewer
Second Session	08 Sept 80	1330 hours	Second Viewer (Run simultaneously)
Third Session	08 Sept 80	1530 hours	Third Viewer
Fourth Session	08 Sept 80	1530 hours	Fourth Viewer (Run simultaneously)
Fifth Session	12 Sept 80	0900 hours	First Viewer
Sixth Session	12 Sept 80	0900 hours	Fourth Viewer (Run simultaneously)
Seventh Session	25 Sept 80	1430 hours	Fourth Viewer

New tasking was received 10 October 1980: Report detailed information on shape and composition of device currently in assembly building." (Incl 1)

Eighth Session	15 Oct 80	0900 hours	First Viewer
Ninth Session	15 Oct 80	0900 hours	Fourth Viewer (Run simultaneously)

SG1A

These last two sessions never had a formal evaluation forwarded as a result of [REDACTED] withdrawal from Grill Flame participation. Verbal discussions with [REDACTED] personnel involved in the original evaluation indicate information provided was of significant value, particularly in determining stage of development of current [REDACTED]

SG1B
SG1A

EVALUATIONS

Formal evaluations were recieved on the first seven sessions. Grill Flame provided information of superior quality or better in categories pertinent to; [REDACTED] shape and Device size. Comments are attached as inclosure 2.

SG1B

A request for final evaluation to include the last two sessions resulted in findings that; the most useful information provided was on [REDACTED]

SG1C
SG1C
SG1C

[REDACTED] Evaluation is attached as Inclosure 3.

CLASSIFIED BY: 051630Z JUL 78
MSG, HQDA (DAMI-I)
REVIEW ON: AUGUST 2002

SECRET**GRILL FLAME**

Approved For Release 2001/04/02 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100400009-8

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP		Date
TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
1. COL CAPPS	<i>[Signature]</i>	19 Dec
2. COL WELLS	<i>[Signature]</i>	19 Dec
3. MG THOMPSON		
4. CLOSE HOLD ≠ HAND CARRY		
5. SUBJ: GRILL FLAME (U)		

Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

REMARKS (S) In the past week there have been several events pertaining to GRILL FLAME:

a. Though there is little we can do at the moment, it is apparent that Dr Perry is looking to take out all P VI money. I think Dr LaBerge is holding him off until the Gale report is ready.

b. Another fiscal matter is the attached comments from (presumably Rose) and reply (presumably) by Dr Verona. Also, Rose has been in touch with the NSC point of contact, on the same topic.

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c. Because of the interest generated by Dr Watt's briefing to the CIA OR&D, there is positive
DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

Date

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ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

SG11

REMARKS movement by the Agency. The O&RD has expressed a desire to have [REDACTED] briefed sometime soon. Prior to that, however, they intend to ask for the briefing for several of their managers/operations types just below the DDO. I will run the request into MG Thompson when it comes in.

SG11

d. It is tentatively scheduled for ZA to attend a briefing for Dr Davis on 4 Jan. The issue is Soviet work and threat in the subject area. [REDACTED] the main CIA POC for GRILL FLAME is the briefer.

DO NOT use this form as a **RECORD** of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)	Room No.—Bldg.
L. L. STONER	
<i>[Signature]</i>	Phone No.

Approved For Release 2001/04/02 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100400009-8

SECRET NOFORN CLOSE HOLD

DAMI-ISH

10 July 1978

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION: STONER/MEHURON

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)

1. (S/NOFORN) On 7 July 1978, I met with Dr. W. O. Mehuron, the Deputy Director for Naval Intelligence R&D. I was specifically interested in learning about Navy's past and present (if any) involvement with Parapsychology.
2. (S/NOFORN) Dr. Mehuron stated that up until about 1975, the Navy had an active program going to explore Parapsychology as it might apply to "submarines." The program was dropped because of the potential for adverse publicity revealing the US Navy wasting scarce resources on ethereal ventures like Parapsychology.
3. (S/NOFORN) Although the Navy has nothing going at this time, they may be "interested" in conducting some experiments that are specifically designed to satisfy their peculiar needs (i.e., submarines). These would be along the lines of AMSAA's requirement to detect equipment movement. The Navy would not be particularly interested in any work that does not have a reasonable chance of applicability; that is, not too interested in the Basic research part of Parapsychology.
4. (S/NOFORN) The Navy would very much like to be kept apprised of what other Services are doing in this field. Dr. Mehuron said that Rear Admiral Harvey, Director of Naval Intelligence, would probably like to attend any future planning conference, and would most certainly like to witness a demonstration of the phenomena, if one can be arranged.
5. (S/NOFORN) Dr. Mehuron said that the natural body to pull any Parapsychology R&D program together is the IRDC (Intelligence Research and Development Council).
5. (C/NOFORN) Dr. Mehuron said that it would be several weeks before his office could gather up all the documents that tell what Navy's prior experiments/results were. Dr. Mehuron recently stumbled on to this subject when he attended a senior DOD manager's course with Dr. (FNU) Kramar, Deputy Director of AMSAA, an individual knowledgeable of GRILL FLAME. Dr. Mehuron agreed to postpone a tentative meeting with Dr. Kramar until such time as it becomes clear what exact course the Army and DIA will take with regard to Parapsychology R&D.

NAVY -SG
review(s)
completed.

Classified by DIAM 58-11
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2
DECLASSIFY ON 31 Dec 2008



WILLIAM L. STONER
Major, GS
HUMINT Division

SECRET NOFORN CLOSE HOLD

SECRET NOFORN

Navy

5 Jul 78

MEMO OF CONVERSATION: STONER/PARKER

1. (C/NOFORN) On this date I asked COL PARKER for permission to speak with the Navy's Director of Technical Intelligence, Dr Mehuron (55878), reference GRILL FLAME. COL PARKER gave the go ahead.
2. (S/NOFORN) DR MEHURON's name came up today when COL DEPROSPERO (AMSAA) called to tell me that his principal Action Officer on GRILL FLAME, Mr CRAMER, had recently attended a course with MEHURON. It seems that the two of them, CRAMER and MEHURON, got into discussions of Parapsychology and MEHURON said that the Navy was still interested. DEPROSPERO recommended that OACSI bring Navy into the picture.
3. (S/NOFORN) COL PARKER went on to back brief me on a meeting he recently had with DR LABERGE on the subject. At the meeting, he also spoke with Ruth DAVIS. According to COL PARKER, there is some difference between what the ACSI heard and DAVIS heard, at the 23 June meeting with VORONA and LTG TIGHE.
4. (S/NOFORN) DR LABERGE said that he would be happy to sit on any Parapsychology oversight board, and invited DAVIS to attend an experiment with him in Dayton later this summer.
5. (S/NOFORN) COL PARKER went back to a previous meeting of 23 June, at which time VORONA said that Congressman ROSE has agreed to sign some sort of letter that DOD could pull out and use in a contingency situation. TASKER: Find out from DR VORONA what this letter should contain, when should it be written, etc. DAVIS thinks that ACSI/TIGHE should write it.
6. (S/NOFORN) LTG TIGHE is not fully supportive, or at least enthusiastic, about the military jumping in on Parapsychology R&D. He would rather we become involved with countering the Soviet threat in this regard.
7. (S/NOFORN) DAVIS said that SRI has its own oversight group to insure valid testing is done by Targ and Puthoff. COL PARKER did not give the names (if he knew), but said that DAVIS indicated that she had been called by two people from Stanford. One fully supported the Parapsychology effort without reservation; the other thinks that it is a "crock." Two of the SRI oversight members are Max Volard, and Dr CHESTNUT.
8. (C/NOFORN) COL PARKER had one more tasker: Discreetly find out if LTG TIGHE has the authority to veto any R&D work we may want to do in regard to GRILL FLAME -- or any other area for that matter.

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SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2
DECLASSIFY ON 31 Dec 2011

STONER

SECRET NOFORN

SECRET NOFORN CLOSE HOLD

DAMI-ISH

10 July 1978

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION: STONER/MEHURON

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)

1. (S/NOFORN) On 7 July 1978, I met with Dr. W. O. Mehuron, the Deputy Director for Naval Intelligence R&D. I was specifically interested in learning about Navy's past and present (if any) involvement with Parapsychology.
2. (S/NOFORN) Dr. Mehuron stated that up until about 1975, the Navy had an active program going to explore Parapsychology as it might apply to "submarines." The program was dropped because of the potential for adverse publicity revealing the US Navy wasting scarce resources on ethereal ventures like Parapsychology.
3. (S/NOFORN) Although the Navy has nothing going at this time, they may be "interested" in conducting some experiments that are specifically designed to satisfy their peculiar needs (i.e., submarines). These would be along the lines of AMSAA's requirement to detect equipment movement. The Navy would not be particularly interested in any work that does not have a reasonable chance of applicability; that is, not too interested in the Basic research part of Parapsychology.
4. (S/NOFORN) The Navy would very much like to be kept apprised of what other Services are doing in this field. Dr. Mehuron said that Rear Admiral Harvey, Director of Naval Intelligence, would probably like to attend any future planning conference, and would most certainly like to witness a demonstration of the phenomena, if one can be arranged.
5. (S/NOFORN) Dr. Mehuron said that the natural body to pull any Parapsychology R&D program together is the IRDC (Intelligence Research and Development Council).
5. (C/NOFORN) Dr. Mehuron said that it would be several weeks before his office could gather up all the documents that tell what Navy's prior experiments/results were. Dr. Mehuron recently stumbled on to this subject when he attended a senior DOD manager's course with Dr. (FNU) Kramar, Deputy Director of AMSAA, an individual knowledgeable of GRILL FLAME. Dr. Mehuron agreed to postpone a tentative meeting with Dr. Kramar until such time as it becomes clear what exact course the Army and DIA will take with regard to Parapsychology R&D.

NAVY -SG
review(s)
completed.

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EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2
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WILLIAM L. STONER
Major, GS
HUMINT Division

SECRET NOFORN CLOSE HOLD

SECRET NOFORN

Navy

5 Jul 78

MEMO OF CONVERSATION: STONER/PARKER

1. (C/NOFORN) On this date I asked COL PARKER for permission to speak with the Navy's Director of Technical Intelligence, Dr Mehuron (55878), reference GRILL FLAME. COL PARKER gave the go ahead.
2. (S/NOFORN) DR MEHURON's name came up today when COL DEPROSPERO (AMSAA) called to tell me that his principal Action Officer on GRILL FLAME, Mr CRAMER, had recently attended a course with MEHURON. It seems that the two of them, CRAMER and MEHURON, got into discussions of Parapsychology and MEHURON said that the Navy was still interested. DEPROSPERO recommended that OACSI bring Navy into the picture.
3. (S/NOFORN) COL PARKER went on to back brief me on a meeting he recently had with DR LABERGE on the subject. At the meeting, he also spoke with Ruth DAVIS. According to COL PARKER, there is some difference between what the ACSI heard and DAVIS heard, at the 23 June meeting with VORONA and LTG TIGHE.
4. (S/NOFORN) DR LABERGE said that he would be happy to sit on any Parapsychology oversight board, and invited DAVIS to attend an experiment with him in Dayton later this summer.
5. (S/NOFORN) COL PARKER went back to a previous meeting of 23 June, at which time VORONA said that Congressman ROSE has agreed to sign some sort of letter that DOD could pull out and use in a contingency situation. TASKER: Find out from DR VORONA what this letter should contain, when should it be written, etc. DAVIS thinks that ACSI/TIGHE should write it.
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STONER

SECRET NOFORN

~~SECRET~~

FROM: AMSAA
TO: AUP (Hq) (Walt's)
Maw

DRXS-Y-DS

8 November 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

SUBJECT: Report of Visit to SRI International, 18-20 October 1978 (U)

1. (S-ORCON) Lynne Taylor, Scott Phillips and Harris Walker visited SRI on 18-20 October 1978 for discussions on Project Grill Flame. Personnel contacted at SRI were Hal Puthoff, Russ Targ, Charles Tart and Ed May. The major points of our discussions are summarized in the following paragraphs.
2. (S-ORCON) The majority of our discussions centered on AMSAA's Grill Flame replication of the original SRI protocol for remote viewing, particularly the problems we have encountered in trying to remain true to the protocol.
 - a. SRI maintains a very comfortable, privately accessed lab for remote viewing sessions. Subjects and interviewers thus know exactly where and under what comfort conditions their sessions will take place. AMSAA's Grill Flame sessions have rotated between conference rooms and offices, depending on their availability; comfort conditions have significantly varied with the location.
 - b. In addition to the availability of conference rooms or offices, AMSAA's Grill Flame sessions have been dependent on the availability of the team members, due to meetings, travel plans, etc. Additionally, the Grill Flame participants are not totally dedicated to just Grill Flame but have other responsibilities that oftentimes must take priority over a session. Thus, trying to set up a schedule for our sessions is next to impossible. SRI does not have the same constraints on their sessions, although this does not imply that everything works perfectly all of the time at SRI, even though their level of dedication far exceeds ours.
 - c. A significant amount of time was spent philosophizing on the critical relationship between the subject and interviewer. Our feelings on this subject are detailed in the Memorandum For Record of Ingo Swann's visit to AMSAA, so there is no need to repeat all of that in this memorandum.

809757

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WASH, DC
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SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY: 2
DECLASSIFY ON: 31 DEC 2008

AMSAA 1547 1978 ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

DRXSY-DS

8 November 1978

SUBJECT: Report of Visit to SRI International, 18-20 October 1978 (U)

Apart from our discussions, Scott and I had the opportunity to listen to several of SRI's tapes of their early remote viewing sessions. Listening to the tapes was a real education above and beyond just talking about subject/interviewer relationships and was perhaps the most valuable part of the trip for us. We have definitely carried this learning to our own sessions and can already see the positive differences.

d. The judging procedures of remote viewing experiments are critical to the statistical success, or failure, of the experiments. In prior conversations with Ed May and Hal Puthoff, we had established the best number of sessions to be judged as a package, i.e., 6 or 7 sessions. We now established the amount and type of information to be given to the judges: a copy of the protocol, copies of the edited transcripts in random order, a list of target sites and target pictures in random order, a judging matrix for the recording convenience of the judges, and a statement explaining what the judges should do at the sites. Hal Puthoff provided us with an example of what should be included in this statement, along with a caution to be extremely careful about the contents of the statement so as not to prejudice the judges.

3. (S-ORCON) Russ Targ, Hal Puthoff and I discussed the proposed training contract for FY 79. The revised statement of work was again revised. Subsequent to this visit, the new statement of work has been coordinated with and agreed to by all parties concerned and the contract is being processed.

4. (S-ORCON) We provided SRI with copies of our session transcripts available at that date. We did discuss several of the transcripts, particularly noting the differences between the two subjects, the target sites, and the pattern of improvement starting to emerge, based on experience and increased awareness of what works best for us.

5. (S-ORCON) Charles Tart, a psychologist who just recently joined the staff of SRI, introduced us to the Ten Function Random Number Generator Testing Facility. This is an impressive piece of equipment. Scott and I had a chance to try it out and are looking forward to spending more time working with it. An important point to be aware of about this facility is people who tend to do well on this facility tend to do well in remote viewing sessions, but the reverse does not hold true. Russ Targ offered to loan us their Four Function Testing Facility and we have graciously accepted his offer.

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DRXSY-DS

8 November 1978

SUBJECT: Report of Visit to SRI International, 18-20 October 1978 (U)

6. (S-ORCON) Hal Puthoff showed Scott, Harris and myself the Jack Perkins NBC film, shown on the NBC Nightly News last year, on the SRI remote viewing protocol. It's an excellent introduction to remote viewing.

7. (S-ORCON) Russ Targ has agreed to visit AMSAA during the first week of December to continue our discussions, particularly on our future work and the screening we are planning to do, as well as review our judging. He is also going to bring the NBC film with him at our request.

8. (S-ORCON) The trip to SRI was a definite boost to our Grill Flame project. SRI was impressed by both the amount of effort we are devoting to the project and the results we have obtained under less than ideal conditions. We learned a great deal about the feelings, perceptions, ideas and helpful hints that are not recorded in print and have implemented our new found learning in our sessions, with encouraging success. We are looking forward to a continuation of this rapport.


LYNNE S. TAYLOR

Copies furnished:

Dr. Sperrazza

Mr. J. Kramar

Mr. S. Phillips

Mr. C. Thomas

Mr. M. Reches

Mr. G. Hanna

Mr. R. Dietz

Dr. E. H. Walker, BRL

SRI International

MAJ Stoner, HQDA

MAJ Watt, INSCOM

TALKING PAPER

SUBJECT: INSCOM Involvement in Remote Viewing (DoD Project GRILL FLAME)

1. PURPOSE: To update BG Freeze on status of INSCOM involvement with Project GRILL FLAME.

2. BACKGROUND:

a. 26 Oct - selected by Col Hamel to be INSCOM Project Officer.

b. ACSI & MG Rolya agreed that INSCOM would "check out" parapsychology phenomena and that Army Intelligence would obligate \$75 K to support an SRI Subject selection and training program for INSCOM personnel over the next year.

c. \$75 K would:

(1) train Project Manager

(2) train 3 INSCOM subjects.

d. Contract being "let" via: AMSAA

3. CURRENT DoD STATUS:

a. 28 Nov - DoD Meeting, chaired by Dr. Vorona. (DD SET, DIA)

b. 28 Nov - DA Meeting, chaired by Dr. Haley.

4. Milestones (see attached)

5. Security:

a. Limited Access Roster

b. Use of Code Name "GRILL FLAME"

c. Possible leak to press.

6. Questions.

MFR: On 7 Dec 78, BG Freeze was briefed concerning status of Project GRILL FLAME. BG Freeze requested:

1. That he be briefed on candidates before we make final selection.
2. That we work up statement that could be used for Press Release in lieu of ACSI method, if all hands agree.
3. That he be updated once per month.

MBW

INSCOM

GRILL FLAME

MILESTONES:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>PROJECTED DATE</u>	<u>STATUS/REMARKS</u>
Initial Orientation at SRI International	20 Nov 78	Accomplished 15-17 Nov 78
Project Manager Training	4-5 Dec 78	Will include CDEC Exercise at Ft Ord
Screening of INSCOM Personnel	18 Dec 78 - 26 Jan 79	We will interview candidates from all disciplines
SRI/INSCOM Final Selection	Last Week of Jan 79	SRI will send representative to DC Area
Establish Remote Viewing Program	18 Dec 79 - 26 Jan 79	
Conduct Initial Exercises	Feb-Mar 79	
Commence Formal Training at SRI	Apr-June	One indiv per month
Conduct Formal/Practical Exercises	As subjects complete training	
Evaluate Program	1 October 1979	

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IAFM-OPS-HUP

1 Nov 78

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Summary Phoncon between LTC Kane, DCSOPS, INSCOM and
MAJ Murray B. Watt, PPPA, DIRHUM, INSCOM, 1 Nov 78.

1. Ref: MFR dated 27 Oct 78, subject "Summary of Meeting LTC Kane".
2. Reference MFR highlighted 30 Oct 78 meeting between LTC Kane and MAJ Watt.
3. Since I was unsure if HQ, INSCOM was going to provide formal guidance/ tasker concerning Project Grill Flame subject phoncon was arranged to find out.
4. LTC Kane was asked if either ACSI or HQ, INSCOM were going to provide INSCOM Project Officer (MAJ Watt) with any specific instructions on what type of program to develop, goals to meet etc.
5. LTC Kane replied that MG Thompson and MG Royla had discussions concerning the project and agreed that ACSI would not provide any written instructions concerning Grill Flame.
6. LTC Kane stated that I, as Project Officer, would have a virtual "blank check" on how to proceed and what type of program to develop.
7. LTC Kane assured me that he had briefed MG Royla on the project and that the CG had instructed him to press on. According to LTC Kane, this discussion included the fact that INSCOM was not going to receive any written guidance from OACSI.

Murray B. Watt

MURRAY B. WATT

MAJ, MI

Grill Flame Project Officer

Note: COL Hamel has been briefed concerning contents of this MFR.

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23 OCT 1978

DAMI-ISH

MEMORANDUM THRU CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY

FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

SUBJECT: USofA GRILL FLAME Request (U)--INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

1. (S/ORCON) On 25 October 1978, Stanford Research Institute (SRI) wrote to the USofA soliciting his assistance in getting a GRILL FLAME proposal out of US Army Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) and into the system. Dr. LaBerge then asked the ACSI to provide him the facts of the matter. (See TAB A.)

2. (S/ORCON) The proposal in question is one developed by the Missile Intelligence Agency (MIA), in which four Basic Research tasks are established for SRI to accomplish. MIA believes that these tasks will lead to the development of an end item of equipment--a remote switching device that can be triggered by mental processes (Psychokinesis). (At TAB B is an extract of a former SRI proposal, on which the current MIA one is based.)

3. (S/ORCON) The MIA GRILL FLAME action officer, Mr. Charles Carter, provided the following information on the subject:

a. Mr. Carter recently visited SRI and came away convinced that a major breakthrough has been achieved, whereby a human Subject successfully interfused mentally with a computer-driver random noise generator. That visit resulted in the aforementioned proposal from MIA.

b. The proposal was to have been presented to Dr. Richard Haley, DARCOM Deputy Director for Development and Engineering, in early November, but scheduling problems prevented that. Except for an abstract, Dr. Haley is essentially unaware of details of the MIA proposal.

GRILL FLAME (U)
CLOSE HOLD/HAND CARRY

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SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2

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DAMI-ISH

SUBJECT: USofA GRILL FLAME Request (U)--INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

c. On 28 November 1978, Dr. Haley is chairing a GRILL FLAME meeting of all Army participants.

d. At that meeting, MIA intends to provide Dr. Haley and other concerned parties with full details of their proposal.

4. (S/ORCON) There appears to be no need for the USofA to personally intervene at this point. After the 28 November meeting at DARCOM, ACSI or his staff can fully brief Dr. LaBerge on the MIA proposal, and on any other GRILL FLAME developments that may be projected.

2 Incl
TABS A and B

Signed James A. Teal, Jr.

JAMES A. TEAL, JR.
Brigadier General, GS
Acting ACoIS for Intelligence

MAJ Stoner/55048
Typed by M. Barry

~~SECRET~~ ORCON

13/6/74
SECRET

NOTES ON ARMY GRILL FLAME

GRILL FLAME (U)
CLOSE HOLD/HAND CARRY

The Army program is, initially, to verify the phenomena. Two major Army Commands are involved--the Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) and the Department of Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM). *Underlying, driving force is long term Soviet commitment to the field -- THE THREAT.*

Within DARCOM, two sub-agencies are carrying on the work; Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA) will try to validate Remote Viewing experiments done by the Stanford Research Institute (SRI). In September 1978 AMSAA, using Program VI funds, contracted with SRI to do a number of tactically oriented Remote Viewing tasks. The contract was for \$100 thousand. In 1979 AMSAA extended the contract with SRI to April 1980. Again, Program VI funds were used: \$120 thousand. This gave AMSAA a total commitment of \$220 thousand from September 1978 to April 1980.

The Missile Research and Development Command (MIRADCOM) at Redstone Arsenal had a small \$80 thousand contract with SRI from August 1977 to August 1978. The work was done under the sponsorship of a MIRADCOM sub-element, the Missile Intelligence Agency (MIA), a GDIP Unit. MIA's interest was in psychokinesis (now called Remote Perturbation). Under the division of labor in the Army GRILL FLAME project, MIRADCOM has responsibility

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REVIEW 18 JUNE 1999
REAS: 2-301c DOD 5200.1-R (3)

GRILL FLAME (U)
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for developing a Remote Perturbation experimental program. The project will be in two phases (\$400 thousand (Program VI funds) have been set aside for this project):

First, from May 1979 to September 1979 SRI will assist MIRADCOM in developing sensitive measurement equipment for the experiment. The contract for this part was just let using Program VI funds: \$118 thousand. Phase II, for which a contract with SRI will be let contingent on approval of the Army Surgeon General's GRILL FLAME review panel, will be for approximately \$90 thousand. This may involve human subjects. The part now done by MIA will soon pass to the Missile R&D Laboratory, another MIRADCOM element, who will use the remaining \$192 thousand.

INSCOM will attempt to apply remote viewing to intelligence collection. If successful, this will also independently verify previous experiments. INSCOM is working with a small team selected for this purpose. Three full time and eight part time personnel are involved at Fort Meade and Arlington Hall. INSCOM will hold an in-process review this Fall. The total amount of funds under contract is \$75 thousand to SRI to train and familiarize the team members in Remote Viewing techniques and experimental procedure. Approximately \$25 thousand end of year funds will be requested in FY 80. There is \$150 thousand included for GRILL FLAME in the Army HUMINT program in FY 81.

GRILL FLAME (U)
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To ensure scientific credibility, the Army is forming a Special Science Monitoring Team for GRILL FLAME. Composed of scientist, engineers and medical doctors from DOD and industry, the team will conduct on-the-spot inquiries throughout the program and will report directly to the Army Under Secretary.

GRILL FLAME (U)
CLOSE HOLD/HAND CARRY

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SECRET ORCON

~~SECRET~~ ORCON

23 OCT 1978

DAMI-ISH

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FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

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GRILL FLAME (U)
CLOSE HOLD/HAND CARRY

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DAMI-ISH

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Brigadier General, GS
Acting ACoIS for Intelligence

MAJ Stoner/55048
Typed by M. Barry

~~SECRET~~ ORCON



RESEARCH AND
ENGINEERING

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

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9 JUL 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR DAN MURPHY

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Technical Review Group

Based on Harold Brown's comments on the GRILL FLAME briefing paper we provided him, I assume a Technical Review is called for. L/Col. Sample indicated you thought the same.

I would like to make the following suggestions concerning a proposed GRILL FLAME Technical Review Group:

1. The Group should include the technical review group set up by Walt LaBerge. That group, just constituted, includes the proper mix of technical competencies: namely, a medical researcher, statisticians, psychologists and physicists. Its members are from both government and the private sector. There is no need for two separate review groups.
2. I should like to add to Walt's group two additional experts:
namely
 - a. Dr. Jesse Orlansky, IDA: a psychologist, and
 - b. Dr. Ray Hyman, University of Oregon: a "skeptical" psychologist and a member of the executive council of the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal.
3. This Technical Review Group should report to the existing GRILL FLAME Oversight Committee which has as members; you, I, Walt LaBerge, Gene Tighe, Jim Brown, Ed Thompson and Admiral Shapiro. I would suggest inviting Mr. Utgoff, NSC, and Frank Press (or his designee), OSTP, to hear the results of the Technical Review Group. I believe this will be helpful because of Utgoff's present involvement and his intent (as he briefed me on 6 July 1979) to advise Frank Press of GRILL FLAME.
4. Since Walt LaBerge's technical review group begins its operations the week of 21 July, we ought to encourage it, supply necessary guidance and add proposed new members ASAP.

EYES ONLY

OSD review(s) completed.

EYES ONLY

2

I will proceed as suggested above unless I hear from you to the contrary.



Ruth M. Davis
Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
for Research and Engineering
(Research and Advanced Technology)

cc:

Walt LaBerge
Gene Tighe
MG Brown, AFNIN
MGen Thompson, ACSI
RADM Shapiro, CNI

EYES ONLY



RESEARCH AND
ENGINEERING

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
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Ruth M. Davis
Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
for Research and Engineering
(Research and Advanced Technology)

cc:

Walt LaBerge
Gene Tighe
MG Brown, AFNIN
MGen Thompson, ACSI
RADM Shapiro, CNI

EYES ONLY

DATE 27 Dec 79

in actual

GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT

SG11

I, [REDACTED], understand that the highly sensitive and classified information I have, or are about to receive as part of the GRILL FLAME Program belongs to the United States Government. I understand that the disclosure of this information is punishable under Title 18, Section 798, U.S.C., "Disclosure of Classified Information," June 1948, as amended.

I do solemnly swear that I will never divulge, publish, or reveal by word, conduct, or by any other means such classified information or knowledge, except in the performance of my official duties, and as specifically authorized in writing in each case by the appropriate agency of the United States Government.

I understand that no change in my assignment or employment will relieve me of my obligation under this agreement and that the provisions of this agreement will remain binding upon me even after the termination of my services with the United States Government.

I take this obligation of my own free will, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion.

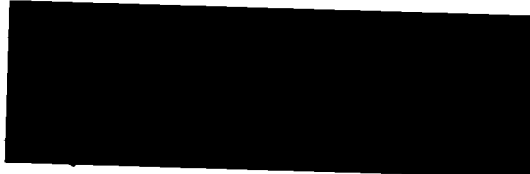
DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C. 552a)

1. Authority: National Records Act, 44 U.S.C. 3102; E.O. 9397, Numbering System for Federal Accounts Relating to Individual Persons, November 22, 1943.
2. Principal Purpose: To maintain a record of those individuals who have or have had access to GRILL FLAME information through the use of their name and/or Social Security Number.
3. Routine Uses: The Social Security Number is to be used to identify the individual, and the information is to be retained strictly within the Program.
4. Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure: Information is disclosed on a voluntary basis, but withholding information will render it impossible to grant an individual access to or participation in the Program.

GRILL FLAME SECURITY AGREEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

DATE 27 Dec 79

SG11



WITNESS:

SIGNED:

Murray B. Was LTC
NAME, RANK/GRADE

NAME, RANK/GRADE

Hq. INSCOM
UNIT/ORGANIZATION

UNIT/ORGANIZATION

INSCOM GRILL FLAME
PROJECT MANAGER
POSITION

POSITION

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DRXS-DS

26 April 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Planned In-House GRILL FLAME Efforts, FY79

1. (S-ORCON) Our in-house efforts in FY79 in Project GRILL FLAME are in the area of remote viewing 9RV) which is an intellectual process by which individuals perceive characteristics of a location remote from that of themselves. All further RV efforts in FY79 will be performed within the AMSAA Remote Viewing Protocol of 26 March 1979*.
2. (S-ORCON) Our initial efforts prior to January 1979 resulted in 32 sessions with individuals serving as beacons at targets in and around the Aberdeen area; 20 of those sessions were performed by two remote viewers and the resulting target descriptions were evaluated by the writer as showing that learning occurred. Also the proponent contractor's evaluation of the last five sessions**, using their new principal concept evaluation technique, resulted in 5 out of 5 matches (with a 0.008 probability that such matching could have occurred by chance). These sessions are being documented in AMSAA Special Activities Office Interim Note No. 15 "Project GRILL FLAME AMSAA Phase I Efforts." The descriptions from these sessions, while being meaningful to the participants, did not prove to be instantly obvious proof of remote viewing to the casual observer. It is believed that this is due, in a large part, to the similarity of the targets to each other (caused by the general similarity of architectural structures in the Aberdeen area). The general similarity of these targets, however, may prove to be helpful in devising RV techniques for detecting and locating tactical targets which generally tend to stay away from unique terrain features.
3. (S-ORCON) The writer's lessons learned from Phase I of AMSAA GRILL FLAME efforts (mentioned above) are as follows:
 - a. Utilization of an individual as the target beacon is relatively cumbersome and is manpower intensive compared with coordinate RV.

* This protocol was approved for AMSAA's use on 26 March 1979 after its review by The Surgeon General's Ad Hoc Human Use Review Board.

** Three sessions by one viewer and two by another (three were run but one was discarded due to the beacon individual arriving at the target site after the start of the RV session).

CLASSIFIED BY: Msg 7 Jul 78, DA
(DAMI-ISH) WASH DC
REVIEW ON: 31 Dec 98

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26 April 1979

SUBJECT: Planned In-House GRILL FLAME Efforts, FY79

b. The general nature of targets in the Aberdeen area do not lend themselves to being good targets for inconroversial RV demonstration.

4. (S-ORCON) Taking into account the above and a desire by many to be able to inconroversially demonstrate RV, Phase II was undertaken with the intent of challenging/validating the SRI documented coordinate RV techniques and of exploring potential techniques and applications of coordinate multiple RV (MRV); the following management guidelines were specified for this phase.

a. Strive to attempt coordinate RV using only map coordinates expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds to describe the target location.

b. Explore utilization of compartementalized secure overhead photography of sites with moderate to low national interest for:

(1) Selection of target coordinates.

(2) Production of target photographs for use in evaluating coordinate RV descriptions.

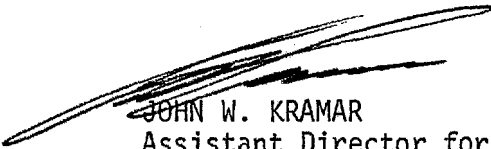
c. Consider employing a larger pool of targets than RV descriptions for evaluating the RV descriptions in order to reduce the degree of forced matching of targets and target descriptions.

d. Attempt to develop coordinate RV descriptions produced by more than one viewer per target.

e. Operate within the 26 March 1979 AMSAA RV Protocol.

The attached paper titled "Proposed Phase II of In-House FY79 GRILL FLAME Project" addressed this effort in more detail.

1 Incl
as



JOHN W. KRAMAR
Assistant Director for
Systems Effectiveness and
Joint Service Activities

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FM SSO ACSI DA

TO SSO ABERDEEN

SSO DARCOM

SSO MEADE

SSO REDSTONE

EYES ONLY



C O N F I D E N T I A L EYES ONLY

SSO MEADE FOR BG FREEZE/INFO, COL HAMEL (DIRHUM); SSO DARCOM FOR DR. HALEY; SSO REDSTONE INFO FOR MR. CLINTON (MIA); SSO ABERDEEN INFO FOR MR. KRAMAR (AMSAA); MG THOMPSON SENDS.

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME BRIEFINGS (U)

1. (U) UNDER SECRETARY OF ARMY HAS INSTRUCTED MY OFFICE TO PROVIDE SOME GROUND RULES CONCERNING BRIEFINGS OF GRILL FLAME.

2. (C) WITHIN EACH ARMY AGENCY OR ACTIVITY LOCAL DECISIONS CAN BE MADE, BASED ON A STRICT NEED-TO-KNOW AS TO WHO IN THE ORGANIZATION SHOULD BE BRIEFED.

1.(C) OUTSIDE THE AGENCY OR ACTIVITY, E.G., CONGRESS, CIA, OSD, ETC., ANY DISCUSSION OF GRILL FLAME WILL BE CLEARED/COORDINATED BEFORE THE FACT WITH HQDA, OACSI, ATTN: DAMI-ISH. APPROPRIATE COORDINATION WILL BE EFFECTED BY OACSI WITH THE OFFICE OF THE ARMY UNDER SECRETARY.

4.(C) MENTION OF GRILL FLAME TO ANYONE REGARDLESS OF POSITION, OUTSIDE THE AGENCY OR ACTIVITY SHOULD BE AVOIDED. IF QUERIED THE QUESTIONER SHOULD BE REFERRED TO THE OACSI POINT OF CONTACT.

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EYES ONLY

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SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION
GRILL FLAME (U) CLOSE HOLD/HAND CARRY

REPORT BY:

**THE GRILL FLAME
SCIENTIFIC EVALUATION COMMITTEE**



DECEMBER 1979

MR. MANFRED GALE, CHAIRMAN

CLASSIFIED BY ACSI DA
REVIEW ON 31 DECEMBER 1999
REASON 3

SEE SECURITY CLASSIFICATION GUIDE

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION GUIDE (U)

1. (S/NOFORN) All connection between official U.S. Government interest or participation in the generic field of Parapsychology is classified a minimum of SECRET, caveat NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION. This connection includes the word parapsychology (or any derivative thereof) and U. S. Government. All data related to U.S. Government programs or interest in Parapsychology is disseminated on a strict, proven need-to-know basis only.
2. (U) The unclassified nickname for this subject is GRILL FLAME. Within DOD ACSI DA must approve in writing further dissemination or reproduction of this report. Future security planning for GRILL FLAME includes making it totally a special access program.
3. (U) Release of this report to cleared U.S. defense contractors and other U.S. Government agencies is contingent upon written approval of SECDEF or his designated representative. Release will be accomplished on a case-by-case basis.
4. (U) Under no circumstance, other than that described in paragraph 3 above, will this report be disseminated outside the U.S. Government.
5. (U) All portions of this report are classified SECRET/NOFORN. Removal of unclassified pages is authorized only upon complete obliteration of the nickname GRILL FLAME.

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Introduction (U)

1. (S/NOFORN) Background. In June 1979 it was suggested by Dr. LaBerge, then Under Secretary of the Army, that a Scientific Evaluation Committee be appointed to review the Army's parapsychological activities. In early July 1979, Dr. Ruth Davis recommended that because of the special interest of the Secretary of Defense, that the Committee review the total DOD posture and report directly to the GRILL FLAME Oversight Committee. ("GRILL FLAME" is the unclassified code word for any DOD or intelligence community association or involvement with parapsychological activities or interests; definitions of scientific areas discussed can be found in Chapter 5.)

2. (U) Mission and Organization. The Committee was organized by the Chairman (see Annex 1) and highly qualified members were invited to serve from various scientific disciplines. All members enjoy a reputation for an extremely high integrity and bring to the Committee a wealth of experience in experimental design and evaluation. The areas of expertise of Committee members include Psychiatry, Biostatistics, Psychology, Physics, Engineering, and Operations Research. Committee members were carefully screened to avoid any persons with preconceived notions for or against the subject under investigation, so that an objective assessment could be evolved. All Committee members represented themselves and were selected on their individual merits; therefore, views expressed are neither implicitly nor explicitly associated with their employing organizations. The listing of the organizational affiliation in the Annex is for identifying purposes only.

a. (S/NOFORN) The mission of the Committee, known as the "GRILL FLAME Scientific Evaluation Committee" was as follows:

To review the parapsychological research, investigations, and applications within DOD and the intelligence community.

To assess the validity of claims made for the alleged existence of the PSI phenomena; with particular emphasis on the experiments which were instituted to approach the "proof of principle".

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To recommend a course of action for DOD in future parapsychological activities.

b. (S/NOFORN) The Committee visited all DOD installations involved in any aspect of parapsychological efforts and conducted additional visits and interviews with non-government sponsored investigators (see Annex 2). In addition, a large amount of classified reports, intelligence summaries, and open literature was reviewed. A collection of all such documents is stored in the Chairman's office and was made available to Committee members as required. In addition, available documentation applicable to the particular investigations in process or related materials was made available for inspection at all installations which were visited.

c. (S/NOFORN) Because of the DOD interest for eventual application and also because of the considerably greater activity, the bulk of the Committee's work was concerned with that portion of PSI research and applications known as "Remote Viewing" (RV). The work on Psychokinetics (PK) was also reviewed; however, since these investigations are concerned with the production of physical effects, there is considerably less controversy from the point of view of measurement techniques, but PK investigations share with RV the perplexing problems of understanding, controlling, and, indeed, proving the existence of a general phenomenon and the lack of ability to characterize the effect.

d. (S/NOFORN) Actually, the government-sponsored work in the area of parapsychology represents a very small portion of the total worldwide activity in this field.²⁹ Since 1972, the combined funding for DOD and the intelligence community was less than a total of \$1.5M.

3. (S/NOFORN) Report Overview. The following remarks pertain to the organization of the report and are intended to help the reader locate relevant information:

Chapters 1, 2, and 3 together constitute an Executive Summary of this report.

Chapter 2 - Major Findings

Chapter 3 - Recommendations

Chapter 4 is a chronological overview of parapsychological activities, providing baseline information input to the Committee. Any value judgments or critique contained in the overview are not attributable to the Committee's action, but are included in order to reflect as accurately as possible the recorded status just prior to the Committee's activities.

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Chapter 5 defines the specific fields of para-psychology which are the subject of this report. This chapter also attempts to establish the intellectual gaps which exist in trying to relate various phenomena under the umbrella of para-psychology.

Chapter 6 is both a practical and tutorial approach to experimental evaluation, with emphasis on the role and limitations of statistical analysis vs. good experimental design and execution.

Chapter 7 summarizes the existing intelligence assessments of parapsychological activities in the Warsaw Pact countries.

Chapter 8 summarizes various theories proposed to describe paranormal functioning. The material is included primarily for the sake of completeness and also offers some editorial comment with respect to their collective merit.

Chapter 9 reviews and critiques the remote viewing work as carried out by SRI. This material is included in the main body of the report since the RV work at SRI is either directly or closely related to all RV experiments carried out by the DOD and the intelligence community under contract or in-house.

Annex 1 and 2 furnish detailed information on the Committee's members and their activities.

Annex 3 through 9 furnish background information and critical comments on many of the programs which were reviewed.

Annex 10 contains specific suggestions for the production of an improved protocol for any future research in RV.

Annex 11 - References

4. (U) General Observations.

a. S/NOFORN) All members of the Committee perceived a real need to carry out the assigned mission and approached this task with great diligence and utmost sincerity. The very diverse backgrounds and experiences of the Committee members assured that a wide spectrum of objective views was brought to bear on the subject. The prime motivation for the professional commitment invested by the Committee

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members was based on the high potential payoff which the parapsychological phenomena could have for the military and intelligence communities, if, indeed, such effects could be harnessed, controlled, and further advanced.

b. (U) The Committee in the course of its work gained a very great respect for the sincerity and dedication which the individual investigators brought to their respective tasks; in several cases, functioning under the handicap of a non-sympathetic management.

c. (C/NOFORN) On balance, the Committee has indeed been persuaded that there is some probability that effects attributed to the RV phenomena exist under unexplained circumstances and in conjunction with particular individuals. However, to date, the experimental techniques have not been adequate to document such effects.

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& Observations (U)1. (U) Assessment of RV Phenomena.

a. (U) RV research and investigations thus far have not proved the existence of the phenomena and have not conclusively established any parametric dependencies. The same may be said about overall results based on current application-oriented activities.

b. (U) Many of the anecdotal events reported to this Committee as potential evidence of the existence of RV do not adequately sustain their claim under careful scrutiny. A few of the examples are subjectively spectacular, but lack of scientific procedures precludes their consideration as scientific evidence of the phenomena.

c. (U) On balance, the Committee has indeed been persuaded that there is some probability that effects attributed to the RV phenomena exist under unexplained circumstances and in conjunction with particular individuals. However, to date, the experimental techniques have not been adequate to document such effects.

d. (U) Even when granted the existence of the phenomena, careful attention to the consequences of false alarm rates in the achievement of useful performance levels would be paramount.

2. (C/NOFORN) Critique of Parapsychological Programs.

a. (C/NOFORN) Inadequate documentation and failure to apply adequate controls are the most frequent causes which limit the credibility that can be given to reports of "success" attributed to RV applications. In the judgment of the Committee, sole dependence on SRI-like protocols to resolve the RV issue will not be fruitful. Specifically, all RV programs reviewed included some form of subjective judgment of the degree of correlation; this factor and the ambiguous roles of the experimental designer, viewer, and interviewer are the two principal shortfalls.

b. (U) Operational programs, that by their very existence assume the reality of RV as given, may inadvertently establish the assumption in other communities that RV is real.

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c. (U) The possibility that present efforts can evaluate the existence of RV is seriously reduced because the work is carried out often by persons naive in the area of human experimentation at low budgetary support levels, with fragmentation of investigative efforts, using deficient experimental designs, and suffering from a lack of proper management direction. (Removing these deficiencies does not, however, guarantee that proof or quantification of the RV phenomena can be obtained.)

d. (S/NOFORN) Lack of proper management involvement, direction, and review was evident at all activities surveyed; and the government-sponsored RV program lacks focus, objectives, and top-down management review and control. This reflects in ambivalent direction and support at all agencies visited.

e. (S/NOFORN) Most DOD and government-sponsored work in the area of parapsychology has been application-oriented; in relation to the worldwide effort in this area of investigation, it represents a very small portion. There are currently more than 150²¹ individuals, research institutes, universities, and professional societies in this country alone involved in parapsychological research and teaching activities. (Much of this work is also done under poor scientific procedures and in uncontrolled environments, especially as it concerns RV investigations.)

f. (U) The Committee found no evidence or any suggestion of fraudulent intent in any of the work examined.

3. (U) Parapsychological Research Standards.

a. (U) The conduct of parapsychological research to obtain scientific characterization and credible evidence of the parapsychological phenomena, would require an extremely disciplined and dedicated approach including:

(1) (U) Management commitment to a program which is sustained for an indefinite period of time at a cost of several million dollars per year.

(2) (U) Building essentially a new program, structured on an uncertain foundation, since very little data developed to date is suitable for further scientific extrapolation, except that previous research has established substantial knowledge of what not to do.

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(3) (U) Attracting a sufficient number of reputable and well qualified scientists from a variety of disciplines who are willing to dedicate substantial portions of their professional careers to this research.

(4) (U) Accommodation with substantial inhibitions in our society to this type of research, resulting in significant difficulties: (a) for conducting scientific investigations overtly; (b) recruiting and maintaining the high quality personnel required for this research; (c) publishing reports and exchanging data; and (d) establishing sufficient competition to obtain the required empirical replications.

(5) (U) Establishing test plans and procedures which are acceptable to the scientific community, which can be monitored by the sponsor for scientific and human-use integrity, and which are sufficiently rigorous to allow for experimental replication.

b. (U) Correct "statistical analyses" are a necessary, but not a sufficient condition for proper interpretation of data resulting from experiments of parapsychology. It is necessary to demonstrate more than statistical improbability; the quality of the data and the application of high scientific standards in the conduct and reporting of parapsychological experiments are at least as important as the statistical procedures used in evaluating the credibility of the results.

4. (U) Psychokinetic (PK) Activities.

a. (S/NOFORN) The Army-sponsored experimentation at MICOM and the related contract with SRI, as a stand-alone effort to assess the potential effects on a computer-generated random bit stream, will not prove or disprove the existence of the PK phenomena.

b. (S/NOFORN) Research work in PK-related topics and detailed experimental planning has been carried out in several scientific institutions, including the investigations by Dr. Hawke at Livermore Laboratories, Dr. Jahn at Princeton University, and Dr. Phillips at Washington University. Committee members who visited Dr. Hawke's laboratory were very impressed by the scientific approach used in his investigations. His type of PK experiments (see also Annex 7) is seen as considerably more valuable than PK effects on random number generators, such as is planned at MICOM.

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a. (U) The Committee found that to date no adequate theory has been proposed to explain the mechanisms of the remote viewing process. Several basic mechanisms have, however, been suggested to explain psychoenergetic processes. To date, none of these theories is sufficiently persuasive from a scientific point of view or precisely congruent with empirical evidence to dictate the construction of a set of experimental designs that would lead to a verification of such a theory. (Most of the Committee believes that an understanding of parapsychological mechanisms is of secondary importance at this time.)

b. (U) There is no evidence of any unifying parapsychological concept or even a speculative notion which provides a basis for assuming that further understanding of any sub-category of PK or RV will help explain other phenomena associated with these parapsychological areas; for instance, obtaining statistically significant results in affecting the atomic collision process in a random generator device bears no known relationship to making remote viewing more reliable and repeatable. Positive results from unequivocal PK experiments would significantly increase the confidence of the scientific community to conduct other parapsychological experiments.

c. (U) The Committee was not exposed to any programs or suggested programs, which were adequately structured to prove or disprove the existence of the RV phenomena. Also, the Committee has not attempted to generate such a program; however, if a program were to emerge we would be very sympathetic towards recommending its implementation, since that would provide the justification for a serious scientific effort.

6. (C/NOFORN) Intelligence Considerations.

a. (S/NOFORN) Intelligence estimates of the quality and amount of parapsychological research activities in the Warsaw Pact countries are, admittedly, highly speculative, since insufficient and incomplete data are available for evaluation.

b. (S/NOFORN) Operational tests of RV are principally justified because of their potential high value in obtaining or supplementing intelligence information; however, the primary risk is that the test results may not be conclusive, either positively or negatively, with respect to the value of such techniques in an intelligence application.

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7. (C/NOFORN) Program Considerations. There are three potential major avenues of exploration available to DOD, which could be explored individually or in concert.

- a. (U) Proof of existence experiments.
- b. (U) Characterization of phenomena experiments.
- c. (C/NOFORN) Demonstration of utility through intelligence applications.

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Recommendations (U)

1. (S/NOFORN) Proof of Existence. Work to demonstrate existence of the RV and PK phenomena should be supported if a credible approach were to emerge; however, it may be preferable to do this in some other agency other than DOD in order to more readily conduct the work in an open forum, which is necessary to subject the research to peer review.

2. (C/NOFORN) Characterization of Phenomenon. Para-psychological research (RV & PK) or related activities which have as their goal the scientific understanding and quantification of the phenomena, should not be sponsored until existence is established.

3. (S/NOFORN) Operational Applications. The Committee agreed that continuation of the operational endeavors does not necessarily imply that scientific proof has been demonstrated; however, the Committee was divided as to whether operational applications for intelligence programs can be carried out in an adequately controlled manner, sufficient to determine the usefulness or non-usefulness of the results. (See page 11a for minority opinion.)

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(S/NOFORN) The majority (5 out of 8) believed that operationally-oriented RV activities aimed at determining the empirical value of RV to intelligence (like those at INSCOM [REDACTED]) should continue, provided the following are done:

a. (C/NOFORN) Work must be monitored by an oversight committee that can review the work for its adequacy and guard against self-fulfilling prophecy. It should have members from the scientific and intelligence communities who can evaluate the adequacy of performance and reliability, as well as the requirements established by the user and provided to the operators. The false alarm rate should be considered in assessing the usefulness of the technique. Adequate review should occur periodically.

b. (C/NOFORN) Dependence on SRI approach should be phased out.

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c. (C/NOFORN) The attaining of useful data should not necessarily be attributed to the reality of RV phenomena.

d. (C/NOFORN) "Human-use" implications must be understood, properly authorized, and complied with, if applicable.

e. (C/NOFORN) Work should include adequate controls so that either value or non-value can be established.

4. (S/NOFORN) Current Programs. The RV work at AMSAA and the PK experiments at MICOM, along with the associated contractual supports from SRI, should be discontinued and terminated in the most cost-effective manner.

5. (C/NOFORN) Additional Future Activities.

a. (S/NOFORN) Although no significant military threat from parapsychological applications has been evidenced to date, the intelligence community should continue their collection efforts in this field in order to avoid any surprises.

b. (C/NOFORN) The progress of the parapsychological research being undertaken by the private sector in the U.S. and elsewhere in many laboratories and academic institutions²⁹ should be monitored and periodically reviewed via a DOD-assigned mission to an organization with competence in all relevant areas of science, with the view towards supporting or sponsoring such work as may be of interest to DOD.

6. (S/NOFORN) Management. A central DOD authority should be established to manage and fund the parapsychological program and monitoring activities. Management commitment to activities included in such a program should be unambiguous.

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MINORITY OPINION (U)

(Orlansky, Holloway, Tang) (U)

(C/NOFORN) Operational Applications.

1. (C/NOFORN) Full evaluation of operational tests of "Remote Viewing" would require valid ground truth data, reliable scoring procedures, preliminary trials to establish adequate experimental procedures and whatever lead times are needed to conduct adequate tests wherever and whenever they may occur. Since operational tests can occur with little warning, it is difficult to assure that most of the conditions noted above can be satisfied in that type of program. Further, such tests cannot be varied systematically in order to provide a basis for evaluating the sensitivity of the results to operational procedures or variations among observers.
2. (C/NOFORN) A minority of the Committee believes that a test program in an operation-like environment is not likely to provide useful or reliable data. We see little to be gained by recommending operational tests.
3. (C/NOFORN) Such tests can also be dangerous. By encouraging the conduct of operational tests, this Committee endorses actions which have dubious scientific validity at best and can have dangerous implications for those who may rely on its products. At the very least, this Committee would be giving scientific credibility to operational activities exploiting phenomena that it elsewhere notes have not been proven or disproven.

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CHAPTER 4

Chronology of GRILL FLAME Activities (U)

(U) NOTE: This chapter contains a chronological overview, providing baseline information input to the Committee. Any descriptions, value judgments or critique of reported results and investigations contained in this overview are not attributable to the Committee's actions, but are included in order to reflect as accurately as possible the recorded status just prior to the Committee's tasking.

1. (U) General Investigations.

a. (S/NOFORN) Stanford Research Institute. In 1971, two laser physicists, Dr. Hal Puthoff and Mr. Russell Targ became involved in a research program to scientifically investigate PSI. In 1972, they had the good fortune to acquire the talents of a psychic of some renown, Ingo Swann. Swann demonstrated the ability not only to remotely view targets at great distance from him, but also was able to somehow affect physical objects mentally. In a now famous experiment conducted in 1972, Swann was able to significantly disturb, on command, a superconducting magnetometer, which was as shielded as technology could make it. In 1973 a second formidable psychic came on board. He was Pat Price, a retired police inspector. Price had no trouble becoming extremely adept at RV. More recently, Hella Hammond has joined the SRI effort as a psychic; although was first picked as a control case and thought to have no ability whatsoever, she has performed some rather amazing feats.

b. (U) CIA.

(1) (S/NOFORN) In April 1972, the CIA became interested in potential intelligence applications of PSI. After discussions with Puthoff and Targ, a modest effort began.

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(2) (S/NOFORN) By October 1972, the investigation had expanded to allow a more complete research plan. The results were surprising, encouraging, and disputed within the CIA by skeptics from ORD* and budding advocates within OSI*.

(3) (S/NOFORN) In Summer 1973, Price, working only from a set of geographic coordinates read to him, provided striking descriptions of a "military-like" facility. As it turned out, the place was a sensitive NSA installation in West Virginia. Price was able to "penetrate" into the building and among other accurate descriptions, was able to correctly name people working there -- but most important, spoke out classified code-words he "read" from file folders.

(4) (S/NOFORN) Next, CIA decided to give Price the coordinates of a Soviet facility whose exact R&D mission was unknown. An extremely elaborate protocol was developed to guard against fraud or other criticism. Price again provided a great deal of information, but typically there was a mix of signal to noise; good data co-mingled with spurious. Of particular note, however, is a drawing and oral description of a large "crane" at the target site. Later, CIA analysts concluded that either Remote Viewing had taken place, or Price had intimate knowledge of the URDF-3 (an overhead platform).

(5) (S/NOFORN) It was decided to see if Price could operationally assist in technical collection efforts. In two tests checked against the interior plans of foreign embassies known to CIA audio specialists, Price correctly located the coderooms, leading the operations officer to agree that the method did have operational potential.

(6) (S/NOFORN) In Fall 1974, an experiment was conducted in-house by CIA engineers familiar with the SRI-Price coordinates protocol. The result was a description of what could only be a SA-5 missile training site at the coordinates. The Libyan desk officer was impressed, and indicated that a HUMINT agent had previously reported the same information.

(7) (S/NOFORN) In July 1975, Libyan coordinates were provided to Price, who came back with a description of a guerrilla training site -- again, confirmed by CIA analysts from clandestine agent reporting. The same month Price tragically died of a heart attack.

*ORD: Office of Research and Development; OSI: Office of Scientific Intelligence

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(8) (S/NOFORN) Since July 1975, CIA interest has remained minimal and unofficial. The Agency claims to have stopped all work. The primary reason for abandoning the effort was fear of winning a "Golden Fleece Award".

c. (U) Army.

(1) (S/NOFORN) Army's interest in Psychoenergetic (PSI) goes back to 1972 and 1975 when the Surgeon General (MIIA), with DIA, published studies of Soviet/Bloc work.

(2) (S/NOFORN) In 1976, USAMICOM informally expressed interest in US replication of claimed Soviet experiments. SRI worked up a small program, and in August 1977, a one-year \$80K contract was let by MICOM. Work was to be accomplished under the innocuous title, "Investigation of Unconventional Discrimination Techniques." Of particular interest was Soviet efforts along the line of man-machine interface; e.g., radar operators continuing to guide AA missiles to the target despite the CRT images being obscured by chaff.

(3) (S/NOFORN) By Spring 1978, enough "demonstrations" of the phenomenon existed to warrant serious consideration for a comprehensive program to explore military application of PSI. Most promising were three subareas: Remote Viewing (RV), Psychokinesis (PK), and Telepathy. The Army ACSI was designated focal point to develop a DA program along the following criteria: (a) moderate intensity, low profile; (b) balanced distribution of work — avoid overlap and husband scarce resources; (c) balanced in-out house effort; (d) in-house effort first center on replicating SRI-type organizations' experiments; (e) consider both basic and applied research; and (f) fit within any future DOD program. A complete security envelope was placed over Army's interest in PSI, and the effort was given the unclassified nickname, GRILL FLAME.

(4) (S/NOFORN) In March 1978, Targ and Puthoff presented a talk on RV to a select AMSAA/DARCOM audience. This led to increased effort by AMSAA to explore RV in harmony with DA guidance, as it might apply to target acquisition and target description: (a) ascertain location and activity status of enemy units; (b) detect changes in status of places like enemy assembly areas; (c) detect, identify, and report activity of enemy equipment; and (d) provide real-time battle damage assessment. Also of prime interest was accessing enemy communications, and command and control systems.

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(5) (S/NOFORN) In July 1978, DIA sponsored a series of four unique experiments, in which intelligence analysts intimately familiar with target sites interfaced directly with the Remote Viewer. The DIA Project Officer had prepared three sets of Soviet/Bloc target coordinates, and one US control set. Even he did not know the coordinates, until the moment they were read aloud to the Viewer, Ingo Swann. Immediately upon hearing the coordinates, Swann verbalized about and drew sketches of the target. Only low correlation of target description to actual site was achieved in the first three trials. However, Swann provided a "moderate to high", lengthy description of the last target, a Soviet strategic missile field east of Moscow, a significant achievement. Most amazing perhaps, Swann passed through a silo cover, "traveling" down until reaching a connecting tunnel. Going through this passage-way he entered a command and control room. One comment, among many, stands out: "The floors are paved in 'white tiles'."



SG1C

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(6) (S/NOFORN) In August 1978, Dr. Vorona, DIA, chaired a meeting to develop a coordinated DOD program. A permanent working group, comprised of representatives from all interested agencies/services was established and has met a number of times to: (a) ensure scientifically acceptable experiments and evaluation methodologies; (b) ensure valid investigation of military applications of PSI and; (c) investigate significance of foreign technical and military PSI efforts. The working group also acts as a clearing house for information on the subject within the DOD framework, and monitors protocols for compliance with legal and medical guidelines.

(7) (S/NOFORN) In September-October 1978, Army ACSI and INSCOM designed a small program to narrowly examine purely intelligence application of RV. The concept was to familiarize (train) a cadre of personnel who had been subjectively culled from the whole Washington area INSCOM organization. Selection criteria included: above average intelligence, outgoing personality, adventuresome, open-minded, mature, artistic nature, and successful life career. It was preferred that the individual

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not have in-depth PSI knowledge or background. The following potential intelligence PSI applications were identified: locating and effecting undetected entry into denied enemy units facilities; SALT verification; advance warning of hostilities; "reading" enemy battle plans and intentions; tracking and locating key enemy clandestine HUMINT operations and activities. Implicit was the development of appropriate countermeasures to known or suspected enemy PSI capabilities.

(8) (S/NOFORN) AMSAA concluded a contract in September 1978 to have SRI conduct a number of experiments in support of the areas of interest outlined in paragraph 1c(4) above. These would be carried out in concert with the USACDEC, Fort Ord.

SG11

(10) (S/NOFORN) Also on 13 February 1979, the GRILL FLAME DOD Steering Committee first met to hear and offer comments on the program's developmental status. Committee members included: all Service ACSI's, Dr. Ruth Davis, Dr. LaBerge, and Dr. Vorona (standing in for LTG Tighe). The tone of the meeting was a positive one.

(11) (U) Ms Volner, AGC, provided legal guidance on 15 February 1979, to the effect that any GRILL FLAME protocol should be reviewed by the Surgeon General's Human Use Testing Committee. If found to involve humans as subjects of research, or "risk" was entailed, appropriate HEW guidelines and AR 70-25 would apply.

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(12) (S/NOFORN) On 6 March SRI briefed, at his request, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Also on request, subsequent briefings were provided to him by DIA, CIA, and the Army.

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(13) (S/NOFORN) On 26 March SRI and AMSAA presented their RV-related protocols to the Surgeon General's ad hoc Human Use Subcommittee for GRILL FLAME. That panel judged the proposed RV work to be technology transfer and application oriented, rather than research or

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testing; therefore, HEW and AR 70-25 did not apply. It was recommended, however, that: (a) adequate scientific review of research protocols should be provided; (b) a behavioral scientist should participate in protocol execution; and (c) separate organizations like AMSAA and MICOM should develop Human Use Review Committees and processes. These recommendations will be incorporated whenever appropriate.

(14) (S/NOFORN) This week, MG Thompson requested the Surgeon General designate, by name, a fully qualified behavioral scientist to act as consultant during protocol development. In addition, the Deputy for Science and Technology in the Office of ASA(RDA), Dr. Yore, was directed by the Under Secretary of the Army to put together a small team of four-five highly regarded individuals of diverse backgrounds, to assist in protocol development, and to later monitor the work for its technical and scientific credibility.

2. (U) Other US Government "Players".

a. (S/NOFORN) USAF. Has maintained a small program over the past few years mainly to replicate known or claimed Soviet PSI experiments. Since March 1979, AF ACST has displayed a positive attitude toward the subject and it is possible that within a year the AF program will escalate significantly.

b. (S/NOFORN) Navy. In the early 70's, conducted some PSI experiments, but claims to have dropped out (perhaps because of criticism by press/Congress of "weird" projects). Suspicion lingers among Army project personnel that Navy may have nevertheless kept a tightly compartmented effort going. Navy representatives attend all DOD meetings, but remain uncommitted and literally silent.

3. (U) Current Status (1979) and Future Plans.

a. (S/NOFORN) MICOM. Concentrating on development of a program to exploit potential offered by PK. First, "Phase Zero" calls for replication and evaluation of certain experiments already designed and performed by out-house organizations like SRI. Funds are available for a complete program, but intention is to commit only some contractor support monies for Phase Zero; the remainder held in abeyance until that phase is completed. The following near-term actions expected within two weeks:

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(1) A committee of three senior scientists and engineers has been appointed to review the entire PK program; (2) the committee will select a qualified scientist as program director and; (3) the program director will be assured of a quality staff by the committee. Upon completion of Phase Zero the following objectives, to which fixed milestones have not been decided by MICOM, will be achieved: (1) develop a PK activated switch and; (2) conduct an intensive analytical effort. The PK-switch phase will involve development of specialized software, hardware and algorithms. The analytical effort will include research of modern physics and formulation of a protocol to look for the PK "mechanism".

b. (S/NOFORN) INSCOM. Currently in the initial phase of familiarizing and introducing six RV specialists to the subject matter. Over the next six months they will discreetly filter out to SRI for "training" in RV techniques. The INSCOM contract is \$75K. Long term objectives include (1) refine specific abilities identified in each of the RV specialists; (2) establish intelligence collection procedures using RV and; (3) establish an institutional system for responding to validated tactical and strategic intelligence collection requirements (ICRs). Milestones:

Feb 79-Jul 79	Initial orientation
May 79-Aug 79	Individual training at SRI
Aug 79-Dec 80	Refine specific individual abilities
Oct 79-Mar 80	Establish response mechanism to ICR's
May 80-Dec 80	Initial introduction of RV data to intelligence cycle

Although only a very few INSCOM experiments have been conducted, all in the past two weeks, first cut analysis is encouraging with a moderate-to-high degree of target correlation. However, it is still too early to make any accurate assessments or predictions.

c. (S/NOFORN) AMSAA. On-going effort is divided between contractor (SRI) development of RV techniques; and AMSAA independent challenge/verification of those methods and outputs. Through March 1979, SRI accomplished the following of significance: (1) Remote Viewer(s) accurately located person(s) unknown to him, with four out of five first place blind judge matches and; (2) three experienced RV specialists scored well beyond chance in

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determining access codes to computers. Current contract with SRI is about \$190K. Between April 1979 and March 1980, SRI will perform as follows:

(S/NOFORN) TASK ONE:

- (1) Conduct RV sensing tests on Units/equipment at Fort Ord.
- (2) Provide to AMSAA relevant RV data, protocols, and procedures.
- (3) Provide guidance necessary to establish in-house RV program.
- (4) Conduct training of AMSAA personnel on a ten-choice numerical device.

(S/NOFORN) TASK TWO: Apply and evaluate RV technique relative to:

- (1) Tracking and locating key enemy personnel.
- (2) Detect change in status of military unit.
- (3) Rapidly determine damage resulting from non-nuclear attack.
- (4) Determine access code to computers and other electronic hardware.
- (5) Determine countermeasures to enemy RV.
- (6) Determine general context of enemy documents and other information items.

(S/NOFORN) Recently, a number of in-house RV trials were conducted, in accordance with established SRI protocols, with encouraging results. The first were of the "inbound and outbound" experimenter variety (beacon individual goes to target). The next phase (near term) will use the geographic coordinate protocol. Targets will be selected that are both distinctive in nature, and which can be correlated to tactical maps. Multiple viewers will be used in an attempt to better "fix" precise target locations. A major goal is to develop better procedures for technically demonstrating the existence or non-existence of RV. (NOTE: AMSAA and INSCOM work very closely on the PSI effort.

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Within the spirit of a true team effort, MICOM will probably fold in well with these organizations, resulting in the most efficient approach to the problem.)

4. (S/NOFORN) Funding. The funding for this program has been very modest since its inception. Except for some internal salaries which may have been paid from other sources, the total funding to date is approximately as shown below for the indicated calendar years:

- a. CIA, 1972-78: \$240K.
- b. DIA, 1979: \$100K.
- c. USAF, 1976-79: \$300K.
- d. Army, 1977-79: \$490K.

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CHAPTER 5

Parapsychology in Perspective (U)

1. (S/NOFORN) The subject of parapsychological research and experiments, especially in the context of potential intelligence or military applications, consists of two dominant classes of psychic phenomena -- extrasensory perception (ESP) and psychokinesis (PK).

a. (U) Extrasensory perception includes topics such as telepathy, precognition, retrocognition, and clairvoyance. The primary subject of this report deals with a category of psychoenergetics generally under the umbrella of clairvoyance, but specifically known as Remote Viewing (RV).

b. (U) Remote viewing has been defined as an alleged ability of a person to sense information about a site, event, or person removed from any known sensory link. It has also been described as the acquisition of information not presented to any obvious sense; a perceptual process that acts as information input to the human subject.

c. (U) Psychokinesis (PK), on the other hand, does not refer to perception, but rather to a palpable disturbance of, or interaction with, another physical or biological system -- spontaneous or deliberate. Thus, it is the production of physical effects not mediated by any obvious mechanism. These are, therefore, perturbation processes that appear as an action output from a human subject.

2. (U) Under the label of "remote viewing", one generally assumes a spectrum of phenomena which are significantly different and to which some or all of the following attributes have been ascribed by the experimenters in the field: unlimited bandwidth; extremely high resolution; ability to cope with very high noise level; no attenuation due to medium traversed or distance traveled; independence of: a. target size and composition; b. observer to target ranges; c. temporal characteristics of events. Data which might confirm (or not confirm) the existence of one of these phenomenological characteristics would not necessarily confirm the existence of any or all of the others.

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3. (U) It is helpful to divide¹ the field of psychokinesis according to the magnitude of the energy transferred. For example, there are the so-called macroscopic PK effects, such as the spoon-bending exercises of Uri Geller^{2,3}, the saltshaker levitations of the Russian woman, Kalagina⁴, and the self-levitations of the Frenchman, Girard. These have been very highly publicized, but to the best of our knowledge have evaded well controlled, systematic experimentation.

a. (U) Then there are PK experiments which involve much smaller amounts of energy transfer, where the effects are made evident by an inherently high gain in the experimental design itself. For example, magnetometers normally used for the detection of weak magnetic fields² are very sensitive to slight displacement of their spools², certain types of torsional pendula can transcribe infinitesimal forces into measurable deflection of a light beam³, electronic strain gauges routinely used for measuring propagation of elastic and plastic waves in solids can be used to detect very small disturbances of solid objects.³

b. (C/NOFORN) Next, there is the so-called microscopic PK domain, where one is attempting to intervene at the atomic or nuclear scale of a physical system: to influence a radioactive decay process, for example, or the emission of an optical photon, or the atomic collision processes in a gas discharge.⁶ These are the sorts of processes involved in most of the random generator devices, one version of which is now in the process of design at SRI.

4. (U) In the course of reviewing and discussing research and related activities in the parapsychological field, one most often merges both the RV and PK areas into one topic without specific distinction as to phenomena, scientific curiosity, or potential application. The facts are that the functional definitions of RV and PK (as described above) are substantially different and that to date there exists no theory or even plausible concept which claims to associate one phenomena with the other; this also applies to the transfer of claimed skills in either areas. There exists no conceptual hint or scientific hunch as to how the knowledge or talent in RV, for instance, might be related to that of PK or how the various fields of PK are related to each other.

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5. (U) We suspect that the overriding criteria for interest in PK research (beyond curiosity) are due to the fact that physical systems are involved in the interactions, and we understand how to deal with them more precisely than when dealing with psychological phenomena. These are basically hands-off experiments, frequently involving a number of disciplines of several basic sciences to which we have grown accustomed in more conventional engineering tasks.

6. (U) In summary, the uniform treatment of all parapsychological activities, PK & RV, on the assumption that they could eventually fit into one scientific or technical discipline can serve only to detract from gaining further insight into the phenomena and dilute our understanding of the observed effects. Specifically, there is no evidence or conceptual notion which provides a basis for assuming that any further understanding of PK will help explain the RV process (or vice versa), or make remote viewing more reliable and repeatable.

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CHAPTER 6

Evaluation of Parapsychological Experiments (U)

1. (U) Introduction. Fisher⁷ in his classic book on experimental design begins with a discussion of the grounds on which scientific evidence is disputed. In summary, critics who refuse to accept a scientific conclusion take one or both of the following lines of attack:

a. The design of the experiment is ill devised or badly executed.

b. The interpretation of the resulting experimental data is faulty.

If the scientific integrity of the investigators (proponents) were not at issue than a. and b. provide a useful framework for evaluating results and conclusions from any scientific experiment(s). However, in the case of parapsychological research, results are vulnerable to yet a third line of attack, namely fraud^{8, 9, 10, 11}, i.e., the fudging of all or part of the presented data. Because of the frequent occurrence of documented fraud, it makes it very difficult for the disinterested observer to attempt to evaluate published data and conclusions concerning the existence of paranormal phenomena. The fact that any well planned deception would be difficult to detect (certainly from published descriptions) makes the task of evaluating even more difficult. It appears necessary (unfortunately) that the issue of investigator (those who are responsible for the planning) and experimenter (those who actually carry out the experiments) credibility must be addressed in attempting to evaluate research in this area.

2. (U) Guarding Against Deception. J. B. Rhine, a leading researcher in parapsychology, after discovering and exposing a case of data alteration (by a trusted colleague and friend) set out three guidelines for conducting and evaluating research in this area. These were summarized in Barber's excellent book¹² on pitfalls in human research, as follows:

a. "The necessity of trusting the experimenter's personal accuracy or honesty must be avoided as far as possible."

b. "A method that can help avoid reliance of the investigator's honesty is to involve a number of investigators in each study."

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c. "Each new experiment must be considered in effect only a pilot project until it is eventually repeated by others; and if an important finding is at stake, the more repetitions the better."

3. (S/NOFORN) Importance of Replication. We especially wish to emphasize the necessity of replication. In other scientific areas replication by independent laboratories is considered a vital step in the validating of any scientific conclusion. Barber points out that such cross-validation by independent workers is rare in parapsychology. In our opinion such independent replication is a scientific necessity if the existence of paranormal phenomena is to achieve any degree of credibility. Such replication could be either literal or constructive. Literal replication would include exact duplication of experimental procedures, measuring techniques, and methods of data analysis -- for example, following SRI's protocol for remote viewing (with or without same subjects). This is a natural and commonly used validation procedure. In fact, reported replications of the work of SRI on RV were essentially of this type. This was also to be the basis for MICOM's efforts in the area of PK (influencing the output of random physical process). The limitation of this type of replication is that even if similar positive results are obtained, one is still left with the possibility they were an artifact of the: a. design, b. the measurement methods, or c. method of analysis. This problem is somewhat reduced if the paradigm employed (design, measurement, and analysis) is widely accepted among the scientific community. This is certainly not the case for parapsychological experiments in general and is even more of a problem in the area of remote viewing. In fact, the problem of quantitating (measuring) the information in a target to be viewed and in the viewer description (transcript) is a major methodological problem. This along with other thorny issues (complicated scoring techniques) would not make the interpretation of results from such replications more (or less) credible. In constructive replication one begins with a clear statement of the empirical fact (ability to remote view). The investigator then is free to choose his design, measuring technique, and procedures for analysis. Positive results in this case provide stronger evidence for the empirical fact that is being advanced. Negative results, while they do not disprove the claim, certainly limit generalization (the phenomena exists in my laboratory, using my techniques, subjects, measurements, and data analysis).

4. (U) Relationship Between Experimental Design and Interpretation of Data.

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(1) Even if the possibility of fraud could be discounted (using Rhine's three suggestions would certainly help), published accounts claiming the existence of paranormal phenomena may well contain misleading results and conclusions. The major reasons being faulty experimental design (ill conceived or badly executed) and/or faulty interpretation of resulting data specifically when statistical methods are employed.

(2) It should be emphasized that the experimental design or plan provides the logical basis for any interpretation of resulting data. If the design is faulty or if carried out in a sloppy manner (by not strictly following protocol specifications) then any interpretation of results is faulty too. This point is essential to understand because of the widespread use of statistical methods, in particular, the statistical significance test, to support the claimed existence of paranormal phenomena.

b. (U) The Statistical Significance Test. In brief, a significance test is a statistical technique intended to assess, in probabilistic terms, how likely an experimental result is to have occurred "by chance alone". It is intended then to help rule out chance as a possible explanation for an experimental result. For example, a person who claims to be able to remote view participates in an experiment in which he is presented with six targets to view. A judge after visiting each target attempts to match each description (transcript) with one, and only one, of the six targets. This results in a perfect match, i.e., each transcript is successfully matched to the appropriate target. Such a result could have occurred by random pairing (guessing) of the six targets and transcripts. However, since the probability of this observed outcome is $1/720 = .0014$ either a rare event has occurred by chance or some other explanation is more tenable. In this case the other explanation (offered by the proponent) is that remote viewing has been demonstrated. Deceptively simple, but what if the transcripts contained cues (counter explanation). The results of a significance test aimed at assessing the likelihood of some experimental outcome being due to chance does not provide proof that the explanation offered by the proponent is true. Too often the results of such significance tests are taken as proof for the advanced conclusions. Because of the widespread naive use of this procedure, one must be extremely cautious in relying on them in evaluating

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published results. The following are but a sample of the misuse of this technique:

- (1) The naive interpretation that statistical significance implies proof.
- (2) A single test of significance (single experiment) is meaningless. Only when an experiment can be conducted which when repeated gives similar results do we accumulate real evidence.
- (3) Incorrect calculations (mistakes in arithmetic) or inappropriate methods.
- (4) When they are applied to large amounts of data looking for interesting findings and when one or more are found they are published.
- (5) Perhaps the most serious problem in interpreting positive results in the literature is that negative results are not usually published and hence unavailable. The literature is, therefore, biased in favor of positive results -- even though they may have occurred by chance.

5. (U) Summary. In a nutshell the quality of the data (and hence the interpretation) is more important than whether the "statistical analyses" are correct. This can only be insured by insisting that the conduct and reporting of parapsychological experiments meet the highest scientific standards. Any results from efforts which fall short of this goal should be, we believe, disbelieved. While honest differences of opinion may exist as to experimental approach or interpretation, the burden of proof lies with those who advocate the existence of any paranormal phenomena.

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CHAPTER 7

Assessment of Warsaw Pact Parapsychological Activities (C/NOFORN)

1. (C/NOFORN) The scope of work in this area of research in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia is detailed in a document prepared by the U.S. Army Medical Intelligence and Information Agency.¹³ In this document it is pointed out that beginning with early work (1930's) in the laboratory of L. Vasiliev¹⁴ (Leningrad Institute for Brain Research), Soviet efforts in the area of paranormal functioning have concentrated on behavior modification and control (e.g., putting people into a trance at a distance through hypnosis). This is in contrast to the Western orientation toward remote data acquisition. Also, apparently in keeping with their ideology, the Soviet's work is strongly oriented toward the physical aspects of the channel, such as determining the propagation mechanisms involved.

2. (C/NOFORN) The intelligence report¹³ cited above points out that Soviet parapsychologists continue to face problems similar to those of their Western counterparts, in that observed phenomena are unstable and there is low probability of proving them in controlled tests under selected conditions. Soviet critics of the science have been quick to seize on these two characteristics in order to categorically reject many of the phenomena, and they have belittled some forms of such manifestations by contending that the conditions under which tests have been conducted have not been adequate to preclude fraud. In view of this situation, the Soviets will continue to investigate methodology, since they feel it absolutely necessary to quantify observed phenomena. Although they have not yet done so, the Soviets may very well be the first to identify the field forces involved and the means by which they are generated, due to their concentration on the mechanisms and energetics involved.

3. (U) A study by Garrett Airesearch,^{15, 16} a review of the Soviet literature on psychoenergetic research, treats Soviet application of statistical theories, research done on electrostatics, the development of remote sensors, hypothesized carrier mechanisms, human sensitivity to magnetic fields, and training to improve psychoenergetic performance. Garrett concludes that the Soviet Bloc has had and probably still has an active interest and vigorous research program in this area.

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4. (U) The above report points to the increasing importance of the psychoenergetic area in Soviet research, an importance underlined in 1973 when the Soviet Psychological Association issued an unprecedented position paper calling on the Soviet Academy of Sciences to step up efforts in this area. The Association recommended that the newly-formed Psychological Institute within the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Psychological Institute of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences review the area and consider the creation of a new laboratory within one of the institutes to study persons with unusual abilities. It also recommended a comprehensive evaluation of experiments and theory by the Academy of Sciences' Institute of Biophysics and Institute for the Problems of Information Transmission.

5. (C/NOFORN) A most recently available intelligence report¹⁷ confirms the continued interest of Warsaw Pact research in paranormal phenomena with strong emphasis on the basic mechanisms involved. However, it is concluded that most research is of questionable value and difficult to evaluate. The document also reports the following:

a. (C/NOFORN) Most of the current research on paranormal phenomena appears to be performed as an adjunct to other official duties; however, it is likely that some researchers are involved on a full-time basis and are receiving government support. The level of funding and extent of research is unknown at this time. At least three and possibly more officially-sponsored research groups exist in Moscow, Leningrad, and Alma-Ata.

b. (C/NOFORN) The striving for ideological acceptance has led researchers to create a variety of new terms for this research and to emphasize theoretical explanations based on known or yet-to-be discovered physical mechanisms. While this may lead to improved research in some areas, it could cause other possibilities to be ignored. An emphasis on application potential is also apparent. Ideological objections have usually given way, in the USSR, to practical considerations regardless of the controversial nature of a new idea or unusual phenomenon.

c. (C/NOFORN) Most Soviet research has been with people who demonstrate consistently high paranormal performance ability. It is known that there is a program to screen "gifted people" from the general population and that training techniques are used to enhance such abilities.

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d. (C/NOFORN) The data for assessing achievements in paranormal phenomena research are quite limited, and very little information is available from reliable researchers. Even their data usually lack sufficient backup material. This may be due, in some cases, to lack of proper publication channels for such research or possibly to factors of a political or security nature. Although limited, however, the data available from reliable researchers are highly significant.

e. (C/NOFORN) Very little quality research data on paranormal processes are available from Warsaw Pact countries. This is not necessarily an indication of a small research effort; lack of publishing opportunities, caution exercised by the researchers, and government controls (particularly for government-funded research) are likely reasons. Although results and conclusions are reported, the evaluation of experimental reliability is difficult, since sufficient procedural data are usually not provided, or sufficient experiments are not performed (or reported). For this reason, other factors such as status, credibility, and facility association of the researcher, have been considered in the evaluation.

f. (C/NOFORN) There are indications that the application of paranormal abilities in an intelligence mode is being considered in the USSR. However, significance of this interest or existence of specific intelligence-oriented research is unknown.

6. (C/NOFORN) The reasons for frequent iron-curtain representatives at Parapsychological Conferences may not be primarily stimulated by the opportunities to obtain technical information from U.S. experimental and research efforts, but may, in fact, be motivated in establishing contacts with selected attendees for intelligence purposes beyond the immediate subject matter under discussion at such conferences.

7. (C/NOFORN) In summary, neither the Soviets nor the Czechs are likely to abandon research on paranormal phenomena in the foreseeable future, although there will be more and more demand for objectivity in such research. Current research is concentrated on efforts to discover the basic mechanisms underlying phenomena of physical alteration of animate and inanimate objects at a distance by mental or other physiological energy transformations; such effects at present remain totally unexplained. Many Soviet and Czech parapsychologists are convinced that

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physical alteration is not different from psychical alteration, since both types of manifestations must eventually be proven to have an underlying scientific-mechanistic basis. It appears that their parapsychology research is now concentrated on the energetics of the problem and is aimed at achieving direct production and control of the energy involved.

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Review of Suggested Parapsychological Mechanisms (U)

1. (U) To date, four basic physical mechanisms have been proposed to describe paranormal functioning on the basis of present theory or reasonable extensions of same. These are the ELF (extremely low frequency) electromagnetic hypothesis, the quantum correlation hypothesis, the extra-dimensional hypothesis, and the thermal noise theory.

2. (U) The ELF hypothesis suggests that psychoenergetic processes are carried by electromagnetic waves in the frequency region below 1 kHz.¹⁸⁻²¹ Experimental support for this hypothesis is claimed on the basis of lower-than inverse-square attenuation, low bit rates, and ineffectiveness of ordinary electromagnetic shielding; factors (among others) apparently common to both ELF and psychoenergetic processes. The quantum correlation hypothesis stems from the recognition that a theory of reality compatible with quantum theory cannot require spatially separated events to be independent,²²⁻²⁴ but must permit interconnectedness of distant events in a manner that is contrary to ordinary experience.²⁵⁻²⁶ The extradimensional hypothesis is based on the ideas of Targ, Puthoff, and May (SRI), G. Feinberg (Columbia University) and E. Rauscher (University of California Berkeley Laboratory) pertaining to the use of extra spatial and temporal dimensions to provide a space-time metric especially suitable for describing psychoenergetic processes.²⁷ It has been recently proposed by E. H. Walker that in psychokinesis (PK), mind influences a physical system not by transferring energy to it, but by utilizing the energy already present in the form of "thermal noise", i.e., the random fluctuations in the state of the system stemming from molecular heat motion. Mind is assumed to do this by identifying and selecting those low-probability states which give rise to the desired PK effect. This requires information, and one finds a relation between the information-processing rate of mind and the size of the PK effect.²⁸

3. (U) None of these theories is sufficiently persuasive from a scientific point of view or reasonably congruent with empirical evidence in order to dedicate the structure of experimental designs to its verification. The current status of hypothetical underpinning for the possible existence of psychokinesis is more in the realm of recreation than theoretical foundation. Until substantial repeatability of psychoenergetic processes is established

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and until some basic parametric dependencies of the phenomenon are understood, it is not justifiable to pursue a course of action which pretends to verify any of the hypothesized mechanisms identified to date. Rather, it is expected that most likely a suitable theory will be evolved as basic data is developed from thoughtfully planned experiments, specifically directed toward achieving reliable replication.

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CHAPTER 9

Evaluation of SRI Remote Viewing Experiments (U)

1. (U) Introduction.

a. (U) Interest in paranormal psychology has ebbed and flowed in many countries and many laboratories since the early 1800s. Several professional societies, a few scientific periodicals, a couple of university departments, and a variety of popular publications have been devoted to the general subject matter.

b. (U) While numerous scientific investigations have been recorded in various types of paranormal functioning, the field has also been plagued with constant criticism from the "harder" sciences, including the more conventional experimental psychology. To cast more doubt upon the claims of paranormal functioning, there have been several reported and verified cases of fraud and falsification of data.

c. (U) As a result, skepticism of paranormal claims is generally maintained by most scientists outside the field. Paranormal researchers have thus been placed in a position of distrust, doubt, and often considered akin to magicians, charlatans, and writers of fiction. In essence, the paranormal researcher has been asked to prove his results and claims far beyond the levels of acceptance required by researchers in other scientific areas.

d. (U) Recently, considerable attention has been given to research publications emanating from Stanford Research Institute (SRI) in the areas of "remote viewing", a term used by Puthoff and Targ at SRI to describe their research in clairvoyant description of distant objects. Because these researchers are trained and recognized as "hard" scientists (i.e., physicists), they have achieved a much greater acceptance in some quarters than have the many researchers who have preceded them. Their publications in scientific journals such as "Nature" and "IEEE Proceedings" have augmented this reputation. Finally, they have, through their many publications, stimulated related and replicative studies.

e. (S/NOFORN) The SRI work, as well as that of others relating to their approach, has implications for covert intelligence information gathering. As a result, their research has been sponsored by several government organizations, both within and without the intelligence community.

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f. (U) Puthoff, Targ, and their associates have not gone unchallenged, however. Reputable scientists have evaluated and often criticized their methods, analyses, claims, and results. They have responded to such criticisms, publicly and apparently meaningfully.

g. (U) Thus, there exists a growing body of such "remote viewing" literature which has some very startling (to the non-believer) results, but which appears to be well planned and executed. Because the skeptics of these results are also vocal, quantitative, and respected in scientific quarters, the time has been taken by many to evaluate portions of this literature and to offer criticisms as well as support of it. The following comments are broken down by classification of experiment. Time and the extensive amount of experimental detail to support these comments prevent any more detailed description within the context of this report. However, more detail and supporting documentation can be made available.

2. (U) Evaluation of Experimental Types.

a. (S/NOFORN) Project SCANATE.

(1) S/NOFORN) This series of studies relates to long distance remote viewing by specification of geographical coordinates. Targets which were viewed in this fashion include a West Virginia site, a Urals site, Kerguelen Island, Project Atlas, the Sylvania Laser Laboratory in California, the Berkeley Laboratory Bevatron in California, Utah and China Lake sites, and several USSR sites.

(2) (S/NOFORN) In general, the Kerguelen Island and West Virginia site results appear impressive. That is, the sketches and detailed verbal statements appear to match characteristics of the targets quite well until one carefully considers the timing and the notion that each subject could have obtained the impressive detailed information during the day that ensued between the first and second "readings" of each target. Specifically, following submission of the first reading, each subject chose to "visit" again and obtain additional more detailed information. This more detailed information is that which appears to provide a great match to the target characteristics. Similarly, inconsistent and conflicting detailed reporting causes the careful reader to be at least slightly suspicious. In all fairness, these were early attempts in the research program and the investigators were just beginning to feel their way. More critical evaluation should be applied to the longer distance and subsequent targets.

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(1) (U) The most extensive series of studies was undertaken with local targets, using individuals as "beacons". Several criticisms can be levied against this work, although, again viewed in total and with straightforward reading of the results, one is impressed with the degree of accuracy between some of the transcripts and the targets. Only upon much more careful analysis and critical comparison of multiple reports of the same studies, does one determine that there are inconsistencies in reporting as well as major experimental questions and likely flaws which can be raised. Major criticisms revolve around the selection of subjects and their original classification, as a first order of criticism. For example, the SRI investigators had originally planned to use three types of subjects (gifted, learners, and controls), and then subsequently decided to use only the gifted and the learners. Later, a third category (unselected volunteers) was added due to sponsor criticism and pressure. Upon careful examination, subjects who were originally considered learners somehow became gifted. There is some indication that subjects were categorized simultaneously in different groupings, and that in many cases, subjects had more impact upon the planning of the experiments than did the investigators. Lastly, various subjects also participated subsequently as experimenters, outbound experimenters, judges, and in other key portions of the research.

(2) (U) Another major criticism is the selection and preparation of the target pool. There is inconsistent reporting as to the size of the target pool, the person who selects the target pool, the means by which targets are selected from the pool, the individuality of targets in the pool, the specific naming of individual targets, and the number of persons related to the experimentation who are familiar with the target pool as well as individual target samples for a given experiment.

(3) (U) Other questions of concern to the experimental reviewer include the amount of pre-experimental orientation given to the subject, including the opportunity to learn various cueing techniques from the inbound experimenter; the actual selection of and behavior of the outbound experimenter; and the nature of feedback to the subject by the experimental team upon visiting the target subsequently.

(4) (U) Of the most major concern, however, is the nature of the judging procedure and criteria for

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for defining adequate responses. Specifically, one questions the order in which transcripts are evaluated by various judges, the selection of the judges (one judge is also a coauthor), the reason why the selected judge for many experiments happens to be the "best" judge used in an earlier multi-judge series, and the specific definition of the "target" which is used for judging. That is, the definition of the "target" in some cases appears to have been sufficiently vague that many responses could be determined to describe elements in the target complex, although the specific target is defined subsequently by the experimenters and after the judge has made his evaluation.

c. (U) Technology Target Studies. Within the SRI confines, a series of experiments was conducted to determine the degree to which subjects could identify specific technological elements used as targets. The target list included typewriters, machine shops, and the like. The results again are similar to those of other local target studies, and the reporting is equally inaccurate. For example, in one report all targets but one are the same as in another report. In the first, one target is an airplane simulator, while the same target in another report is a complete machine shop. These have little similarity, yet the reported data and judging responses are precisely the same. Clearly, this could be by a typographical error, but it is representative of other reporting inaccuracies which run across the multiple experiments.

d. (U) Long-Distance Targets with Cueing.

(1) (U) Several experiments were conducted in which an individual known to the subject visited various unknown targets at a prearranged time. This type of experiment has also been replicated by other organizations, such as the group at Mundelein College in Chicago. The results are again typically spectacular. For example, the first such target visited, an airport in Costa Rica, is elegantly drawn and described. Later, we learn that this particular response was by Russell Targ, one of the experimenters who substituted his time for that of a missing subject on that day. Yet, Targ never again serves as a subject in any of the experiments, although his handwritten notations on that particular response are quite similar to handwritten notations of other subjects in subsequent experiments. Individual notations on drawings in this series appear to change somewhat from one publication to the next, ultimately causing concern on the part of the reviewer.

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(2) (U) There are similar detailed inaccuracies in the reporting of experiments done on the DARPA computer network, and with experiments conducted from one portion of the U.S. to another. A transcript of the Washington Square (New York City) fountain appears impressive at first, until one goes through a detailed analysis of the elements in this target and realizes that these elements, as described, closely approximate a variety of other urban environment targets. A closer approximation of these elements is, for instance, to Yankee Stadium, for the element matches to Yankee Stadium turn out to be slightly better than those to the actual target, Washington Square fountain. It is suspected that one could in fact find a target that would more closely approximate the transcript than would even Yankee Stadium, although no effort was made to do so.

3. (U) Summary Observations of SRI Studies to Date.

a. (U) It is recognized that many details, interpretations, and comments regarding the SRI experiments would be lengthy and perhaps difficult to comprehend, certainly impossible to present in a short report such as this. However, several concluding statements appear warranted and justified. These are as follows.

b. (U) Positive Characteristics.

(1) (U) A protocol has been developed within which apparently useful remote viewing of local and long-distance targets has been demonstrated. (The weaknesses of this protocol were discussed in the above evaluation.)

(2) (U) Some of the results, particularly the long-distance results, are difficult to explain except by the presence of a paranormal, remote viewing ability, or by use of uncontrolled experimental procedures.

(3) (U) The demonstrated remote viewing ability is alleged to be insensitive to time and distance.

(4) (U) Real-time, movement-containing activities can apparently be seen through this ability.

(5) (U) It has been claimed that untrained subjects can apparently demonstrate this ability and improve with practice, often providing information as valid as that of known "sensitives".

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(6) (U) The remote viewing channel is apparently quite noisy. Concepts of information theory pertinent to S/N improvement may some day be shown to apply to this channel as well.

c. (U) Negative Characteristics.

(1) (U) Research reports are of behavioral data, yet are not presented with sufficient, rigorous experimental detail appropriate to behavioral science publications and acceptable to behavioral scientists.

(2) (U) Conflicting, inaccurate reporting of experimental "facts" detracts from the acceptability of the results.

(3) (U) Large methodological weaknesses in the local target and long-distance target procedures provide alternate (i.e., non-paranormal) possibilities of explanation.

4. (U) Critique of SRI Investigations.

a. (U) Puthoff and Targ have received numerous criticisms, and have responded to such criticisms in depth. They have also chosen to publish a list of typical criticisms and their responses. Attached to this report, as Annex 8, is a summary of these criticisms, the responses to these criticisms by Puthoff and Targ, and comments regarding the appropriateness of these responses.

b. (U) Also attached to this report, as Annex 10, is a list of recommended research improvements to the basic protocol, which might be considered in beginning to improve upon this protocol. There is no guarantee that these are the best modifications or improvements, or that they are the only areas in which improvement is necessary; rather, they are offered as a beginning point for future researchers to consider modifications.

5. (U) Comments on Statistical Procedures Used by SRI.

a. (U) As part of the above discussed evaluation of the remote viewing literature, we had an opportunity to evaluate thoroughly the statistical analysis techniques used by Puthoff and Targ for the free-response transcripts. That analysis is attached to this report as Annex 9, and is summarized here.

b. (U) Essentially, the Morris procedure is a valid statistical analysis, at least to the extent that we are capable of evaluating it. Its limitation is that it only

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uses a portion of the data, that portion which relates the actual transcript of a given target to the target itself, and disregards the overall pattern of other transcripts as they are compared to the targets in question. It appears reasonable that a competent statistician might develop a free-response analysis technique which uses all the data in this matrix, rather than only the diagonal data.

c. (U) There are some limitations to this technique, as indicated in Annex 10. These pertain to the sampling with or without replacement problem, as well as to the number of targets and correct matches. Thus, the limitations are real, and the violation of these limitations and the effect of the violation of these limitations upon the sampling distribution are not precisely known. Unfortunately, Puthoff and Targ choose sample sizes which border on the edge of infringement of these violations. However, since their results are extremely unlikely by-chance prediction, it is most likely that the violations of the statistical assumptions are not severe enough to discredit the results for statistical reasons alone.

d. (U) The recently recommended sequential analysis technique, to permit continuing analysis of multiple response data until an acceptance or rejection criterion is met, appears to be an appropriate one. This approach has been used in statistical quality control applications for numerous years, and appears to have no known statistical flaws. Its application to this particular type of research is reasonable as long as all other statistical assumptions of sampling, independence, and the like are met. A thorough analysis of the experimental protocol and its bearing upon the statistical assumptions is more important than is a detailed analysis of the statistical technique itself, as the statistics are well established and beyond need for criticism.

6. (U) Overall Summary.

a. (U) Without question, Puthoff and Targ have achieved much attention and some startling results; while reputable scientists have questioned the validity of all of their results. Simultaneously, their methodologies are in need of much improvement and subject to meaningful criticism. The only way that their concepts will be accepted by the scientific community is for non-reproachable experimenters to conduct similar research, using improved methods, without any possible intrusion by persons (such as Puthoff and Targ) having a vested interest in the results. It is, therefore, recommended that any future research which may be funded in this area give great amounts of thought to protocol improvements, rather than to mere replication of the existing research.

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b. (U) Mere replication of the current protocol, without elimination of these methodological flaws, will provide no additional useful information or results. Of primary importance in revision of this methodology is the need to establish objective report accuracies, based upon target elements rather than upon subjective matching. That is, an objective evaluation of all responses is required, one which is not subject to individual interpretation by judges or experimenters.

c. (U) Further, while advice from the SRI investigators should be welcomed and heeded in the conduct of this research and in modifications of the protocols to be used, they should simultaneously be sufficiently excluded from the conduct of the research so as to eliminate any possibility of criticism due to contamination of the results by these investigators.

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ANNEX 1


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<u>DATE</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION/LOCATION</u>	<u>INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED</u>	
23 Jul	Combat Developments Experimentation Command, Fort Ord, CA	Dr. Bryson/COL Moses, et. al.	
24-25 Jul	SRI International, Menlo Park, CA	Mr. Targ/Dr. Puthoff/Dr. Tart	
26 Jul	Missile R&D Command, Redstone Arsenal, AL	Dr. Jenkins/Mr. Clinton, et. al.	
27 Jul	Pentagon	Executive Session, plus initial Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA) Briefing by Mr. Kramer	
1 Aug	National Security Council Executive Office Building		SG1I
4 Sep	Central Intelligence Agency Langley, VA		SG1J
8 Sep	Princeton University & Bell Labs, Holmdel, NJ	Dean Jahn & Dr. Lucky	
11 Sep	Defense Intelligence Agency	Dr. Vorona, [REDACTED] et. al.	
26 Sep	Pentagon	Executive Session, plus [REDACTED] and Dr. Vorona, DIA	SG1I
27 Sep	Intelligence & Security Command, Ft. Meade, MD	LTC Watt, et. al.	
28 Sep	Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA), Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	COL Deprospero/Ms. Taylor/Mr. Copes, et. al.	
6 Nov	Lawrence Livermore Laboratories, CA	Dr. Hawke	SG1I
1&7 Nov	Foreign Technology Division Wright Patterson AFB, OH	Dr. Cacioppo et. al.	

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION/LOCATION</u>	<u>INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED</u>
2&8 Nov		
9 Nov	Pentagon	Executive Session/ LTC Watts
10 Dec	Pentagon	Executive Session - FINAL

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ANNEX 3

Comments Pertaining to AMSAA Investigations (U)

1. (S/NOFORN) We commend the AMSAA staff for their effort to attempt to provide complete and accurate reporting, and for their candid way of discussing their plans and results with the Committee. AMSAA proposes to replicate SRI with some cautions. This can, at best, test the integrity of the SRI reports; the real issue is to use procedures which can more reliably control efforts introduced more or less accidentally by experimenters with no expertise in dealing with human subjects. The objectives of the AMSAA work are unclear. The five types of CDEC targets chosen impose pre-or-post cognitive and real-time requirements. One type of experiment would seem sufficient-- particularly in view of the opportunities for confusion in such a target-rich environment as that chosen.

2. (S/NOFORN) The overall approach of allowing viewers to participate in experimental design--and statements made such as, "Viewers have to be believers", are troublesome. The restriction to one interviewer--who is also part of the experimental team--is a mistake. The judging process apparently only allows positive correlations--there are no penalties scored for negative correlations. Both static and dynamic situations are to be viewed--the implications to judging are unclear. The use of the SRI approach detracts from the value of these experiments as an independent approach. COL Deprospero made good sense in his comments--particularly about the need to find an approach which is not "evaluation sensitive".

3. (S/NOFORN) AMSAA started out by replicating the SRI protocols. This was done as part of an AMSAA learning process. They have also made changes in the SRI protocols so that: a. the integrity of the work will be improved; b. the dependence on matching transcripts with targets will become less probabilistic. AMSAA has employed SRI viewers and training procedures.

4. (S/NOFORN) Examination of SRI findings by this Committee has not resulted in a finding that SRI has proven anything of military operational value. We find the scientific discipline of the SRI effort leaves something to be desired. Most important, we believe that "matching" transcripts to targets and then finding "goodness" will never be of "go/no-go" value to the military. "Go/no-go" based upon statistical procedures simply can't be depended on.

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5. (C/NOFORN) It follows that replication of the SRI procedures, however great the integrity, will not move us further along the path of making certain what to do or not to do about RV. The military cannot be asked to believe a transcript produced from an interview; matched on a gestalt best fit, and scored statistically.
6. (S/NOFORN) The SRI effort should be terminated for the convenience of the government. The current AMSAA effort should also be terminated. We do not recommend that AMSAA do anything in the RV area at this time. However, if they were to do so, it should be to develop evidence, if such might exist, that RV can be identified on a deterministic basis. There are potential RV experimental designs which do not depend on "matching" by others to find if there is a "hit". Further, "hits" can be scored by equipment that cannot be influenced by human intervention--however well intentioned.
7. (S/NOFORN) AMSAA stepped off into an experimental world where they had no professional qualifications. Their intentions, however, to respond to a request to keep the program alive demonstrates their very commendable mission-oriented attitude. They have changed the SRI protocol to improve the integrity and lessen the dependence on statistical voting based on unstructured interviews. For now, though, let us quit spending money on two serially-connected, not understood human processes and then wonder why statistical analysis of such processes leaves our minds filled with doubt.
8. (C/NOFORN) To repeat. If we cannot demonstrate RV--deterministically--on simple targets, why should we believe that it exists for complex targets with such reliability that military worth exists?

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ANNEX 4

Comments Pertaining to MICOM Investigations (U)

1. (S/NOFORN) Formally, the MICOM proposal purports to replicate a hands-off experiment proposed by workers at SRI. The goal of this experimental effort is to provide an unambiguous documentation that the PK phenomenon exists. At its simplest, a Haitz noise source, a 147 Pm beta decay source, and a psuedorandom shift register would be used as a means of generating a series of "random" numbers. It will be confirmed that each of these sources will provide a signal of "random" numbers.

2. (S/NOFORN) The experiment would involve first the documentation that without a subject present the output is a random sequence of numbers and that with a subject present a non-random variation from this previously random sequences could be produced. An LSI-11 computer will be used to create the display, to assume some preselected sample rate, and analyze the data using sequential analysis as a method for identifying a "significant" result. (For details of numbers of trials, modifications of sampling signal sources and sampling rates, methods of producing subject feedback, and averaging procedures, see the MICOM proposal. For an outline of technical details concerning the proposed configuration of the system and the test procedures to insure the integrity of its components and the system per se, see SRI document dated August 1979 prepared by E. C. May, Ph.D.)

3. (S/NOFORN) After review of the proposed MICOM experimental protocol, we have no doubt that the scientists at MICOM will be able to assemble and insure the reliability of the physical aspects of the proposed systems. There remain a number of questions about the proposed work. The attractive feature of this work is the hands-off, non-subjective nature of the experimental procedures. As one begins to examine the details of this effort, although this strength continues to be apparent, a number of other aspects of the work tend to convince us that the implementation of this program is fraught with difficulties.

4. (S/NOFORN) The assumption that the proposed MICOM proposal is a "replication" of an SRI experiment does not appear to be well-founded. To date, the proposed experiment by SRI has not been performed and has yielded neither positive nor negative results, ergo, replication

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is impossible. Rather, the proposed work is an identical experiment to the one which will be carried out at SRI. Any technical difficulties that are the result of a design oversight should occur at both sites. The status of inferential strength that may be derived from an exact repetition and precise copying of an experiment at two sites is discussed by Dr. Tang in his comments. Since the only formal difference between the two proposed MICOM and SRI experiments will be the individuals who will carry out the experiments, we are faced with the remarkable fact that the effort seems to be designed as experimental control for the principal investigators per se.

5. (S/NOFORN) There is one sense in which the proposed experiment is a replication of previous work. The authors indicate that there have been 54 experiments of the sort proposed and that 35 have reported statistically significant results. All things being equal, one way to evaluate the proposed experiment is to assume that if a variation from randomness does occur, then one could say that of 55 experiments 36 have proved positive. If this experiment proves negative, then the conclusion would be that of 55 experiments 35 proved positive. If one accepts this way of examining the potential experimental results, then it is difficult to see how the proposed experiments might be decisive. A few other permutations of results can be stated but none improve the potential decisiveness of the experiments. It simply does not appear that given the state-of-the-art as represented in SRI/MICOM proposals that this set of parallel experiments will prove to be critical.

6. (S/NOFORN) On the conceptual level, the basis for assuming that there is any connection between RV and PK is not compelling. Yet, reportedly, the motive for creating the MICOM experiment was to obtain some method to establish the credibility of the RV phenomena. The investigators at SRI have observed that one of the "very talented" subjects was able to influence a shielded magnetometer. Beyond this, there appears to be only a vague argument that would necessarily connect PK and RV. For people who wish to accept that RV exists, the proposed PK experiment would be accepted as a convincing demonstration, but we doubt that the non-believer will be convinced. Direct demonstration that PK and RV phenomena exist would be necessary before even the friendly but prudent skeptic would accept their existence as proved.

7. (S/NOFORN) The assumption is apparently being made that negative results could logically be used to stop

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further experimentation in the RV and PK area. We are not convinced that this is the case. A negative result would not eliminate any of the so-called miracles that convince some that RV yields important results. Since many of the so-called clear proofs are doubted by skeptics because of the vagueness of the standards being utilized to confirm the match between the description and the target, this problem would remain no matter what the outcome of the MICOM experiment. (See review of RV experimentation.)

8. (S/NOFORN) If one assumes that one or more of the subjects in this experiment is present in the experimental situation when the output of the system judged to be non-random by sequential analytic procedures is used, then one will not be able to conclude that PK exists. Rather, one should be prepared to launch a rather large scale research program to investigate alternative explanations for the findings of the mechanisms, how they relate to subject characteristics, etc. Is the Army, or are other agencies within DOD, prepared to support such a program? Will such an effort split and fragment the capacity to investigate RV? Are the potential applications of RV the primary interest? If there is no intent or capacity to support an extensive and expensive follow-up research program, then it is very difficult to justify the support of the MICOM experiment. Such a commitment to further programs would probably be required whether the positive findings were reported by SRI or MICOM, presuming that positive findings could not be explained by gross error or improper data manipulation.

9. (U) It also appears that the investigators plan to average results across trials. Since each trial will be subjected to sequential analysis, this would not lead one to miss a "positive result" on a single trial. However, it may spuriously increase the N so that a very small deviation from "randomness" would be a reason to reject the null hypothesis. In any case to repeat the point from the foregoing paragraph in other terms, the rejection of the null hypothesis would not necessarily lead to interpretation that PK was responsible for the deviation from randomness.

10. (U) The Need and Timing for Replication. Since the proposed experiments have not yet demonstrated a set of results, the proposed work does not appear to be replication in the usual sense of that concept. If a replication as such is required, then it would be advisable to plan to carry out that work after the initial work had demonstrated some interesting results. In order for it to be a replication in the most useful sense, if the SRI

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group demonstrates some interesting findings, then the work should be replicated in principle by some totally independent group. Such a group would assume totally independent responsibility for its selection and calibration of its instrumentation and for the selection and management of the human subjects in the experiment. They might be drawn from the pool of individuals said to be talented in RV, or from other populations. Any group undertaking such replication would have available knowledge of the methods, analytic procedures used, and knowledge of both conceptual and practical problems encountered in the SRI experiments. All of these factors could be taken into account when designing the attempted replication.

11. (U) Instrumentation. In general, the equipment would seem to be adequate to the proposed task. It does have the disadvantage of limiting the range over which one might test for the influences of PK, since the physical phenomena that govern the generation of the "random" signal are sub-atomic events. There is a lack of clarity concerning whether the LSI-11 will be solely dedicated to the protocol presented.

12. (U) Experimental Procedures.

a. (S/NOFORN) The MICOM protocol does not appear to take adequate account of the role of the subjects and assumptions about subjects in the experimental design. In the protocol presented to this Committee, it was assumed that SRI could assure that the subjects have been selected appropriately and managed correctly from an experimental point of view while at the MICOM experimental facilities. An example of the problems this introduces may be seen in the choice of subjects from the SRI group (or in the present protocol from the AMSAA) that have "talent" in performing RV. This tends to support an implicit assumption that if any deviation with the subjects present occurs, then this finding should be taken as demonstration that RV is a credible phenomenon. No attempt to manipulate variables related to experience with remote viewing is noted.

b. (S/NOFORN) Another problem that follows from the human subjects aspect of the protocol is that it provides a ready explanation of positive results at SRI and negative results at MICOM. That is, it may be argued that the situation at MICOM was insensitive to some needs of the subject that must be satisfied before the subjects can display their talent for PK. In order to maintain the integrity of the proposed experiments, the experimental

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procedures should be fully independent in their management. This would include responsibility for the management of experimental subjects. In the most recent proposal by MICOM they assume responsibility for the selection and management of human subjects, but no person experienced in designing human research protocols is added to their scientific team. A person experienced in designing and carrying out psychological experiments in human engineering (e.g., concerning such factors as signal detection) should be on the MICOM scientific team.

c. (U) Perhaps the central problem with the research design is its tendency to equate rejection of the null hypothesis with proof of the positive assertion that PK exists. The problems of using statistical inference to reject randomness in a series which may be quite large is troubling. One might speculate that, given the claim that PK can modify the magnitude of physical forces, that an experiment might be designed that would use the modification of the physical aspect of a structure in a way that could unambiguously be measured. The resultant modification might provide a more convincing demonstration that an unexplained disturbance of physical relationships had occurred and that one potential explanation for the disturbance could be PK. (In principle, the acoustic emission experiment by Hawke might be an example of an attempt to do this.)

d. (U) The exact procedures that will be used to vary sampling rate from various random sources is unclear. It is possible that sampling rates will be faster than physiologic events in the brain.

13. (S/NOFORN) Relevance of this Experiment to Military Applications. According to the MICOM protocol, the military application of remote perturbation (RP, a synonym for PK) is that it "offers the potential for remote man/machine interactions with computers, locks, switches, codes and other sensitive or delicate mechanical or electronic apparatus, barred or held secure from ordinary physical contact or intervention." The relevance of an experiment on remotely influencing a random process to that of remotely influencing highly controlled processes such as computers, locks, switches and codes is neither suggested nor explained. Nor is it explained in what way processes found in computers are physically similar to those found in locks, switches and codes, so that positive findings on one may be regarded as relevant to the others. The same argument of reference applies also between the physical processes used in this experiment

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(beta decay, noise diode, pseudo random shift register) and those found in computers, locks, switches, and codes.

14. (S/NOFORN) Contribution of this Experiment. Since this experiment uses equipment and experimental procedures designed by SRI, it offers no unique contributions to the scientific literature that is not already available other than those of independent control over the construction of the apparatus and operation of apparatus by MICOM personnel. It may be that none of these factors is truly independent of previous experiments if construction of the equipment, subjects with previous expertise as remote viewers, and other items in the experiment are shared with SRI. Since MICOM and SRI experimenting may develop a close collaborative relationship, it may be that the MICOM workers may become less neutral with respect to the scientific issues at stake here. The significance of this speculation is that the entire experiment at MICOM should be monitored throughout by a truly neutral, third party, particularly since "independent" replication is the only discernible reason for this experiment.

15. (U) Experimental Design. Assuming adequate experimental control, the basic purpose is to detect whether non-random output from the apparatus can be associated with some influence exerted by subjects. Since the mechanism which may produce this effect is unknown, it is difficult to design an experiment which is truly relevant to the question. Statistically significant departures from randomness may simply mean that certain events occur rarely, not that they are caused by influences the experimenter believes he is bringing to bear. It is, to repeat, difficult to design an experiment without a presumed mechanism. Consideration should be given to modifying or adding to the independent variables specified for this requirement:

a. (U) Subjects. Subjects other than those judged as experienced remote viewers should be used to provide an independent pool of subjects.

b. (U) Feedback. This is presently conceived as a choice, still unspecified, of one or more video displays driven by the computer. To this might be added variants that are controlled by the experimenter without knowledge of the subject, i.e., be decoupled from the experiment proper and report to the subject pre-selected artificial success and failure at various levels.

16. (S/NOFORN) Instrument Calibration. There do not appear to be any real doubts about the technical capacity of MICOM investigators to properly calibrate the proposed

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experimental system and its elements. If one assumes that PK exists, then it should be noted that there is probably no way to control for its effects or the calibration procedures per se.

17. (U) Random Source Selection. The equipment complex to be assembled for the experiment contains three elements, the purpose or significance of which is nowhere propounded. One, the Haitz noise source, generates random noise pulses from a device whose output depends on atomic forces. (Electronic, subject to inter-atomic potentials.) The second, a B-decay source, generates a randomly timed output which depends on nuclear forces. The third is the complex of Boolean logic devices comprising the LSI-11 computer, whose outputs depend on the macroscopic movement of carrier electron motion in solid state components. Which of these elements does the PK subject influence? Why use two random sources (nuclear and atomic)? Is there to be an attempt to ascertain if PK operates on an atomic level but not on a nuclear force level? If the experimental result is positive for both random sources, is the inference to be drawn that PK operates on carrier electrons (or holes), or that it operates on both nuclear and atomic potentials? The lack of rationale for employment of two random noise sources colors the experiment with the notion that technical elaboration has received more attention than rigorous experimental design.

18. (S/NOFORN) Dilemma. From one point of view, it is difficult to see what can be learned from any replication of the remote perturbation experiments that have already been reported. Table 1 summarizes reports of 55 statistical significance levels that range from non-significant to 2×10^{-8} ; 18 (33 percent) are non-significant; the median value is in the order of 10^{-2} . Any report(s) by MICOM must fall within this range and cannot change the fundamental thrust of the already existing data base that still must be explained. One replication that relates primarily to the credibility of 55 reports will not tell us anything new. What is really needed is a sufficiently different type of equipment that is able to test one or more hypotheses that may be formulated to explain these data. It is curious that MICOM offers no suggestions for hypotheses that might be tested. A minimal approach (which is not overly imaginative) could be to test the effectiveness of different types of shielding; that would, at least, explain the possibility of identifying certain explanatory mechanisms.

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a. (C/NOFORN) This experiment on random processes shows no obvious relevance to influencing highly controlled processes. If there is an interest in learning whether it is possible to influence computers, switches, and locks by remote means, it is suggested that the experiments use such devices. It will not demonstrate the existence or deny the existence of a PK effect.

b. (U) If this experiment shows that certain random processes appear to deviate statistically when humans try to perturb them, it will still be necessary to postulate the mechanism which is involved in order to understand what the experiment demonstrates. (For example, the effect of cosmic rays on computer "soft fails" has been scientifically documented.³⁰)

c. (U) The choice of the particular random processes used in this experiment is not explained well except possibly for their convenience. In the absence of a mechanism, even positive effects (whatever that means) would require us to explore the possibility of perturbing other types of random processes in order to understand whether the observed effects are specific or general in nature.

d. (S/NOFORN) The most pressing motivation for work in this area appears to arise because of an interest in verifying the existence of RV (parapsychological effects). It is our opinion that the proposed PK experiments will not decisively contribute to the resolution of the questions about the existence or non-existence of RV. If questions concerning the credibility of the "demonstration of RV" are the most substantial concerns, then both the SRI and the MICOM PK experiments represent diversions. This line of argument leads to the recommendation that the PK effort as represented by the SRI/MICOM experiments be stopped and research effort concentrated on the resolution of questions about the "RV phenomena". Only if the U.S. Army or DOD were prepared to initiate a large scale research effort to follow up on either positive or negative results from the PK experiments should the current proposed SRI and MICOM work be continued.

e. (S/NOFORN) If the decision were made to pursue the line of research proposed in the PK proposal at SRI (we do not recommend it), we urge that no replication be initiated until the SRI results are in. This replication should be done totally independently of the SRI effort.

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Implicit in this recommendation is the recommendation that the agency or laboratory responsible for the replication assume full responsibility for the selection and management of human subjects. Given the high level of technical expertise in the physical sciences and computer technology of the MICOM personnel, they might have critical contributions to make to the construction and calibration of the experimental system; but given their overall interest in this area of research and their expertise in managing human subjects, it would be advisable to carry out the replication in a laboratory (either in-house or on contract) already experienced in carrying out human experimentation in human factors and performance.

f. (U) The importance of the review, critique, and replication of any finding concerning PK and RV by the general scientific community must be emphasized. None of the proposed areas of research concerning PK or RV will be truly credible until they have undergone the public examination by the scientific community.

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ANNEX 5

Comments Pertaining to INSCOM Investigations (U)

1. (U) History.

a. (S/NOFORN) Tasking. In the fall of 1978, the Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), Ft. Meade, MD was tasked to establish a program to examine potential use of psychoenergetics for intelligence purposes. Initially, specific interest has focused on that element now called Remote Viewing (RV). The INSCOM project (IGFP) has been and will be evolutionary in nature:

(1) Establish a training familiarization program utilizing specially selected INSCOM subjects (RVers).

(2) Establish RV intelligence collection techniques.

(3) Establish a system mechanism for responding to intelligence collection requirements (tasking by intelligence producers like DIA) so that RV-produced data is quickly and efficiently used.

b. (S/NOFORN) Selection of RVers.

(1) To accomplish the mission it was necessary to locate people who might possess requisite psychic talent. The approach here was to match a large body of candidates against a number of subjective traits observed by SRI over the years (an RVer profile).

(2) A total of 251 INSCOM personnel in the Baltimore/Washington area were considered. Out of the 251, 117 were interviewed in a "survey" which purported to determine attitudes about possible use of psychic phenomenon in intelligence collection.

(3) IGFP managers/interviewers were alert for individuals who were: well thought of by peers and supervisors, above average intelligence, self-confident, articulate, adventurous, open-minded, career successful, mature, and "emotionally stable". Additionally, artistic ability was desirable. Those who displayed unreasonable enthusiasm for or against psychoenergetics were eliminated from consideration. Also culled were those who, for personal or professional reasons, were uncomfortable with the concept of collecting foreign positive intelligence by psychoenergetics.

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c. (S/NOFORN) Lessons Learned During Selection Process.

(1) Of the 117 interviewed, 30-40 met the basic criteria outlined in paragraph 1b(3) above. However, it was impossible to reduce this number further based only on the RVer profile. Another round of factoring down was done by application of a criteria based on assignment availability (relative permanence in the area). The number of the candidates dropped to 12. The lesson here is that should an expansion of the IGFP be required, it will not be difficult to locate people who will do well in RV.

(2) More than 90% of all those interviewed considered psychic phenomenon to be real, and of practical value.

2. (U) Training.

a. (S/NOFORN) At the time the IGFP began, SRI was the only major serious organization exploring psychoenergetics. INSCOM was directed to conclude with SRI, a contract which called for a certain number of RV specialists to undergo SRI familiarization training.

b. (S/NOFORN) In February 1979, SRI researchers intimately familiar with the subject matter selected six of the final twelve candidates to train. This phase began in April and is expected to end in December 1979. In-house familiarization and training at Fort Meade started in February 1979 and is expected to continue indefinitely.

c. (S/NOFORN) INSCOM has generally followed the RV protocol first established by SRI, with an orientation toward collection of foreign positive intelligence. (Note: The Army Surgeon General's Human Use Review Panel for GRILL FLAME found this protocol to be "technology transfer" rather than R&D.) As of 1 Oct 79, more than 150 RV tests have been conducted at Fort Meade. Project personnel assess the results as moderately successful. Some of the RV cadre now routinely provide useful intelligence data with the RV technique. These individuals have progressed far beyond so-called "beacon" and basic geographic coordinates work, and are now engaged against real world intelligence targets--a kind of OJT.

d. (S/NOFORN) Lessons Learned During Training.

(1) There are a number of factors which appear to help successful RVers. First, they must sense a "seriousness of purpose" for the on-hand task.

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Frivolous coffee table tests seem to produce less usable data. The RVer must know and be motivated by the knowledge that his information is important, and that the reason for conducting a test goes beyond merely proving ("one more time") his ability to perform RV.

(2) The physical and social environment has a significant impact. The individual must feel that it is "OK" for him to perform this unique task; that he is not somehow considered an aberration or "kook". Physical surroundings must be comfortable, pleasing to the senses, and offer privacy, security, and quiet.

(3) If the RVer knows or believes that the viewing task is the most important event of his day, he is much more likely to develop good intelligence information. Outside influences (e.g., family problems, illness, job-related conflicts) have detrimental effects on his ability to do well. The bottom line is that the RVer must be totally committed to achieving positive results and allowed to achieve absolute mental concentration.

(4) It cannot, at this point, be said that familiarization training improves one's ability in RV. The collective data shows no training improvements, possibly because the whole organization is in a learning curve. Individually, however, there is noticeable improvement in specific RV abilities following such training.

(5) All persons involved in doing RV say they feel that they have learned much about the "process"; and are beginning to be able to distinguish between relevant (presumably psychoenergetic) target impressions and noise (fantasy, "analytical overlay" or whatever).

(6) Experience shows that a major problem is lack of suitable physical space. The project's present location is such that high levels of noise influence or abort RV sessions. Also, due to lack of appropriate office space, operational flexibility has been somewhat constrained.

(7) A serious problem surfaced during this phase: the availability of "Sunday hire" RVers to engage in sessions. The IGFP essentially operates on an ad hoc basis, with little or no promise of even minimal permanence. Existence or demise of the IGFP in fact rests on which way the winds that control scarce resources (time, funds, and people) blow. All RVers have other, normal duties in their parent organizations. As might be expected, this leads to

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considerable scheduling conflicts. Because IGFP enjoys what amounts to second priority, sessions are often cancelled or are impossible to schedule. It is fair to say that this issue has hindered progress and has been dysfunctional to the RV process itself. The latter point is that the RVer finds it difficult to muster requisite positive attitude and "seriousness of purpose", knowing that RV tasks rank below those of his primary duties.

3. (S/NOFORN) Operations. Introduction of the RV process into actual operations has been accomplished several times. This is not to say that the IGFP is ready for full operational employment. A great deal of further work is necessary to establish intelligence collection techniques. Also, no mechanical system for responding to tasking exists. Optimistically, some operational utility can be expected in 1981. First utilization of this special technique will most likely be along the lines of tip-off (or cueing) to other collection systems. These could then be brought to bear on the target of interest.

4. (U) Comments.

a. (S/NOFORN) The INSCOM activities are being guided by common sense and disciplined procedures. We should not lose sight of the fact that INSCOM is not engaged in a venture into science, but rather one of a utility nature. Personnel involved are professional intelligence officers representing the three major disciplines: human, photo, and signal intelligence.

b. (S/NOFORN) Notably, the IGFP gauges how good individual sessions are based on strict operational judgments (how much usable intelligence is produced). This is in stark contrast to projects in other places which rely on exotic, often flawed, statistical methodologies to evaluate the results.

c. (S/NOFORN) The body of wisdom being accumulated is not grounded on stagnant repetitions of the basic SRI RV drill first developed in the early 1970s. It is impressive that the project is moving into type tests in which several iterations (they call it "building an intelligence pyramid") on the same target seem to provide a more accurate, detailed picture of the site.

d. (S/NOFORN) Data on each session is impeccably maintained. In addition, the managers have developed several visual tools that lay out clearly the number of failures, successes and in-betweens. One is not forced to guess, or have to pry out, what has gone on at INSCOM

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5. (U) Suggested Improvements and Observations.

a. (S/NOFORN) The current level of personnel assets should be immediately stabilized for at least two years. Intelligence analysts should be a direct part of the effort. Because of disruptions caused by TDY trips, other job commitments, etc., personnel involved in GRILL FLAME should be fixed into some organization configuration controlled by the project officer. (Note: It is only fair to recognize that one cannot spend his whole day doing RV. Common sense should prevail and whenever possible project personnel should be released to work whenever needed.)

b. (U) An adequate work and administrative area is needed. It should meet the general criteria established in paragraphs 2d(2)(6) above.

c. (S/NOFORN) Because of the uniqueness and sensitivity of the project, extraordinary measures should be established, followed, and inspected, to ensure that these individuals involved in the project do not lose career standing in relation to peers. For example, a general officer review of all OERs and EERs appears to be warranted. There is no small danger that an individual's career, particularly under the present ad hoc personnel situation, might be irreparably damaged by rating officials who feel robbed of control of people under their supervision.

d. (S/NOFORN) Regardless of the apparent near-term potential offered by RV, the INSCOM's project status should remain one of familiarization and training. The work should not be prematurely thrust into the operational arena. For the next two years, INSCOM should be permitted the "luxury" of tightening up procedures and attempting product improvement (see Chapter 3, para 3). The project should have, should it be needed, support of any resources within DOD. An example might be USAF support in development and analyzing intelligence targets.

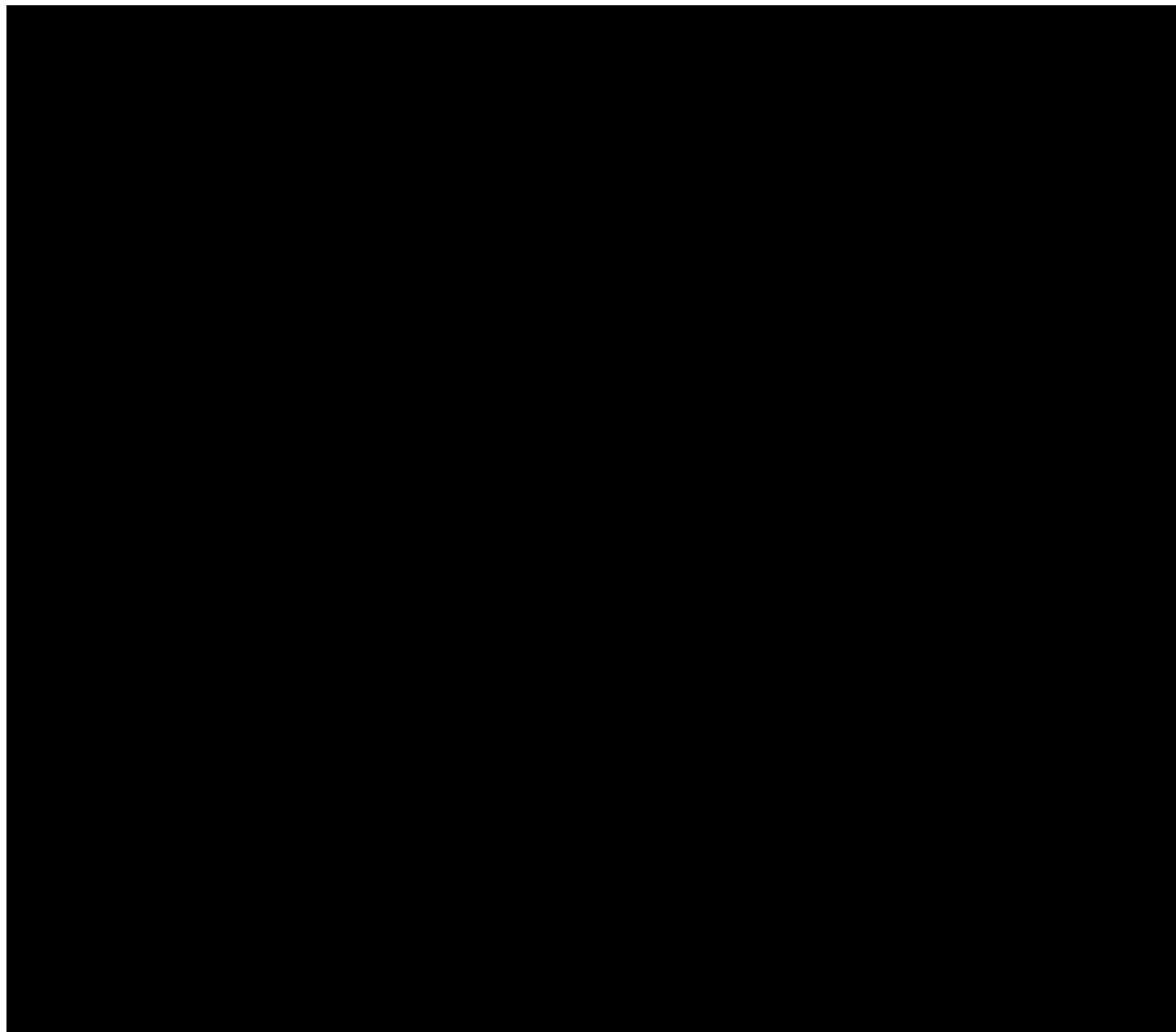
e. (U) INSCOM is to be commended for its logical, level-headed, and professional approach to a most curious problem.

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3. (U) Bell Telephone Laboratories.

a. (U) At Bell we spoke with Dr. Robert Lucky, the man who probably started the whole (serious) PSI debate. He did this during his tenure as editor of the IEEE Journal "Proceedings", by publishing the now famous Targ and Puthoff article, "A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer Over Kilometer Distances; Historical Perspective and Recent Research."

b. (U) Bell has no on-going PSI research and given conservative management's feelings against the subject, never will.

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c. (U) Dr. Lucky believes that SRI does not have a bona fide scientific approach. He feels that good research is necessary, but should be carried out by a group of fully qualified scientists and engineers, with very tight experimental protocols.

d. (U) He considers the Targ & Puthoff IEEE piece a very important forward step, but underlines that to be credible the procedures they describe must be replicated by many other people and organizations.

e. (U) In 1975, Dr. Lucky attempted a series of six RV tests, following the SRI protocol. Using in-house Bell volunteers, the tests were for the most part failures. But, enough correlations of Subject transcript to actual target were present in one or two trials, that he calls the whole thing ambiguous. He concluded that the issue should be pursued further, but Bell's management called it quits.

f. (U) Lucky commented that he once proposed to Targ and Puthoff that they allow a "debugger" like Randy the Magician to watch an ARI RV session. They refused on the grounds that no one believes them anyhow, and did not feel that permitting an extremely vocal critic to intrude into their lives/work would accomplish anything. (Dr. Lucky conceded that they have a point, but still believes that critics' input has a place in the experimental design.)

g. (U) Dr. Lucky described the extremely poor treatment given by the news media to PSI research. In his mind it is roughly divided between distortion of the facts and outright lies. Since he was once chastised by his superiors, based on a fabricated story in one of the sensationalist journals, he no longer talks to reporters.

h. (U) He feels that legitimate, scientific research should be going on, but the best approach is to do it openly, perhaps with a sponsor like NSF. Peer review would be an important part of the process.

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ANNEX 7

Comments Pertaining to Investigations by Dr. Hawke at
Lawrence Livermore Laboratories

1. Characteristics of Experiments.

a. Highly specific physical phenomena are recovered by instruments while PK "intent" is being "exerted" by a Subject. Thus a definite "result" is measured in terms of a physical phenomenon (e.g., grain fracture measured by physical measuring apparatus commonly used for such metallurgical experiments). Thus, for instance, grain fracture is looked for, its occurrence measured and control experiments performed.

b. Multiple measuring devices measuring different physical manifestations of the same physical phenomenon are made. (Although the AE experiments have not utilized this feature yet.)

c. Control experiments are performed.

d. No "mechanisms" are adduced. The experiments are phenomenological only. Cause "A" (the PK Subject's "will") is associated with specific physically describable and measurable result "B". The "mechanism" which relates "A" to "B" is not a subject of investigation. Thus "purity" of intent is present in the experiments.

e. The statistical probability of accidental occurrence of result "B" from natural sources other than cause "A" would appear very much lower than in Random Number Generator PK experiments.

2. General Comment.

a. Hawke's experiments are the most objective and scientific of the investigations we have reviewed. Physical measurements of specific phenomena are being (or will be) made. His type of PK experiments are, in my view, vastly more valuable than the PK effects on random number generators.

b. A means exists for conduct of these experiments on a compartmentalized basis: Since the experiments utilize measuring equipment commonly used in weapons development, "cover" and access restrictions are relatively straightforward. As an example, NWC China Lake is just now initiating development of contact fuzing utilizing (for the

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first time in the fuzing community) acoustic emission of materials transitioning the plastic deformation regime. A small development project on "AE applications to guided missile fuzing" would provide easily administered and controlled PK experiments by Hawke.

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ANNEX 8

Evaluation of Potential SRI Criticisms

1. Background.

a. Because a great amount of attention has been drawn by the SRI work, Puthoff and Targ have also received their share of criticism from other sources. To combat this criticism, Puthoff provided us a brief summary entitled, "Potential Criticisms and Responses." It is well done, although our preceding evaluations tend to disagree with some of his "responses." Since it serves as a good summary of research philosophy, that paper is useful as a "straw man" for overall evaluation of the SRI methodology. Each potential criticism (C1 through C9) is repeated below, along with Puthoff's responses (R1 through R9) and our pertinent comments. Not all the criticism addressed in Chapter 9 is responded to in this Annex.

b. The use of this rebuttal method by Puthoff, however, does tend to draw attention away from other areas of potential criticism as it makes it appear as if these are the only methodological areas of potential criticism. Such is not the case. The potential criticisms and responses, on the other hand, are sufficiently important to warrant separate discussion here.

2. Criticisms.

a. Experiment Selection.

C1: The experiments discussed could be selected out of a larger pool of experiments of which many are of poor quality.

R1: Selection of experiments for reporting does not take place; every experiment is entered as performed on a master log and is included in the statistical evaluations.

Comment: Reported experiments, sketches, and the like are clearly and understandably selected. There is no room in the journal or open literature reports for the 7000+ experiments run with Swann, nor for all experiments conducted with other subjects. Unfortunately, many of the other experiments are not reported, even in summary form, anywhere. Further, statistical analyses are not given for some experiments, and contain overlap for other series of experiments. This criticism appears valid.

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C2: Data for the reported experiments could be edited to show only the matching elements, the non-matching elements being discarded.

R2: Data associated with a given experiment remain unedited; all experiments are tape recorded and all data (tape transcripts, drawings, clay models) are included unedited in the data package to be judged and evaluated.

Comment: There is inconsistency, although sometimes minor, in the parallel publication of the same quoted transcripts. Presumably, judging cues are edited out. This has not been done consistently. This criticism is at least partially valid. It is also unclear as to how many viewings are allowed both prior to and following an experiment. From one publication, it appears that all transcripts are given to the judge. Although all data may be given to the judges, other readers and audiences are given selected data.

c. Cueing.

C3: This study could involve naivete in protocol that permits various forms of cueing, intentional or unintentional.

R3: The use of double-blind protocols ensures that none of the persons in contact with the Subject is aware of either the particular target or target pool; similarly, no one in contact with a judge is aware of the target-list/subject-output correspondence. For example, judges are not taken to target sites by knowledgeable persons, but rather proceed to the target sites, unaccompanied, on the basis of written instructions generated without knowledge of subject output.

Comment: It has been shown that the questions and comments offered by the experimenter could easily serve as perceived or subliminal (shaping) cues. Similarly, it has been shown that, in some experiments, the experimenter does know something about the target pool or has helped to select it. Other concerns about judging procedures and available information have already been raised.

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The authors use the term "double-blind" frequently. Yet, they are quite naive as to the behavioral science meaning of this term, a naivete which is apparent throughout their publications. Traditionally, "double-blind" refers to an experimenter who collects the data and who is "blind" to the purpose, theory, and potential nature of the results of the experiment. Similarly, the investigator is "blind" to the subjects, the data per se, and the data recording, reduction, and analysis. Thus, the experimenter has little influence on the results because he theoretically does not know what should be obtained, while the investigator is sufficiently blind to the direct subject contact and data so that he cannot influence the results. They are both partially "blind" in a sense, thus "double-blind". The word clearly does not apply in either the traditional, or in a meaningful, sense to the SRI protocol.

d. Educated Guess.

C4: A Subject may be able to guess as to which sites in a given area are likely to be chosen as targets, and may have familiarized himself with the locations.

R4: In the statistical judging procedure used, no advantage could be gained even if a Subject were to be given a list of possible target sites beforehand and encouraged to familiarize himself with the locations. Even in such an extreme hypothetical case (no such procedure was ever used) where a Subject could not help but render a set of perfect descriptions of target sites, he still has the basic statistical problem of generating blind the correct target/description pair sequence upon which the statistical evaluation is based.

Comment: The response is quite correct for the statistical evaluation series. However, demonstration experiments, such as Grant's Tomb, Superdome, Washington Square, Ohio caves, West Virginia site, and all foreign sites are not subject to statistical evaluation. Previous comments have pointed out problems in the results for these targets. Thus, the criticism is at least partially valid.

e. Target Limitations.

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C5: If a Subject is given feedback after an experiment that today's target was a fountain, he knows that the following target is unlikely to be a fountain, since targets are chosen for unique differentiable qualities.

R5: The target pool in use (greater than 100 target sites) contains several fountains, several buildings, several parks, etc., and, therefore, the content of a given target, determined by random entry into the target pool, is essentially independent of the contents of other targets.

Comment: This criticism is at least partially valid. The target pool does not seem to be established prior to the beginning of all the experiments and Subjects did not have, say, two fountains, with the exception of two targets which appeared once for two Subjects. A sub-pool of targets was also selected from the larger pool; thus, this selection process may have eliminated the possibility of more than one type of target appearing.

f. Target Generality.

C6: Transcripts generated by Subjects are so general as to match anything. ("Sky is blue, grass is green.")

R6: Judging protocol involves differential matching. Therefore, true but general statements do not help a judge to preferentially assign a transcript to one site as opposed to another.

Comment: Again, this is a valid response for statistically judged targets, but not for many others (e.g., Washington Square versus Yankee Stadium). It should be clear that many transcripts, in fact, match many targets; i.e., the channel is noisy. Why then (and how) can so many excellent responses occur?

g. "Read-In" Matches.

C7: Given a transcript and a target, a judge can "read in" matches.

R7: Differential matching on a blind basis allows matches to be "read in" equally for non-corresponding as well as corresponding target/transcript pairs, and, therefore, provides no differential advantage.

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Comment: "Read-in" can occur for targets not judged statistically, as was often the case. Experimenter cues in the transcript can be helpful here. Such experimenter cueing, or the possibility thereof, must be eliminated by protocol revision.

h. Inadequate Handling of Judging Materials.

C8: Preparation of judging materials (transcript typing) may provide opportunity for a "leak", or perhaps degradation of typing ribbon may provide artifactual information as to order of experiments.

R8: Transcript typing is carried out in a random order by individuals kept blind to the key; one-time ribbons are used.

Comment: Typing cues are not nearly as important as transcript content and judge's prior knowledge. How does the tape get from the experimental room to the typist? The typed transcript from the typist to the judge? How are both stored? Other "security" problems seem more important than does the typewriter ribbon.

i. Post Hoc Photography.

C9: Photographs used to illustrate remote viewing results are taken after completion of the experiments, and, therefore, suffer from the fallacy of post hoc matching.

R9: All blind judging, matching, and statistical evaluation of the results (which is where the scientific issues are decided) are completed before photographs are taken; judges do not have access to photographs during their analysis, and, therefore, judges cannot be cued into correspondences observed post hoc.

Comment: Several temporal and content problems exist with photographs. Was the San Andres airfield photograph taken after the judging? Why do aspect angles of photographs always coincide with the direction from which the Subject "views" the target?

The authors have "in five years of self- and other criticism, . . . not found a way to fault either the experimental protocols or the conclusions derived therefrom." I do not agree, and I believe that careful evaluation amply documents numerous such faults. Annex 10 offers initial guidelines, within the general SRI approach, to improve this protocol and eliminate or reduce many of the criticisms.

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Free-Response Analysis Technique

1. Several techniques have been devised to permit evaluation of the correspondence between stimuli (i.e., targets) and responses (i.e., transcripts) to estimate the extent to which any given transcript is descriptive of any given target. Previous researchers have derived parametric statistical techniques for such, based upon the likelihood that a given number of matches of transcripts to targets would occur by chance. Others have developed rating or confidence scales to analyze such data. Most of these tests assume independence of matching (i.e., sampling with replacement), although Stuart (1942) devised a critical ratio test to handle those cases in which the judge's ratings or responses were not completely independent.
2. This independency problem is exemplified by Stuart's example of a tendency for a judge to avoid assigning any transcript a ranking of one for more than one target. If a judge has ranked Transcript A number one for Target A', Transcript B number one for Target B', Transcript C number one for Target C', and there are four targets and transcripts, then he is unlikely to rank anything other than Transcript D number one for Target D'.
3. While parametric tests have been devised to handle such dependencies, they are distribution based and have a small error in them, an error which becomes larger as N becomes small.
4. Morris (1972) offers a general formula for calculating the exact probability of a given sum (or less) of ranks for the preferential matching approach. He also provides a table for representative situation calculations.
 - a. Assume the procedure whereby there are four targets (A' through D') and four transcripts (A through D) which must be blindly matched, and that the four transcripts must be ranked one through four for each target. Then the correct ranks, summed across all four targets, can vary from 4 to 16. The data matrix is shown in Table C1. Following the procedural requirements, the sum in each target column is $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10$. The diagonal (underlined) scores are the only ones used in the calculation of the summed ranks; thus, the sum of ranks in this example is 6. In general, if there are n targets (and n transcripts), the sum of ranks can vary from n to n^2 , with an expected value under the null hypothesis of $(1 + 2 + \dots + n)$.

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Transcripts	Targets			
	A'	B'	C'	D'
A	<u>2</u>	3	3	2
B	1	<u>1</u>	1	3
C	3	4	<u>2</u>	4
D	4	2	4	<u>1</u>

In general, let

s = the obtained sum of the diagonal (underlined) ranks,

N = the number of transcripts,

n = the number of targets, and

l = zero and all positive integers not exceeding $(s - n)/N$.

b. The number of ways it is possible to obtain a given sum, s , is given by Uspensky (1937, p. 24) as:

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\left(\frac{s-n}{N}\right)} (-1)^l C_n^l C_{s-Nl-1}^{n-1}$$

where C_b^a is the number of combinations possible of b things taken a at a time. Restated in a more conventional combinatorial notation,

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$$\sum_{l=0}^N = (-1)^l \binom{n}{s} \binom{s-Nl-1}{n-1}$$

$$= (-1)^l \left(\frac{n!}{l!(n-l)!} \right) \left[\frac{(s-Nl-1)!}{(n-1)!(s-Nl-n)!} \right] \quad (C2)$$

c. We are concerned with the probability, under the null hypothesis, of occurrence of the obtained sum, s , or of any other smaller sum. Thus, we need to determine the probability of occurrence of all values from n to s . This summation is expressed by

$$\sum_{i=n}^s$$

d. The number of possible ways that the rankings in the data matrix can be assigned is N^n . Thus, the probability of occurrence of the given sum, s , or of any smaller sum is the summation of equation (C2) over values from n to s , divided by N^n . That is,

$$p(\leq s) = \frac{1}{N^n} \sum_{i=n}^s \sum_{l=0}^N (-1)^l \binom{n}{l} \binom{i-Nl-1}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N^n} \sum_{i=n}^s \sum_{l=0}^N (-1)^l \left[\frac{n!}{l!(n-l)!} \right] \left[\frac{(i-Nl-1)!}{(n-1)!(i-Nl-n)!} \right] \quad (C3)$$

For the example in Table C1, this equation is equal to:

$$\text{Prob. } (\leq 8) = \frac{1}{4^6} \sum_{i=4}^6 (-1)^l \left[\frac{4!}{l!(4-l)!} \right] \left[\frac{(i-4l-1)!}{3!(i-4l-4)!} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{256} (1 + 4 + 10)$$

$$= 0.059$$

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(C4)

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e. When values of l and s become large, the calculations become laborious, although not complex. Morris (1972) has calculated the critical values of s for one-tailed p values ranging from 0.20 to 10^{-7} , assuming that $N = n$. If $N \neq n$, the above equation (C3) must be calculated, as it must for exact probability values or $N > 12$.

f. For the example given in Table C1, Morris's table gives a value of $0.05 < p < 0.10$, which agrees with the exact p value.

The method is statistically sound, although the Morris (1972) tabled values do not permit exact p -value determination. The diligent researcher would undoubtedly choose to perform the precise calculations by using equation (C3).

g. It must be noted that this statistical test is valid *only* if the rankings are assigned independently for each target. As Morris points out (p. 406), the obtained p -values should be used only as a rough approximation in the case of one judge ranking a constant response transcript set to a constant target pool. This caution is emphasized especially in the case that (1) N is six or less, or (2) the judge has previously not assigned any transcript a rank of one on more than one occasion.

h. The first caution (N is less than 6) does not violate the sampling distribution of the statistics; rather, it suggests that a judge is more likely to be influenced by his memory of rank of transcripts applied to previous targets when the number of transcripts is small. When the number of transcripts is larger than 6, presumably the uncertainty

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increases to the extent that the judge's rankings approximate independent responses. No data are offered to support this notion.

i. The second caution is simply another means to assess the independence of the judge's rankings. If he has not redundantly ranked the same transcript one before, there is evidence he is not behaving independently, i.e., ranking with replacement. The caution seems reasonable.

j. Morris further indicates that either (1) or (2) is particularly pertinent if more than one-third of the number one rankings are correct and, therefore, contributing substantially to the small value of s . When a single judge and constant target pool are used, other statistical procedures should be devised and used, contrary to current practice among researchers.

5. Improvement on the Method.

a. Two general techniques are validly offered by Morris (1972) to solve the nonindependence problem. In the first method, separate judges might be used for each "ranking of the targets". This wording would suggest that a single judge rank all targets against a given response transcript. Such a procedure would involve sequential visits to all targets and necessarily rely upon the judge's memory for at least some target details. A better method would be to have a different,

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single judge rank all transcripts for each target, thereby having no knowledge of the other targets in the pool or how the same set of transcripts might be ranked for any other target.

b. The second methodological improvement requires that a judge be given one response transcript and its target (unknown) plus "other similar non-target materials which are changed from one ranking to the next." That is, the judge might receive Transcript A along with materials describing Target A' and nontargets E', F', G', etc. (Table C1) If the number of targets (plus non-targets) is large, then n is greater than N , but equation (C3) can still be applied.

c. As N becomes large (that is, the number of targets in an $N = n$ experiment becomes large), the judge's task becomes more difficult in the "standard" protocol; therefore, it may be more practical to increase n than N , and let each judge rank transcripts on only one target. A good rule of thumb, suggested by Morris (1972), might be to not use this exact test when nN is less than 35.

6. Summary.

a. While Morris (1972) published an important paper, and his analysis technique is followed by many researchers, there remains cause for concern. Certainly, it is more desirable to calculate the exact probability of a given s

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than to use the tabled value, and the calculation is not very complex or demanding.

b. Of greater importance is the problem of nonindependence of rankings by the same judge. Most researchers disregarded this problem, others argue it away by indicating that some judges do in fact rank the same transcript "one" on two or more targets. Neither is an acceptable approach; the second argument merely points out that independence existed (or a "mistake" was realized by the judge) on one specific set of responses. What is needed is a more thorough measure of exact probability which takes into account the degree of nonindependence, much as a covariant might be used in parametric analysis to remove confounded sources of variation.

c. Perhaps of the greatest heuristic concern in this method is its partial use of the data. For the case where $n = N$, only n of the n^2 data points (ranks) are used. The $(n^2 - n)$ unused data become large as N increases. For example, in the $n = 4$ case, only 25% of the rankings enter into the analysis. In the $n = 9$ case, only 11% of rankings are used! An exact probability method based on the correlational relationship in the total data matrix should be developed. It would potentially provide greater sensitivity and more confidence among readers unfamiliar with this particular area of research.

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Recommended Research Improvements

1. General:

a. Lengthy, careful study is required to develop a safe, perhaps foolproof protocol. Experience with this general type of research will be required to refine the protocol further, to render it acceptable to the behavioral science research community. Such is beyond the scope of this report.

b. Rather, the following suggestions are offered for improvement in the experimental protocol used generally by Puthoff and Targ (and others). These improvements, when used in the context of a "local area" series of experiments, will yield valid results which can be used to address questions of channel capacity, phenomenon existence, learning rates, and the like. Thus, the suggested improvements are classified by experimental operation, much as is the published SRI protocol.

2. Target Pool Selection.

a. To carry out a series of n experiments, the target pool should be much greater than n . The target pool should be selected prior to the experiment and should contain distinctive targets. Once distinctive targets are chosen, however, there should be other similar targets selected, such as several fountains. These should have specific, individual details so that a general fountain description will not apply very well. Most important, the target pool should be selected by someone not involved with the experiment and unknown to the experimenters, investigators, Subjects, or judges. Further, the experimenters et al. should not know the size of the target pool.

b. Ideally, the targets and their locations should be totally unfamiliar to the experimenters, investigators, Subjects, and judges. For example, the targets could be selected in and the experiments conducted in a city totally unfamiliar to the above individuals. In this manner, cueing and reading-in are less likely. Each target should be listed on a separate card and should include what aspects of the target are to be viewed, e.g., the fountain in a plaza, and from what viewpoint. The particular distinguishing aspects should also be

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noted as well as unique, meaningful behavior of a target person for that specific target. The description should then be enclosed in an opaque envelope and sealed. The envelopes should then be thoroughly randomized. No numbering system is necessary. The targets should be stored in a safe or container inaccessible to the experimenters, investigators, Subjects, and judges. Further, the location of the safe or container should be unknown to the experimenters et al.

3. Investigator. This is the person or persons who designs the experiments and is familiar with the literature. He does not collect data, select targets, prepare transcripts, analyze data, or in any way interact with elements of the experiment in a manner by which he might deliberately or unintentionally affect the experiment or its outcome. In a word, he remains "hands off".

4. Subjects.

a. Subjects can be experienced or inexperienced, as the purposes of the experiment dictate. As long as the Subjects remain totally uninvolved in other aspects of the experiments, their characteristics are less important. They should not serve also as experimenters, judges, co-authors, and target beacons.

b. Further, they should not be close friends of the experimenters, investigators, or judges. With such a lack of personal familiarity, idiosyncratic behavior by the Subjects or investigators is less likely to serve as a useful cue to the judge.

c. It is assumed that an intelligence application of remote viewing would, necessarily and desirably, use the same Subject(s) repeatedly. Thus, successful Subjects should logically serve consistently in that capacity. However, while in a research mode, when the information channel is being quantified, care must be taken to avoid artifactual results due to data contamination from Subject/experimenter communication. The lack of repeated use of Targ as a Subject is thus supported, even though he provided an excellent response to the San Andres airport. (One must wonder why he wasn't used again in view of this highly accurate response!)

5. Experimenters.

a. Although we fail to see the need for an experimenter to be present during the actual transcription, if one is used, this person must be totally unfamiliar with the

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target pool, selection procedure, target beacon, and as many of the other details of the experiment as possible. A defined procedure should be established to make the Subject feel at ease, and assure him/her that remote viewing is acceptable. Although it would appear unnecessary to repeat this procedure with experienced Subjects, to keep this portion of the experiment standardized it would be best to repeat these instructions. No previous results should be shown. In addition, a Subject should not be told what kinds of elements or aspects are to be used in their description of the target, but rather to describe the perception of the target as accurately as possible.

b. If an experimenter is present during the actual transcription, a pre-set list of innocuous questions might be used. These should be used only if the Subject seems to be totally unable to continue describing any aspect of the target.

6. Target Beacons.

a. If one or more target beacons are used, the number of these should be specified in advance and then remain constant. It is understandable that they must be known to the Subject. However, this does not mean that they must be present at the site from which the viewing takes place. Since the Subject does not appear to "track" the target beacon prior to the start of the experiment, every effort should be made to keep the Subject and target beacon at a maximal physical distance before, during, and after an experiment. This is easily accomplished if the targets are located at a physical distance, such as in another city.

b. The target beacon should receive the target designation and description from a person totally unconnected with the experiment and unfamiliar to the experimenter. This person would not know the contents of the target pool and would select, on a predefined random basis, one envelope from the target pool. This person would relay the target envelope to the target beacon at a predesignated location distant from the location of the target pool and the target.

c. An experiment would begin at a predesignated hour on predesignated days, the number of which would also be preset, for both individual Subjects, as well as for the total experiment.

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d. Targets should be used without replacement, essentially for the reasons stated by Puthoff and Targ.

e. The target beacon should proceed to the designated target and view the preselected elements of that target as specified on the target card. The target beacon should do only these prespecified activities, which should be uniquely meaningful interactions with that particular target.

7. Subject Responses. The Subject should begin his/her description of the target at the predesignated viewing time. No prior viewing should be allowed. The description should be tape-recorded and should include all experimenter questions if an experimenter is present, although, again, I see no need for such. (An interrupted videotape should also be used to verify the absence of nonverbal experimenter cueing.) A Subject should be allowed to sketch or model if he/she so desires, but this should also be predetermined by the Subject and held constant for each experiment. A Subject may be encouraged to be as specific as possible, but not told what kinds of elements to include. Only one viewing should be allowed.

8. Feedback.

a. Feedback and no-feedback experiments should be conducted. In a feedback situation, only the Subject (not the experimenter) should receive the feedback. The contents of the target envelope can be transmitted to the Subject. Neither the target beacon nor the experimenter with the Subject need have any knowledge of the Subject's response to the target or a description of the target.

b. The tape recordings and sketches or models should be dated, sealed, and immediately forwarded to an independent person totally unrelated to the experiment and unfamiliar with all persons thus far associated with the experiment. This individual should hold all data until the judging procedure is complete. This person will also type and edit the tapes, eliminating all references to previous targets, including any experimenter's question, should they not conform to the criteria for experimenter's questions. A target description should be included with the packet.

9. Judges and Judging.

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a. Effort should be placed on the development of objective judging criteria, perhaps measured by an item count or content analysis, semantic content, or other techniques better known to psycholinguists. Type/token ratio approaches might be modified to meet these needs. In any case, objective criteria for the judging procedure would greatly reduce the subjective element in this phase of the experiment.

b. Several judges should be chosen who are unfamiliar with the experiment and unknown to those who have participated thus far. While they may be selected on the basis of certain personal attributes (e.g., artistic ability, intelligence, sponsor representatives), they should have no professional interest in the research. That is, they should not be magicians, consultants to the project, co-authors, fellow researchers, etc.

c. Each judge should proceed to each target location, ordered randomly with the edited tape, associated drawings or models, and the target description card. No judge should be given a list of the targets. Each judge should proceed to the targets in a different random order. At each target, the judge should rank all transcripts against that target, as stated on the target card. The judge would return his rankings to the individual who held the transcripts earlier and would then be given the second target location, continuing until all transcripts have been ranked against all targets.

10. Data Analysis.

a. Once the judges have completed the ranking procedure, all associated data should be turned over to another person thus far unrelated and unfamiliar with the experiment and other persons associated with the experiment.

b. Until an a priori judging criterion based upon target/response content is developed, the Morris (1972) statistical approach can be followed. Morris' small sample and replacement cautions must be heeded and satisfied.

c. To be safe, an experimental series should be large, on the order of greater than 15 targets per series. This requires a target pool on the order of 200 targets.

d. Since Morris' technique reveals statistics based on differential judging among targets, additional targets could be added to the judges' target list; i.e., they might actually visit more targets than were actually

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used and rank all transcripts against all targets, used and not used. This approach would serve to assure a ranking activity, rather than a best-case matching approach by the judges.

e. While research using larger numbers of targets and more persons is clearly expensive, the "cleaner" results warrant the additional cost. Greater data from a greater number of judges would result in further data stability. Since judging is subjective even under a better defined set of response criteria, in that there is always some degree of interpretation of what a subject says, the increased use of judges seems beneficial and logical.

11. Target Coordinates.

a. If scanning by geographical coordinates is to be used, the coordinates must be selected by an unimpeachable person not otherwise connected with the experiment or familiar with other persons related to the experiment. The coordinates should describe a variety of targets so that a Subject may not try to guess a particular type, some of which should describe innocuous sites. Preferably these should also vary in geographical location such that a Subject could not memorize detailed maps of any given geographical area. A possible approach is selection by random number of a large (greater than 5000) list of worldwide targets of interest.

b. The coordinates should be transmitted just prior to the viewing time. No maps and no feedback during the experiment should be allowed. Again, there appears to be no need for an experimenter to be present. The Subject should complete his/her viewing in a pre-set time period and only one viewing should be allowed. Details of the viewing should be relayed immediately via a secure computer network or other similar form of communication. Again, if feedback is used, only the Subject should be given feedback.

12. Reporting. A major problem with research in this field is the incomplete, inexact, erroneous, and duplicate reporting. All experimental details, responses, instructions, transcripts, etc., must be reported, however lengthy and laborious the task might be. Only in this manner will the "loyal opposition" be able to satisfy their desire for facts and re-analysis. Only then must they resort to a malfeasance or dishonesty criticism.

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13. Application to Intelligence Systems. Research conducted and reported to date has a number of inaccuracies, inconsistencies, and methodological weaknesses sufficient to cause concern over its validity. If all results are accepted without question, on balance the fidelity of the remote viewing channel appears to be of limited intelligence value. However, that conclusion may be totally premature due to the insufficient methodologies used. To assess validly the value of the remote viewing channel for operational use, much more careful research is required, preferably by several laboratories following the same (improved) protocols with detailed documentation. It would be particularly desirable to have different researchers (i.e., laboratories) conduct experiments with the same experienced Subjects (e.g., Swann or Hammid). In this manner, the reliability of the remote viewing channel can be assessed, with a "known capability" Subject, yet satisfy the demands of the "loyal opposition" by having replication of the research by an independent research team using the same protocol.

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ANNEX 11

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36802.44378	TAVAKOLI-NOURI	STEPHEN FLACK GUNTHER
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36810.55269	KHEMANEY	HEALTHY'S, INC.
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36810.56519	HARRINGTON	SENDRO LUMINSO
36810.56859	BENTLEY	GENERAL GEORGY GEORGIEVICH ROGOZIN; BLACK MAGICIAN; OCCULT
36811.53386	MCLEOD	GOVERNMENT'S ABILITY TO NEUTRALIZE MINDS
36811.53804	CLARKE	MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD "BRITISH ACTIVITY IN THE FIELD OF UFOS"
36811.54217	KUPELNICK	JOHN DESMOND BERNARD
36811.54684	MAIER	MT. ARARAT ANOMALY : IMAGERY AND PHOTOS, TURKEY
36812.54343	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	BARRY R. MCCAFFREY'S TRIP TO PERU IN APRIL 1998
36815.36637	FEINSTEIN	PERU'S SERVICIO DE INTELIGENCIA NACIONAL 1990-TO 1994
36815.372	BATTLE	GEORGE FERNANDES AND INDIA'S NUCLEAR POLICY
36815.37472	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	BARRY R. MCCAFFREY AND HIS TRIP TO PERU IN OCT 1996
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36815.38952	RICHELSON	ANY OSI (1947-1980) REPORTS ON INDIAN NUCLEAR PROGRAMS
36815.39813	RICHELSON	ANY OSI (1947-1980) REPORTS ON FRENCH NUCLEAR PROGRAMS
36815.41303	LAY	SUNSET STUDIOS
36815.42169	HEATER	FACILITIES OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE (INCUNBENT SSI) AT CIA HEADQUARTERS
36815.42567	GALLIGANI	AVRO
36815.42959	TURNER	SUMMARY, INDEX OF OSS AND BRANCH X-12 ; NAZI WAR CRIMES WORKING GROUP
36815.43799	QUILLEN	US. ARMY CHEMICAL CORP - BIOLOGICAL WARFARE - VALLEY FEVER - GENETIC WEAPONS
36815.4529	EVANS	NATIONAL SECURITY DIRECTIVE 18 "INTERNATIONAL COUNTERNARCOTICS STRAGEY, DATED 21 AUG 89 AND ALL DOCUMENTS PREPARED IN RESPONSE TO THE DIRECTIVE.
36815.46849	MISHLOVE	TED OWENS

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36815.49451	EVANS	SPECIAL ARMED CORPS OF THE POLICE, A SPECIAL UNIT OF THE COLOMBIAN NATIONAL POLICE TASKED WITH FIGHTING DEATH SQUADS AND OTHER DRUG-RELATED TERRORIST GROUPS. ESTABLISHED IN 1989
36815.50069	EVANS	COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT VIRGILIO BARCO'S DECISION TO OUTLAW PRIVATE ARMED PARAMILITARY GROUPS IN APRIL 1989.
36815.50275	TAVAKOLI-NOURI	JAMES L. RYAN
36815.51617	OBERG	UFO INCIDENT AT EDWARDS AFB
36815.51985	SCHRADER	VLADIMIRO MONTESINOS', THE UNOFFICIAL HEAD OF PERU'S NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (SIN), EMAIL SINCE 1990
36815.52345	PARKS	JAMES ALLEN HYNEK
36815.55585	TORRES	INFO ON SELF
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36816.24721	STEINBERG	1991 CIA REPORT ON THE POTENTIAL ECONOMIC POWER OF THE SOVIET UNION
36816.26912	DUNKLEY	OPEN SOURCE INTELLIGENCE GATHERING; ACADEMIC COURSE BOOKS SPECIFIC TO INTEL COMMUNITY; CURRENT SUBJECT INDEX IN CIA READING ROOM
36816.28623	THOMPSON	PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU
36816.29013	GREENEWALD	INCIDENT REPORT ON JANUARY 25, 1995 : RE RUSSIAN RADAR CREW AND NORWEGIAN OBSERVATION MISSILE STUDING THE ATMOSPHERE
36816.29351	NICHOLS	UNUSUAL UFO REPORTS; 29 DIFFERENT REPORTS/DOCUMENTS LISTED
36816.30904	GODFREY	AUTOGRAPHED PHOTO OF GEORGE J. TENET
36816.32415	REEFER	INFO ON SELF AND FOREIGN PERSONS AND ENTITIES
36816.32894	KIRZINGER	OPERATION TROPIC
36816.33071	SOUICI	OPERATION FORCLEY
36816.3405	MCELROY	THE SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN; IMPLICATIONS FOR WARNING, NI IIM 80-10017JX, 1 OCTOBER 1980
36817.39983	SCHNEIDER	PAN AM 103 TRIAL - MAJID GIAKA
36817.56799	SMITH	1992 FOIA REQUEST ON ROSS PEROT - COPIES OF PREVIOUSLY RELEASED CORRESPONDENCE
36817.59033	EDWARDS	CLAIRE STERLING
36817.59248	EDWARDS	THE NEW YORK TIMES: LINKS AND CONNECTIONS TO THE CIA
36822.45775	MAIER	MT. ARARAT ANOMALY; IMAGERY, PHOTOS AND ANALYSIS
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36822.46582	EDWARDS	THE READERS DIGEST (RE CIA'S USE OF, LINKS & CONNECTIONS)

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36823.31954	PERSOFF	IG Report November 1964 (TS). CIA Files. Job No. 73-B-567, DCI - Inspector General, Box 2. "Surveys," document 185214. (Cited in CSI publication "CIA and the Vietnam Policymakers: Three Episodes 1962-1968" by Harold P. Ford.)
36823.32423	KOBLENTZ	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS PROGRAMS OF FOREIGN STATES, 1969 - 1970; INTERDEPARTMENTAL POLITICAL-MILITARY GROUP
36823.32759	HOLZER	1972 TRIP OF JANE FONDA TO HANOI, NORTH VIETNAM
36823.3327	BOJARSKI	ZONE 51; COLONEL KUKLINSKI; GULF WAR DISEASE;
36823.33483	FROHN	FRITZ KOLBE alias GEORGE WOOD -- 1 DOCUMENT TITLED - BACKGROUND OF THE GEORGE STORY
36823.33683	AFTERGOOD S	BUDGET APPROPRIATION, FY 2001
36823.34	EVANS	CREATION, ACTIVITIES, OPERATIONS OF COLOMBIA'S ANTI-KIDNAPPING AND EXTORTION UNIT
36823.3438	PORTMAN	CHARLES JORDAN, AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE DIRECTOR
36823.34665	BERSTEIN	NEXT OF KIN OF DOLLY SARAH FITZGERALD "FORMER CIA EMPLOYEE"
36823.34985	ROBERTSON	CIA WORLD FACTBOOK : BRAZIL
36823.35218	DAVIS	INDONESIAN PRESIDENT SOEKARNO- SUKARNO
36823.35377	DALY	PILOTS IN PYJAMAS
36823.35874	FEINSTEIN	PINK HOUSE OR CASA ROSADA A CLANDESTINE DETENTION CENTER
36823.38118	ZABEL	OPERATION OPEN EYES
36823.38808	MAXSON	JAMES D. LYNCH, 2ND LT., USA, WWII
36823.39055	STOCKDALE	POSSIBLE CIA FIELD OFFICE - MIAMI
36823.394	QUILLEN	U.S. ARMY CHEMICAL CORPS, SPECIAL REPORTS NO. 160; ASPERGILLUS FUMIGATUS AS A BIOLOGICAL WARFARE SIMULANT
36823.40051	COLBATH	VICTOR SCHIRALLI; MARIO BERTELLI; PARADISO S.R.L.; R.J. CANNONE, N.B. LAMMLER
36823.40667	CHIANG	SONG HO SENG
36823.41008	GERSTEN	KEY WORD SEARCH ON 33 WORDS LISTED
36823.41254	HALES	NAME CHANGE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO STATE OF NEW COLUMBIA
36823.44069	FEINSTEIN	4 JULY 1991 MASSACRE OF 15 PEOPLE BY PERUVIAN SECURITY FORCES IN THE COMMUNITY OF SANTA BARABAR, HUANCVELICA PROVINCE, PERU.
36823.44431	FEINSTEIN	OCTOBER 22, 1986 MASSACRE OF 13 PEOPLE BY PERUVIAN SECURITY FORCES IN THE COMMUNITUES OF POMATAMBO AND PARCCO ALTO, VILCASHUMAN PROVINCE, AYACUCHO DEPARMENT, PERU
36823.44741	FEINSTEIN	JANUARY 18, 20 AND 21, 1987 MASSACRE OF 97 PEOPLE BY PERUVIAN SECURITY FORCES IN AREAS INCLUDING YERBABUENA-CHAUPIMAYO-HUAYHUA-ORONOCOY, LA MAR PROVINCE, AYACUCHO DEPARTMENT, PERU
36823.4519	FEINSTEIN	PAMPACANGALLO MILITARY BASE AND CLANDESTINE DETENTION CENTER

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36823.45484	FEINSTEIN	APRIL 1994 MURDER OF 8 INDIVIDUALS BY PERUVIAN SECURITY FORCES IN LEONCIO PRADO PROVINCE, HUANUCO DEPARTMENT, PERU.
36823.4581	FEINSTEIN	20-30 APRIL 1990 EXECUTION OF FOURTEEN INDIVIDUALS BY PERUVIAN SECURITY FORCES IN ANEXO NATAYATA-COMMUNITY OF CCASISHUI, CHUMBIVILCAS PROVIDE.
36823.46136	FEINSTEIN	CASTROPAMPA MILITARY BASE AND CLANDESTINE DETENTION CENTER
36823.46403	FEINSTEIN	AUGUST 22, 1990 MASSACRE OF 16 PEOPLE BY PERUVIAN SECURITY FORCES IN THE COMMUNITY OF IQUICHA, HUANTA PROVINCE, AYACUCHO DEPARTMENT, PERU.
36823.46638	FEINSTEIN	CUARTEL LOS CABITOS
36823.54522	FEINSTEIN	NOVEMBER 3, 1991 MASSACRE OF 15 PEOPLE BY PERUVIAN SECURITY FORCES IN BARRIOS ALTOS NEIGHBORHOOD IN DOWNTOWN LIMA, LIMA DEPARTMENT
36823.54869	FEINSTEIN	3 MAY 1991 MURDER OF 6 PEOPLE BY PERUVIAN SECURITY FORCES IN HUMAYA-CHAMBRA ALTA-CHAMBRA BAJA, SAYAN DISTRICT, HAUARA DEPARTMENT, PERU
36823.55158	FEINSTEIN	20-21 MAY 1991 MURDER OF 4 PEOPLE BY PERUVIAN SEECURITY FORCES IN THE COMMUNITY SILLATA, ASILLO DISTRICT, AZANGARO PROVINCE PUNO DEPARTMENT, PERU
36823.55433	FEINSTEIN	OCTOBER 9, 1983 MURDER OF 9 PEOPLE BY PERUVIAN SECURITY FORCES IN CHALCOS, LUCANAS PROVINCE, AYACUCHO DEPARTMENT, PERU
36823.55769	ROZENDAAL	A LIST OF FEDERAL PURCHASE CARD HOLDERS, NAMES ADDRESS, PHONE NUMBERS AND E-MAIL ADDRESS
36826.49654	CHANDLER	MAKING , CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF SILENCERS, BUGS, KNOCKOUT DROPS, ETC.
36826.49852	ROSS	MKBURN
36826.50085	HARTEL	S-4 LOCATED NEAR GROOM LAKE
36826.50422	CHADWICK	TELEPATHY, PSYCHIC HEALING, ETC.
36826.51625	FEINSTEIN	1990 MASSACRE OF 17 PEOPLE IN DISTRICT OF SAN PEDRO DE CACHI AND SANTIAGO DE TICLAS, HUAMANGA PROVINCE, AYACUCHO DEPARTMENT, PERU BY THE PERUVIAN MILITARY
36826.51825	FEINSTEIN	JUNE 26-27 MASSACRE OF FOURTEEN INDIVIDUALS BY PERUVIAN SECURITY FORCES IN COMMUNITY COAMPESINA OF PAMPAMARCA AND SANTA ANA, AUCARA DISTRICT, LUCANAS PROVINCE, AYACUCHO DEPARTMENT, PERU
36826.52037	MCELROY	NI IIM 83-10005JX "SOVIET WARTIME MANAGEMENT: THE ROLE OF CIVIL DEFENSE IN LEADSHIP CONTINUITY"
36826.52327	RICHELSON	LETTER FROM PRESIDENT REAGAN, READ BY WILLIAM CASEY , AT THE 19 AUGUST 1985 SPACE PIONEERS CEREMONY
36826.5252	WELCH	MKULTRA AND ANY OTHER CIA LSD EXPERIMENTS
36826.53102	MANGAN	INCIDENTS OF TERRORISM AROUND THE GLOBE - COPIES OF DOCUMENTS PROVIDED IN 1997
36826.53383	GINLEY, IV	JEROME P. GINLEY
36826.53627	FICHTEL	FRANCIS ALBERT SINATRA AKA FRANK SINATRA

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36830.28513	GUFFEY	INTERVIEW OF RUSSELL WESTON JR. CONVICTED KILLER OF TWO CAPITOL POLICE OFFICERS AT CIA HEADQUARTERS
36830.28904	AMIGO	JESUS DE GALINDEZ
36830.29762	MANHEIMER	VLADIMIRO MONTESINOS PERU'S FORMER SECURITY CHIEF
36830.30838	DAVIDSON	SMALLPOX OUTBREAK IN VLADIVOSTOK, RUSSIA, IN JUNE 2000 & ALLEGED POSSIBLE RELATION TO RUSSIAN BW
36830.31549	HAZEL	JIM THOMPSON - SILK ENTERPRISES, BANKOK
36830.31779	RICHELSON	DCID 1/1; 2/3; 7/3 (1998-1999)
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36837.56319	WAGNER	U.S. EMBASSY BOMBINGS BEIRUT, LEBANON, 1983-84; U.S. MARINE BARRACKS BOMBING BEIRUT, LEBANON, 1983; MICHAEL R. WAGNER, PO/1C, USN; KENNETH V. WELCH, CWO, USA.
36838.26503	LEVY	KAROL JOZEF WOJTYLA AKA JOHN PAUL II
36838.26677	LIPTAK	JOSEPH BRODSKY
36838.26941	WALKER	SERGEI NICHOLAI KOURDAKOV
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36847.35802	EVANS	MEETING WITH BARONESS (LIZ) SYMONS
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36847.53575	HOLLAND	INCIDENT NICKNAMED BULLET DECREE - OSS EMPLOYEES EXECUTED IN 1944
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36847.56728	BALDIN	RFP 00-B0-003, PC WARE CONTRACTS, OMS/MERIT PROJECT
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36850.42443	HUDACK	DRAGON LORD - CHINESE INVOLVEMENT IN U.S. OR CANADA
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36850.43173	BUSH	JAMES MILLER KILGORE
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36850.44433	ROZENDAAL	LIST OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CREDIT CARD HOLDERS, NAMES, ADDRESS, PHONE NUMBERS, FAX NUMBERS AND E-MAIL ADDRESS
36850.45107	ROEWE	UFO SIGHTED AT ANDREWS AFB
36850.45773	SMITH	JAN-1993 TO PRESENT ALL DATA ON ILLEGAL PAYMENTS MADE BY EXXON CORP. TO ANY FOREIGN ENTITY, OFFICIAL, OR RELATIVE OF ANY NATIONALITY
36851.23759	DAVY	PROJECT QK/ENCHANT AND PROJECT ZR/CLIFF
36851.24641	LONG	FREE DECLASSIFIED REPORTS LIST
36851.24947	LAHR	TWA FLIGHT 800 -- PROGRAM AND DATA USED TO PRODUCE COMPUTER SIMULATION.
36851.2527	GARCIA	ARSENIO RODRIGUEZ AND RADIO STATION CMX HAVANA
36851.2562	ROEWE	FLYING SAUCER INFORMATION: 22 MARCH 1950, OFFICE MEMORANDUM
36851.25862	ROEWE	REPORT ON UFO : CANNON AFB, 21 JANUARY 1976
36851.28617	ROEWE	25 JANUARY 1965 MEMORANDUM: NATIONAL INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE ON AERIAL PHENOMENA
36851.28812	ROEWE	THREE MOEMO ON FLYING SAUCERS
36851.28963	ROEWE	REPORTS OF UFO
36851.29212	ROEWE	24 SEPTEMBER 1947 MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WRITTEN BY HARRY S. TRUMAN
36851.30007	ROEWE	29 OCTOBER 1975, MEMORANDUM; AFB PENETRATION

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36852.52527	BROWN	FORMER PERSONNEL OF THE GEHEIME FELDPOLIZEI (SECRET FIELD POLICE, OR GFP) WHO SERVED WITH THE GEHLEN ORGANIZATION 1945-1956.
36852.53174	NATSIOS	NICHOLAS ANDREW NATSIOS
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36852.56484	FERREIRA	EDEMAR CID FERREIRA
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36852.57343	HARRAR	OBERST KARL - AUGUST EMMENTHAL
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36857.42288	ALLEN	CHARLES D. FORD
36857.49863	DURRANI	IRAN-CONTRA SCANDAL AND THE INVOLVEMENT OF CIA AGENTS (U.S. V. ARIF DURRANI)
36858.35438	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	SEARCH BLOC, A SPECIAL FORCES UNIT OF THE COLOMBAN NATIONAL POLICE ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED IN 1992 TO CAPTURE DRUG TRAFFICKER PABLO ESCOBAR AND HIS ASSOCIATES.
36859.33026	CAMERON	RECORDS OF WATCH COMMITTEE MEETING SEPTEMBER 21, 1957
36859.33319	GREENEWALD	JONATHAN POLLARD
36859.3418	LESAR	LAYTON PATRICK MARTENS
36859.34678	BIERER	STAR GATE PROGRAM
36859.35155	CRAWFORD	OVERSEAS AGENT MANUAL
36859.36013	CARBONELL	JOSE CARBONELL
36859.42632	LANE	FRANKLYN CHARLES LANE
36859.43441	BIEDERMAN	THE MAN FROM UNCLE T.V. SHOW ; JAMES BOND - CORRESPONDENCE
36859.44081	MANRIQUE	UFO INFORMATION
36859.44351	LESTER	JAMES THOMAS HUGHES
36860.42532	RIGBY	US KNOWLEDGE OF CHEMICAL WARFARE EXPERIMENTS AT PORTON DOWN, WILTSHIRE, UK, BETWEEN 1950 AND 1960; PAUL FILDES, DIRECTOR, BIOLOGICAL DEPT., PORTON DOWN FROM 1940.
36861.44669	Wade	ROBERT LEE WADE SR.
36864.24438	KAISER	INFO ON SELF
36866.2501	TRUITT	BUSINESSES THAT CONTRACTED WITH THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TO PERFORM VIETNAM WAR-RELATED SERVICES

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36866.25475	IANNACCONI	ALL RECORDS PERTAINING TO INDIVIDUALS AND/OR CORPORATIONS MAKING FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUESTS DURING THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1997 TO JANUARY 2000 : NAMES POSTAL ADDRESS AND EMAIL ADDRESS OF INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS
36866.25997	STAVROU	GRIGORIOS A. STAVROU
36866.26814	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	CONVIVIR GROUP IN COLOMBIA
36866.36753	EVANS	INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS SITUATION REPORTS RELATING TO COLOMBIA FROM 1990 TO THE PRESENT
36866.37381	CARRO	JOSE LOPEZ REGA
36866.37599	GARTENMANN	PHYLLIS GARTENMANN
36866.37858	NEWMAN	A LIST OF DOCUMENTS FROM ORIS RELEASES
36867.35486	WELLNER	FOREIGN DOCUMENTS AND RADIO BROADCASTS FROM THE 23RD OF AUGUST 1952 (COUNTRY: GERMANY/REPORT NO. 00-W-23682) RELATING TO OSCAR LINKE (GERMAN GUY)
36867.36314	ROSS	MKULTRA CDROMS - SIDNEY GOTTLIEB
36867.3695	ZAID	THE NUMBER OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT AND PRIVACY ACT REQUESTS RECEIVED ANNUALLY DURING THE YEARS 1985 TO THE PRESENT, BOTH SEPARATELY AND CUMULATIVELY AND A LIST OF SIX OTHERS
36867.37353	RICHARDSON	UFOS
36867.38009	CARMAN	CIA INSPECTOR GENERAL FREDERICK R. HITZ' REPORT ON INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED CIA INVOLVEMENT IN DRUG SMUGGLING; 1982 MOU BTWN DOJ AND CIA; INTER-AGENCY INVESTIGATIVE REPORT ENTITLED THE CALIFORNIA STORY.
36867.38739	GULDIN	CONTACT BETWEEN HUMAN BEINGS AND EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL INTELLIGENCE
36867.39109	CAMERON	CORRESPONDENCE TO AND FROM DCI R. JAMES WOOLSEY RELATED TO UFOS
36867.3996	ROEWE	SIX DIFFERENT REQUESTS ON CIA RECORDS
36867.40851	REESE	ROBERT V. MCHALE - OSS
36867.42825	WHITNEY	A LIST OF ALL PRIVATE COMPANIES, PUBLIC COMPANIES, NON-PROFITS AND ASSOCIATIONS THAT CIA HAS INFORMATION ON.
36867.43361	HARTEL	MORI ID 36290 & 112135
36867.43661	LEVY	KRUNOSLAV STEFANO DRAGANOVIC
36867.43941	GREENEWALD	NICHOLAS CHARLES CANNON
36867.44312	KELLY	USS THRESHER NAVAL TRAGEDY; PAUL E. KELLY
36867.44732	KULOWSKI	MAREK PAPALA AND RELATED REQUESTS
36867.45029	DONOVAN	PATRICK O'CONNOR
36871.34692	ARMSTRONG	NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS ON THE SOCIETY AND THEIR GROWTH

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36871.35103	LESSNER	ALL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN JAN. 1. 2000 , AND NOV. 30, 2000, FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE KANSAS CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO YOUR AGENCY
36871.44418	BADALAMENTI	INFO ON SELF
36871.45403	QUILLEN	COCCIDIODES IMMITIS (VALLEY FEVER)
36871.53616	SOUICI	PROJECT JEDI
36872.41122	RIGBY	HON BENAZIR BHUTTO
36872.41238	RIGBY	ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO
36873.52561	FRIEDMAN	BOMBING OF THE CHINESE EMBASSY IN BELGRADE DURING THE KOSOVO CRISIS
36873.54597	PAVLUS	INFO ON CIA
36873.55148	KU	INFO ON ASSASSINATION OF JAPANESE CHAIRMAN INEJIRO ASANUMA, 1955-1975
36873.5538	WELSH	MURDER OF US AMBASSADOR CLEO NOEL IN KHARTOUM, SUDAN 3/2/73
36873.55598	BARSTEN	DR. EWEN CAMERON RE PROGRAMS FINANCED BY CIA AT ALLEN MEMORIAL INSTITUTE
36873.56536	ROTHAUS	FBIS SPANISH AND ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF GUERRILLA DIARY
36873.56704	LANCIANO	PROJECT BLUE BOOK
36873.57345	RAVNITZKY	CIA EMPLOYEE "CHAT ROOM"
36873.5802	CHAN	DR. HANG NGOR, THOMMY NOU
36874.33721	MACGREGOR	LANGDON ROGERS A U.S. CITIZEN ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN A FORMER CIA EMPLOYEE
36875.55721	Shih	AIDS Virus Research Studies
36878.53163	NEWMAN	CIA Statement on Remote Viewing, 6 Sep 1995
36878.54278	SEYMOUR	Andrew Cuomo, 1991- 2000
36878.57041	DENOGEAN	Various US Government Office Washington Addresses
36879.44107	MCGUIRE	BASIC ROLE OF THE CIA
36879.47141	RUCK	CRASH OF A-12 RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT, 60-6928, GROOM LAKE, LAW CODE, PROJECT OXCART, ARTICLE 125
36880.41774	STEVENS	EXPERIMENTS ON HUMANS/SERVICE PERSONAL
36880.43711	CHARLES	LIST OF COMPUTER EQUIPMENT UTILIZED BY CIA IN WASHINGTON AREA & NATIONWIDE
36880.44021	AMBLER, JR.	DANIEL ISSA, MODERN BEVERAGE COMPANY, AND MODERN SOFT DRINKS COMPANY -- ALL OF PALESTINE
36880.44211	TENNIS	GEORGE SAMUEL SCHUYLER
36880.44349	PRICE	PROFESSOR CHARLES FRANCIS HOCKETT
36880.62331	ROTHAUS	GREECE 1947-1957 RE: COMMUNIST ACTIVITY, CONCENTRATIONS AND SYMPATHIZERS; REGIONAL ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL ALIGNMENTS
36881.3725	PRICE	DR. BERNARD W. "BURT" AGINSKY
36881.53079	KELLY	INFO ON THE CIA & THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI AND UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA/LOS ANGELES (UCLA)

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36881.54309	SLADE	1998-0028-IG, FEB 18, 2000, REPORT OF INVESTIGATION: IMPROPER HANDLING OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION BY JOHN M. DEUTCH
36881.63595	HEGGESTAD	ROBERT BROOKS & HARRY STONEHILL
36882.55325	GANSER	INFO ON CIA
36882.5554	WHALEN	OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (ORD) FILES ON BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH
36882.55877	MARTIN	TRAINING MANUALS, HISTORICAL WORKS ,AND HOUSE JOURNALS PRODUCED BY THE KGB, 1917 - 1985
36882.62074	BURR	INTELLIGENCE REPORTS, ESSAU SERIES SINO-SOVIET CONFLICT FROM 1967-1973
36886.21099	CHIANG	SONG, HO SENG
36888.46006	PRUITT	WARTIME INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA, AND MARE ISLAND NAVAL BASE, CALIFORNIA, BETWEEN 1940 AND 1995.
36888.46723	ZAID	PROCESSING STATISTICS -- ANNUAL FOIA REPORTS FOR 1997, 1998 AND 1999
36888.47183	HERSHENOV	1994 REPORT ON VLADIMIRO MONTESINOS
36888.47401	WURTHMANN III	MK-ULTRA / MK-SEARCH / SKYLIGHT
36888.47863	HOPPONEN	3 CD-ROM MK-ULTRA
36888.51245	TRIPLETT	VICTOR VARGON
36888.51926	BEVILAQUA	COLONEL (ARMY) WICKLIFFE PRESTON DRAPER, BRIG GEN. (ARMY) WILLIAM H. DRAPER, JR., AND ANASTASE ANDREIVITCH VONSIATSKY
36888.52678	CARTER	REVEREND XAVIER VON KOSS AND / OR THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF HYPNOSIS
36889.20186	CAMERON	ARTHUR LUNDAHL
36889.2133	ALLEN	TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS IN THE U.S.
36889.22434	ROPPER	TOXINS AND OTHER LETHAL CHEMICALS
36889.35886	GIOMETTI	SPACE MOTIF
36893.47418	MICELI	INFO ON TV STATIONS (WHDH-TV-INC), WSVN-TV-INC), WCVB-TV), WLVI-TV-INC) AND NEW ENGLAND CABLE NEWS
36893.55292	SWEANY	GLOBAL TRENDS 2015: DIALOGUE ABOUT THE FUTURE WITH NONGOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS
36894.25288	DONOGHUE	CD-ROM OF THE YEAR 2000
36894.35233	BOOTHE	OTTO SKORZENY
36894.57707	ADDAIR	NCIC, COMPUTER SECURITY, GROOM LAKE AIR FORCE BASE, ELECTION 2000
36894.57961	SWEANY	INTERNATIONAL CRIME THREAT ASSESSMENT
36894.58484	FERRALL	CIA RESEARCH REPORT 00B321-02171-64
36894.58805	PITTMAN	CARLO GAMBINO & AMERICAN MAFIA
36895.33974	RJAVINSTHI	VLADIMIRO MONTESINOS TORRES
36895.40878	DUNN	LUIS POSADA CARRILES

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36895.41132	OMURO	CIA F-1997-00933
36896.39161	NAVARRO	UFOS
36896.39503	ALLEN	IRAQI INTELLIGENCE SERVICE PLOT/FILES TO KILL FORMER PRESIDENT BUSH
36896.39707	ALLEN	1998 TWIN EMBASSY BOMBINGS (NAIROBI AND DAR ES SALAAM) IN AFRICA BY TERRORIST OSAMA BIN LADEN
36896.40199	DAUGHERTY	COVERT ACTION PROGRAMS 1974-1998
36896.40387	CAMERON	CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CIA AND DR. STEVEN GREER RE UFOS
36899.55658	LEMIRE	CIA FOIA LOG FILES FOR 1977
36899.55722	LEMIRE	CIA FOIA LOG FILES FOR 1979
36899.56034	JESMAS	CIA ROLE IN LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN KERALA INDIA IN 1958
36900.35446	RODRIGUEZ	INFO ON CIA
36900.61286	HOGAN	CIA REPORT - GLOBAL TRENDS 2015
36900.61736	GREENEWALD	ALTON GLENN MILLER
36900.61832	LANCIANO	MAJESTIC 12
36901.37323	LEMIRE	ALL RELEASED DOCUMENTS FROM F-1978-00502
36901.37403	LEMIRE	ALL RELEASED DOCUMENTS FROM F-1978-00012
36901.39761	HIGGINS	MEDICAL LEAVE BANK
36901.45418	KELLY	CIA RE: UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI AND UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA/LOS ANGELES (UCLA)
36901.57277	BARSTEN	REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., &/OR THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
36901.584	ALLEN	ADDRESS FOR UN BUILDING, NY & RUSSIAN, BRITISH, CHINESE EMBASSIES; ALSO 7 NOV 1944 INTELLIGENCE REPORT NO. EW-PA 128 "PLANS OF GERMAN INDUSTRIALIST TO ENGAGE IN UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY AFTER GERMANY'S DEFEAT; FLOW OF CAPITAL TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES."
36901.58603	FERROGGIARO	CIA STUDY: "COMPARISON OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS BY SUCCESS AND LIMITING FACTORS", DATED 29 JULY 1992
36901.58808	SULLIVAN	EFFORTS FOR GAME BETWEEN US MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL PLAYERS & CUBA - 1974 & 1976
36901.59129	CAMERON	COMMUNICATIONS FROM STEVEN GREER, JOHN PETERSON, LAURANCE ROCKEFELLER TO DCI JOHN DEUTCH
36901.59241	KOELPIN	WILLIAM K. HARVEY
36901.63504	FLAHERTY	LAWRENCE FLAHERTY
36902.40458	DENOGEAN	NAME & ADDRESS OF WASHINGTON DC OFFICE/AGENCY TO INVESTIGATE CONSPIRACY & PERJURY.
36907.31172	ROSS	MKULTRA CDS
36907.6173	CAMERON	GETTING TO KNOW THE PRESIDENT: CIA BRIEFING OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES 1952-1992 BY JOHN L. HELGERSON (VARIOUS DOCUMENTS IDENTIFIED IN FOOTNOTES)
36907.61934	BELLAH	FEDERAL FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL PROGRAMS
36907.62056	HARTEL	MIND CONTROL

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36907.62232	CAMERON	DAILY SUMMARY JULY 3-10, 1947 AND "WEEKLY SUMMARIES" FOR THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF JULY 1947
36907.62535	DE YOANNA	SURVEILLANCE OF DOMESTIC DEMONSTRATIONS 1999-2001 BY LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS
36908.30104	MCHENRY	FOIA INFO
36908.35184	RICHELSON	NPIC - THIRTY AND THRIVING, 1991
36908.35283	PRICE	WILLIAM C. ROSEBERRY
36908.35421	BOURG	FRENCH RADICAL STUDENT GROUPS, FRENCH MAOISM, AND A LIST OF NAMES.
36908.55488	WHEAT	THOMAS JACKSON RILEY, JR.
36908.5561	SABATINI	DANIEL PEZZE; DECEASED UNCLE
36908.56029	BUMM	WILLIAM CHARLIE BUMM
36908.57512	DAVIS	LIST OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN WILIMINGTON, LUMBERTON, FAYETTEVILLE, JACSONVILLE & BURGAW NORTH CAROLINA
36909.52963	RAVNITZKY	INDEX TO THE LEGAL BRIEF BANK AT THE CIA OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
36909.53107	WIAZ	ST. JOE PAPER COMPANY
36910.455	RICHELSON	TRANSFER OF TASKING AUTHORITY MEMORANDUM CITED IN A NIMA COMMISSION REPORT
36910.45704	BOECKEL	KGB AND YORK, PA
36910.48564	RAKOW	FREE LIST OF REPORTS AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC
36910.48716	FAVISH	MONARCH PUBLISHING CO, NY RE: THE DEADLY DOUBLE
36910.49071	CANNING	COUNTER-TERRORISM & PROPOSED CREATION OF INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE
36910.50131	TOBIN	THREE CD-ROMS ON MKULTRA
36913.33608	GREGORY	CHARLES ALEX GREGORY
36913.49324	KEEGAN	JOHN R. KEEGAN
36913.50072	EKERTE	ELMARS EKERTS OR ECART OR EKERTE
36913.5118	ULRICH	ROBERT C. ULRICH
36913.5407	DALY	PAUL A. HASENBECK
36914.35951	DATTNER	HERMA PLUMMER OSS
36914.36097	STAVISSKY	INFO ON SELF
36914.36825	MOYER	ROBERT H. GODDARD; WERNER VON BRAUN; RE: LIQUID FUEL ROCKETS. GERMAN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN ROSWELL.
36914.40601	BIEDERMAN	MAN FROM U.N.C.L.E. & JAMES BOND
36916.29638	ROPPER	CIA REPORT "SOUTHEAST ASIA: HIGH LEVELS OF MYCOTOXINS FOUND IN VICTIM OF CHEMICAL WARFARE ATTACK", FROM SCIENCE AND WEAPONS DAILY REVIEW; AUGUST 23, 1982 (DECLASSIFIED)
36916.29777	CLARK	TEHRAN UFO INCIDENT, 20 SEPTEMBER 1976, PROJECT MOON DUST
36916.29987	MONTAN	CIA CONTACTS WITH PUBLISHERS; "INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF HYPNOSIS"

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36916.30159	BRAGG	CIA DOCS FROM YEARS 1967-69, 1976-79, 1997-98 RE: PROPAGANDA ASSETS, CONTACTS IN THE PRESS, COOPERATIVE OR FRIENDLY WRITERS, NETWORK NEWS CONTACTS
36916.30323	KIEHL	LIST OF FLORIDA COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES THAT CONTRACT WITH THE CIA
36916.30463	KRAMISH	OSCAR SEBORER; THE SEBORER FAMILY HIGHLIGHTS
36916.30558	RAVNITZKY	MICHAEL RICHARD MEADE
36916.30703	TRUAX	ETOY CORPORATION
36916.309	MOSELEY	XIAN FA CHEN; JIAN SHEN; YOUZHEN XIONG; XIANGUI XIONG
36916.61989	TAMFU	DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR INFORMATION AND RECORD LOCATOR SYSTEMS MAINTAINED BY CIA; INDEX OF ALL DOCUMENTS DATED FROM 1999 TO PRESENT
36916.62695	RAVNITZKY	MIO REPORT NUMBER 7, REPORT ST-CS-01-169-72: PROPOSED USE OF THE APPORT TECHNIQUE AS A MEANS TO STRENGTHEN THE US INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM, BY G.A. WELK, 15 OCTOBER 1970
36916.64221	ZAID	ALL RECORDS PERTAINING TO: PROCESSING OF MOHAMED AL-FAYED FOIA REQUESTS DATED 7/26/00; AL FAYED VS CIA CIVIL ACTION NO. 00-2092; ANY MTGS, DISCUSSIONS, COMMUNICATION OF ANY KIND REGARDING ALFAYED'S FOIA REQUESTS; COMMUNICATIONS/MONITORING WITH MEDIA
36917.39304	BEAULIEU	CIA REPORT, JUNE 6, 1963, DOCUMENT N.54289
36917.39932	ZAID	JOHN DEUTCH: INSPECTOR GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE REPORT, REVOCATION OF SECURITY CLEARANCES IN 8/99; CIA RESPONSES, COMMENTS, CRITIQUES AND/OR LEGISLATIVE TESTIMONY & CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING FINDINGS OF REPORT; PLANNED CRIMINAL PROSECUTION & PLEA AGREEMENT
36917.55398	KOBLENTZ	THE FORMATION OF THE SOVIET STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCES: A STUDY OF INTERSERVICE RIVALRIES, DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE, INTELLIGENCE REPORT MARCH 1972 CASE F-1994-00903
36917.57028	MARTINO	ARMY RESEARCH LABORATORY'S SENSORS AND ELECTRON DEVICES DIRECTORATE (SEDD) AT ADELPHI LAB CENTER IN MD; RESEARCH & CIA FUNDING OF DR. LARRY FARWELL, SCIENTIST FROM IA WHO DOES RESEARCH IN BRAIN FINGERPRINTING.
36917.5718	LEIBERMAN	WILLIAM BRADFORD BISHOP
36917.58546	SANDERS	GLOBAL TRENDS 2015
36920.37964	NIKOLIC	MISSING FATHER
36920.53878	BURR	NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER REPORT SR 8-10138, "DEFENSE MODERNIZATION IN CHINA", OCTOBER 1980.
36920.54044	WISE	LUIS FERNANDO ROXO
36920.61355	VON SCHELIHA	ERICH NELHANS
36921.61322	GRANN	CIA'S CONTACTS WITH EMMANUEL "TOTO" CONSTANT, THE LEADER OF FRAPH IN HAITI. NOV 1991 - JAN 1995
36921.61497	BENNETT	USS COLE BOMBING REPORT
36921.61666	BUMM	WILLIAM CHARLIE BUMM

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36921.61851	AMIGO	PRESENCE OF THE CIA IN SPAIN DURING THESE YEARS (1954)
36921.63318	MANRIQUE	AREA-51, S-4 IN NEVEADA DESERT; OFFICIAL DOCUMENT 95-4S
36921.63504	SANDERMAN	GLOBAL TRENDS 2015
36921.63938	REED	RE REVIEW OF SNIE 68-2-59: THE SITUATION LAOS MORI ID #11889
36921.64084	PHILLIPS	3 CD SET ON SIDNEY GOTLIEB AND MK ULTRA PROGRAM
36921.64289	STAROPOLI	SERIES 1811 EMPLOYEES, LAW ENFORCEMENT ABAILABILITY PAY(LEAP)
36921.64638	RICHELSON	REPORTS - CIA/BGI RP74-1, AUGUST 1973; OSI-SID-71-2, FEBRUARY 1971; OSI-STIR/70-10, APRIL 1970 RE: COMMUNIST CHINESE
36921.64877	OSORIO	THE RANSACKING AND ROBBERY OF THE OFFICES OF THE ARGENTINE CATHOLIC COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION IN THE MID 1976
36921.65098	COVINGTON	MICHAEL NORMAN MANLYE, PRIME MINISTER OF JAMAICA & PEOPLES NATIONAL PARTY GOVERNMENT OF 1972-1980
36921.65573	STEINBERG	MAPS ISSUED BY THE AGENCY ON PHYSICAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL ISSUES IN THE OCEAN FOR LAW OF THE SEA NEGOTIATIONS
36922.3587	MCNUTT	GEORGES MATTHIAS SCHLEE
36922.36166	MCNUTT	GRETA GARBO
36923.37555	ROBERT	FBI AGENT ALLISON DOCUMENTS
36923.57988	WILLIAMS	INFO ON DEPT OR PERSONNEL WHO CAN HELP EXPLAIN INFO ON PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED CONCERNING US MILITARY AND/OR AGENCYS WITHIN GOVT RE: INTERPRETATION OF DREAMS & EMOTIONAL FEELINGS, REMOTE VIEWING, ASTRAL PROJECTION
36923.58399	ALLEN	JURAGUA NUCLEAR PLANT IN CUBA; ALL REPORTS/INFO ON RUSSIA PROTESTING US CONGRESS VOTE TO RESTRICT FINANCIAL AID TO RUSSIA RE: LOURDES FACILITY, MAY 2000
36923.58534	ALLEN	ZANU-PF PARTY IN ZIMBABWE; ROBERT MUGABE
36923.58772	BROBERG	CARL MARTIN BROBERG
36924.57101	WHITE	MARY ALBERTA BOLAND MALLON, 1940-1946
36924.57199	FEINSTEIN	SEPT 76 VISIT TO WASHINGTON BY THEN CAPTAIN IN THE PERUVIAN ARMY VLADIMIRO MONTESINOS
36924.57298	KAKAVOULAS	JOHN GOTTI - GANGSTER
36924.57394	FEINSTEIN	DEC 98 ARMS AGREEMENT BETWEEN JORDAN AND PERU TO SELL 50,000 JORDANIAN RIFLES FOR JUST UNDER \$500,000
36924.57514	MICHEL	DOCUMENTS, BROCHURES & BOOKS ON CIA
36927.61127	SWAIN	HARRY GORDON COUNCIL
36927.62405	HOLDEN	COMPLETE LIST OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD
36927.63162	TURNER	OPERATIONS MANUAL; INDEX OF ALL RECORDS AVAILABLE FOR RELEASE

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36927.63359	ROGERS	MARILYN MONROE, PREVIOUSLY RELEASED RECORDS ON DEATH OF
36927.63482	EVANS	PABLO ESCOBAR; 4TH BRIGADE OF THE COLOMBIAN MILITARY
36928.61425	ALWOOD	WILLIAM N. OATIS, FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ARRESTED BY CZECHOSLOVAKIAN GOVT 1951
36928.61936	SCHULTZ	ANY DOCUMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF FOIA REQUESTS RECEIVED BY CIA DURING 1999 W/NON-US RETURN ADDRESS OF REQUESTER & ANY DOCUMENT THAT INCLUDES INFO BREAKING DOWN TOTAL NUMBER OF FOIA REQUESTS RECEIVED BY CIA DURING 1999 ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF RETURN ADDRESS
36928.62075	FRIEDMAN	INFORMATION ON CURRENT STATUS OF IRAQ'S NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS
36928.62221	WOLF	TELEGRAMS FROM THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN BOGATA, COLOMBIA TO MOSCOW DURING THE PERIOD 1945-1960 (PLEASE ALSO PROVIDE ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS)
36928.62326	POPPELL	SENATOR SAM IRVIN'S REPORT ON MIND CONTROL
36928.62478	WOLF	30 SPECIFIC RECORDS REMOVED FROM THE CENTRAL FILES (RG 59) OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES UNDER CIA AUTHORITY
36928.62604	SPIGEL	MKULTRA
36928.62681	RAVNITZKY	A COPY OF THE TITLE PAGE OF EACH LEGAL BRIEF AT THE CIA'S OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
36928.63983	HARTMAN	ROBERT SCHIROKAUER HARTMAN
36928.64082	RICHELSON	THE REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY INTELLIGENCE, JUNE 9, 1950
36928.64282	LEE	TERRORISM & TERRORIST ACTS; BRANCH DAVIDIANS AND/OR THE BRANCH DAVIDIAN COMPOUND IN 1987-1993
36928.64662	NATCHEV	RECORDS ON REQUESTORS MEETING WITH CIA AGENT AT FBI OFFICE, NORTH MIAMIA BEACH FL, ON OR ABOUT DECEMBER 5, 1995
36928.64769	EGGLESTON	COPY OF GLOBAL TRENDS CIA 2015
36928.64863	FERROGGIARO	ALL DOCS FROM 1993-1994 PRODUCED IN RESPONSE TO THE WHITE HOUSE - DIRECTED REVIEW OF US POLICY ON PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS
36928.64954	EVANS	ELECTRONIC COPY OF CIA'S DECLASSIFIED INTELLIGENCE DOCUMENTS DATABASE
36928.65152	SMITH	INFO ON SELF
36929.34821	ALLEN	JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN BY GREECE AND EGYPT ON NOVEMBER 27, 1998 TO DECEMBER 1, 1998 CODE-NAMED "ALEXANDRIA-98"
36929.34906	ALLEN	EZLN (ZAPATISTA NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY) OF CHIAPAS MEXICO
36929.35037	ALLEN	VLADIMIRO MONTESINOS, PERUVIAN PRESIDENT FUJIMORI'S INTELLIGENCE CHIEF
36929.35151	ALLEN	PRINTOUT OF ALL INFO ON THE RAG-TAG FIGHTERS OF THE KOSOVO LIBERATION ARMY WITH PICTURES OF ALL MEMBERS

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36929.43574	FRIERSON	RPT OF INSPECTION - MKULTRA/TSD JULY 26, 1963 MORI #17748; "ROLE OF AVIAN VECTORS IN TRANSMISSION OF DISEASE" MKULTRA SUBPROJECT #139, OCT 1969
36929.62942	PROBERT	INQUIRY RE BENEFITS FOR REFUGEES WHO ASSISTED USG IN LAOS & VIETNAM
36929.63227	MULLIGAN, JR.	REPORT ON CIA'S ROLE IN THE IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR
36929.63401	ROBERTS	DOCUMENT "POLICE OFFICERS SPOT UFO, REACTION FORCE ALERTED". FROM CASE # F-1997-00403
36929.63536	EVANS	LOS PEPE, A COLOMBIAN VIGILANTE GROUP, 1993
36929.63957	BAXTER	SUMMARY OF ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION ANALYSIS FOR A LOCKHEED A-12 AIRCRAFT WITH A REGISTRATION NUMBER OF 06928 WHICH CRASHED ON JAN 5, 1967 IN THE MEADOW VALLEY AREA OF SOUTHERN NEVADA
36929.64073	ARNOLD	LISTING OF DECLASSIFIED REPORTS
36930.33617	BACON	ROBERT OTIS FULLER
36930.33898	MCELROY	DCID NO. 1/5, "NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE WARNING," DATED 23 MAY 1979
36930.33994	MCELROY	NIE 4-1-78, "WARSAW PACT CONCEPTS AND CAPABILITIES FOR GOING TO WAR IN EUROPE: IMPLICATIONS FOR NATO WARNING OF WAR"
36930.35229	BARTLEY	AUGUST 7, 1998 TERRORIST BOMBINGS OF THE US EMBASSIES IN NAIROBI, KENYA AND DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA
36930.3556	AL-SALHI	INFO ON SELF
36930.52457	FLOREZ	ARMANDO J. FLOREZ
36930.6185	ANDERSON	GLOBAL TRENDS: 2015
36930.6264	PRICE	RICHARD "SCOTTY" MACNEISH
36930.63121	KRYVICKY	TOWERS PERRIN FORSTER AND CROSBY, or TPF&C, or TOWERS PERRIN, or TP, or TILLIGHAST, or CRESAP, MECCORMICK AND PAGET, or CMP, or ERNST & YOUNG, or ERNST & YOUNG LLP, or E&Y, or EY, or CONSULTING, or MANAGEMENT
36930.63322	LEVIN	ALL RECORDS ON CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY; DIANETICS; L. RON HUBBARD; IDA WATSON CAMBURN
36931.33173	BEAULIEU	PAPAL CONCLAVE 1958, PAPAL CONCLAVE 1963, PAPAL CONCLAVE 1978
36931.40582	BARSTEN	INVADERS AKA BLACK ORGANIZING PROJECT OR BOP (BLACK POWER GROUP IN MEMPHIS 1967-1970)
36931.49842	LUTZ	ABBOT LUTZ, ISADORE LUTZKY, TILLIE LEVINE
36931.50407	BLANCHARD	CAMBODIA AND VIETNAM 1975-1979 RE: TERRITORIAL & MARITIME BOUNDARY DISPUTES; ASSESSMENTS OF THE STATE OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC & MILITARY RELATIONS; MILITARY CONFLICT; AGENCY ASSESSMENTS OF FOREIGN POLICY; PRESENCE OF VIETNAMESE TROOPS IN EASTERN CAMBODIA
36931.5042	WEIDNER	GERALD WILLIAM DOEDEN; PROVISIONAL COMMUNIST PARTY; NATIONAL FARM LABOR; EASTERN FARM WORKERS ASSOCIATION RE U.S. LABOR MOVEMENT
36931.50533	HOFFMAN	MKULTRA PROGRAM, MKULTRA EXPERIMENTS, MY LAI
36931.50657	EVANS	KILLING OF 36 PEOPLE IN EL SALADO, COLOMBIA BY PARAMILITARY FORCES FROM FEB 16-18, 2000

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36931.50776	LEVY	OPERATION OR PROJECT HAMMER (HAMER) 1988-?; OPERATION OR PROJECT JACOBI CIRCA 1988-1992
36931.508	SWEANY	CIA DOCUMENT - IRAN: THE SEIZURE OF THE EMBASSY IN RETROSPECT - NESA 81-10022, NOVEMBER 1981 (DECLASSIFIED 17 MAY 1993)
36931.51079	LEVY	KNIGHTS OF MALTA
36931.52395	KAFURI	THE ROLE OF THE U.S. IN BRAZIL COUP DURING THE 60'S; OPERATION BROTHER SAM IN BRAZIL
36931.52836	HOFFMAN	OVERTHROWING FIDEL CASTRO REGIME IN CUBA BY MEANS OF COVERT PARAMILITARY OPERATION (BAY OF PIGS)
36931.53315	RICHELSON	OER, SOUTH AFRICA'S NUCLEAR OPTIONS AND DECISION MAKING STRUCTURES, FEBRUARY 6, 1978
36931.54238	EVANS	NAVAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK 7, A UNIT OF THE COLOMBIAN MILITARY BASED IN BARRANCABERMEJA, COLOMBIA
36931.54682	BATTLE	INTERDEPARTMENTAL GROUP MEETING CONCERNED WITH IRAN, IRAQ AND/OR THE IRAN-IRAQ WAR HELD ON JULY 26, 1982
36931.55547	LEVY	ERLE COCKE, JR. BORN 1922 DIED 2000
36934	WOLFSON	JACK MAXWELL OLIPHANT
36934.45672	GUTZMER	INFO ON SELF
36934.45863	TAMFU	INFO ON SELF
36934.48183	BATTLE	CIA WORLD FACTBOOK, CIA MAPS AND PUBLICATIONS RELEASED TO PUBLIC; INDEX OF PREVIOUSLY RELEASED DOCUMENTS DATABASE OR LIST OF SUBJECTS COVERED BY THE DATABASE
36934.4834	RADHOUANE	VISITS WITH ISRAEL OR ITS REPRESENTATIVES JUNE 1982-DECEMBER 1983 CONCERNED WITH IRAN, IRAQ AND/OR THE IRAN-IRAQ WAR OR WITH ISRAELI POLICY REGARDING THESE TOPICS
36934.48489	WITHINGTON	INFO ON SELF
36934.56133	KLEIN	10 FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT PAPERWORK REQUEST, ALONG WITH A STEP BY STEP GUIDE ON HOW TO FILL THEM OUT
36936.35822	BURR	AMERICAN BUSINESSMAN KARL WILLIAM WHO WAS APPARENTLY ARRESTED IN 1975 BY THE VIET CONG IN SAIGON AND HAS NEVER BEEN SEEN SINCE. ALSO ANY DOCUMENTATION REGARDING HIS CONNECTION TO AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE, MILITARY OR STATE DEPARTMENT
36936.36612	DALY	NIE 4-2-64, "PROSPECTS FOR PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS OVER THE NEXT DECADE," C. DECEMBER 1964
36936.38563	THRONESS	CIA PW CAMP STUDY - RE: STUDY OF THE RAID AT SON TAY PRISON IN VIETNAM
36936.39082	BATTLE	RPT "U.S. OPERATION DRAGONLORD," A 1999 DEPT OF JUSTICE/FBI REPORT CONCERNING ORGANIZED CRIME IN CANADA AND THE US INCLUDING SUMMARIES, REPORTS, NOTES OR CORRESPONDENCE WRITTEN SINCE JAN 1, 1998 CONCERNING THIS REPORT OR ITS CONTENTS

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36936.3927	REED	7/21/82 INTERAGENCY MEETING AT STATE DEPT CHAIRED BY ASST. SECRETARY FOR NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS NICHOLAS VELIOTES, WHICH MET TO CONSIDER IRAN, IRAQ, US POLICY TOWARD IRAG, AND THE IRAN-IRAQ WAR
36936.39439	WEBSTER	MICHEL FOUCAULT
36936.3955	REED	GENERAL INDEX OF THE RECORDS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED BY CIA
36936.39776	EVANS	NOV 1975 SCHIZOCULTURE CONFERENCE AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, ORGANIZED BY SYLVERE LOTRINGER
36936.40032	DUNKLEY	MASSACRE OF 11 TO 30 PEOPLE IN BARRANCABERMEJA, COLOMBIA IN MAY 1998
36936.40229	EVANS	STUDIES AN/OR REPORTS CONCERNING THE DRUG 3,4 METHYLENEDIOXYMETHAMPHETAMINE (MDMA) OR "ECSTASY"
36936.40335	ROWLANDS	CONVIVIR SELF-DEFENSE GOUP NAMED "LAS COLONIAS" THAT OPERATED IN THE TOWN OF LEBRIJA, SANTANDER DEPT, COLOMBIA DURING 1997
36936.40423	MCARTHUR	TWO COPIES OF THE FOIA CASE LOG FOR THE YEAR 2000
36936.40675	LEDINGTON	CABLES BETWEEN THE U.S. EMBASSY IN RUSSIA AND THE CIA BETWEEN 1992 TO 1998 WITH ANY RELEVANCE TO U.S. OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, PARTICULARLY THE FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT
36936.40789	BLOOM	WILLIAM MICHAEL STANKEWICZ
36936.43059	LESTER	ALL CONTRACTS IN EFFECT DURING THE PERIOD 1/1/98 TO THE PRESENT ENTERED INTO BY THE U.S. GOVT AND/OR CIA THAT CONCERN OR RELATE TO INDEP. CONTRACTORS WHO SERVE AS SECURITY GUARDS AT THE ENTRANCE TO CIA, OR THE GEORGE BUSH CENTER FOR INTELL., LANGLEY, VA
36937.37774	BATTLE	QUESTIONS: DOES CIA SIMPLY DENY EXISTENCE OF RELATIONSHIPS W/SUB OF REQUESTS; UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD "NO DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE BE ISSUED" TO A SERVICEMAN; EXPLAIN PURPOSE OF DD217N; UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD BOX 19B. ON DD214 READ INDEFINITE?
36937.37999	EVANS	SAUDI ARABIAN POLICY TOWARD IRAN, IRAQ, AND/OR THE IRAN-IRAQ WAR, 6/82-12/83, INCLUDING CONTACTS WITH SAUDI PRINCE BANDAR BIN (OR IBN) SULTAN
36937.38082	BATTLE	MASSACRE OF CIVILIANS AT PUERTO ALVIRA, COLOMBIA BY PARAMILITARY FORCES IN JUNE 1997
36937.38246	STRONG	ALL CONTACTS WITH UK OR ITS REPRESENTATIVES FROM 6/82 - 12/83 CONCERNED WITH IRAN, IRAQ, AND/OR IRAN-IRAQ WAR OR WITH BRITISH POLICY REGARDING THESE TOPICS
36937.38423	TAYLOR	ROBERT JAMES WYATT
36937.44821	REED	BANCO SANTOS S.A., BEE CAPITAL, LTD, WINTER CAPITAL
36937.48996	OSORIO	CHOGYAM TRUNGPA; NAROPA INSTITUTE IN BOULDER, CO.
36937.52547	BULLARD	VISIT OF CHILEAN PRESIDENT AUGUSTO PINOCHET TO PARAGUAY FROM MAY 13-16, 1974
36938.39042	TURTON	AGREEMENT OR MEMO OF UNDERSTANDING THE CIA HAS WITH THE DOJ AND FBI RE DIVISION OF JURISDICTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES CONCERNING THE FISA OF 1978
36938.47507	GRAVEL	JACK SHOOP TURTON

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36938.50356	FERROGGIARO	REPORT 2015"
36938.51363	EVANS	NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE COUNCIL (NIC) OR OTHER INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY DOCUMENTS PRODUCED IN OCTOBER 1993 THAT WARNED THAT CONFLICT THREATENED 1.5 MILLION PEOPLE IN RWANDA
36938.51871	EVANS	RELATIONS BETWEEN COLOMBIAN ARMY'S 24TH BRIGADE AND PARAMILITARY GROUPS FROM THE UNITED SELF-DEFENSE FORCES OF COLOMBIA (AUC) IN THE PUTUMAYO DEPARTMENT OF COLOMBIA; "VILLA SANDRA" PARAMILITARY BASE NEAR PUERTO ASIS IN PUTUMAYO DEPARTMENT
36938.52618	FERROGGIARO	ALLEGATIONS THAT MAJOR JESUS MARIA CLAVIJO OF THE COLOMBIAN MILITARY HELPED TO FORM AND/OR DIRECT THE ACTIVITIES OF PARAMILITARY GROUPS.
36938.5343	EVANS	(NIE) ON GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE COUNCIL; HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES PRODUCED IN 1993, 1994, 1995
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36942.60663	ZAID	ANDREAS CARL STRASSMEIR AKA MR. RED; CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN OGC ATTORNEY LINDA CHIPRIANI AND BOTH FBI/SSA BLECKSMITH & AUSA WILKINSON OF THE OKCBOMB TASK FORCE.
36943.38794	ZAID	ARTICLES FROM "STUDIES IN INTELLIGENCE": PROTECTION OF INTELLIGENCE DATA, MORRISON, JOHN, SPRING 67: SECRECY AND THE PRESS, GRAHAM, KATHERINE, WINTER 88; SECRECY AND THE MEDIA, BAKER, WILLIAM, SPRING 90
36943.38903	ZAID	ARTICLE FROM "STUDIES IN INTELLIGENCE": GLIMPSE INTO THE HISTORY OF SECRET WRITING, CARLSON, MICHAEL, FALL 76
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36943.6534	CUPP	MASSACRE OF COLOMBIAN CIVILIANS BY PARAMILITARY FORCES IN MARPIRIPAN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF META, COLOMBIA, FROM JULY 15-20, 1997
36943.65497	EVANS	UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS
36943.6561	GERAGHTY	MASSACRE OF COLOMBIAN CIVILIANS BY PARAMILITARY FORCES IN THE TOWN OF LA GABARRA, DEPARTMENT OF NORTE DE SANTANDER, COLOMBIA, ON OR ABOUT MAY 29, 1999
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36943.65921	LEDEEN	VII BILATERAL INTELLIGENCE CONFERENCE IN ASUNCION, PARAGUAY, BETWEEN THE ARMIES OF ARGENTINA AND PARAGUAY IN MAY 1975
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36944.32618	DE ARMOND	LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN KENNEDY
36944.32754	EVANS	ELVIS PRESLEY, ROCK AND ROLL SINGER
36944.33071	SMITH	COLOMBIAN ARMY GENERAL RITO ALEJO DEL RIO'S ALLEDGED SUPPORT AN TOLERANCE OF PARAMILITARY ACTIVITY IN THE URABA REGION OF COLOMBIA IN 1996 & 1997, WHILE HE WAS COMMANDER OF THE COLOMBIAN ARMY'S 17TH BRIGADE.
36944.33255	JESCHNER	REPORT ON THE CONGO - "COUNTERINSURRECTION IN THE CONGO"
36944.33366	DROGE	SINKING OF U-85 IN WWII
36944.47423	POPKIN	PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS (1945-PRESENT) AKA PRINCE OF ORANGE (NASSAU), PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS, PRINCE OF HOLLAND, PRINCE OF LIPPE.
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36945.46444	EVANS	JAEIC, THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS CAPABILITIES OF SELECTED COUNTRIES IN 1960 AND 1965, APPROVED BY IAC, JUNE 21, 1955
36945.46743	ESTRADA	CASE AGAINST COLOMBIAN ARMY GENERAL FAROUK YANINE DIAZ, WHO WAS ARRESTED OCT 96 FOR ALLEDGED COMPLICITY IN MASSACRE OF 19 CIVILIANS IN MIDDLE MAGDALENA REGION OF COLOMBIA IN 1987
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36945.53755	ZAID	ALBANIA'S DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION, WITH AN EYE TOWARD U.S. FOREIGN POLICY IN THE POST-COLD WAR BALKANS. INCLUSIVE YEARS 1989-2000 (20 INDIV REQUESTS)
36948.34851	TROY	INTERAGENCY DEFCTOR COMMITTEE (IDC),OR INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON DEFECTORS, AND INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (IAC) OR U.S. INTELLIGENCE BOARD (USIB).
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36948.44083	CHENARD	AIRBORNE RELATED ACTIVITY 4/10/1964 DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY CONNECTED TO CIA & INVOLVING: U-2 PILOT FRANCIS GARY POWERS FLYING U-2 SPY PLANE BETWEEN BURBANK CA AND MERCED CA; SR-71 BLACKBIRD SPY PLANE RPTD TO HAVE BEEN SEEN BY PILOT POWERS; FLIGHT LOGS
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36948.4514	EVANS	COLOMBIAN PARAMILITARY LEADERS: CARLOS CASTANO GIL; FIDEL CASTANO GIL; SANTANDER LOSADA; ALVARO NORIEGA; JUAN CARLOS GONZALEZ JARAMILLO; JORGE IVAN LAVERDE ZAPATA; ARTURO CONTRERAS; IVAN DUQUE; HENRY LOZAIZA CEBALLO (AKA, EL ALACRAN - THE SCORPION)
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36949.53292	WAGNER	WHAT IS TREASON; U.S. TREASON CASES;CLANDESTINE ACTIVITIES DURING WWII 11
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36952.46512	MCELROY	INFO ON SELF
36952.48453	RICHELSON	U.S. AND SOVIET STRATEGIC CAPABILITIES THROUGH THE MID-1980'S, OFFICE OF STRATEGIC RESEARCH, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, AUGUST 1978
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36952.49058	SANDERS	INTERAGENCY DEFECTOR COMMITTEE
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36952.52275	CLARKE	BUSINESS AND/OR CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF REUBEN STURMAN
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36952.53258	EVANS	IREN GEORGIEVA
36952.60568	EVANS	U.S. INETERAGENCY TASK FORCE SENT TO COLOMBIA IN JULY, 2000 TO HELP COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT PREPARE A DRAFT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR "PLAN COLOMBIA."
36952.61302	GOTO	REPORTS PRODUCED BY CIA CRIME AND NARCOTICS CENTER FROM 1996 TO THE PRESENT REGARDING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ILLICIT DRUG ERADICATION PROGRAMS IN COLOMBIA
36955.30696	PERRY	20 PAGE DOCUMENT REGARDING THE ARARAT ANOMALY, (MOUNT ARARAT IN TURKEY)
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36955.47056	THOMAS	EXPERIMENTS DONE ON MINORS AT STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND BASE IN BELVUE, NEBRASKA, 1950-1959 (SPECIFICALLY: MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS, MIND CONTROL EXPERIMENTS; OPERATION MONARCH, EXPERIMENTS PERTAINING TO PSYCHIC ABILITIES)
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36956.50983	ALLEN	BOMBING OF THE FRENCH EMBASSY IN TRIPOLI LIBYA BY THE UNITED STATES
36956.51099	RICHELSON	RPTS ON A JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN BY GREECE AND EGYPT BETWEEN 27 NOVEMBER AND 2 DECEMBER 1998, CODE NAMED "ALEXANDRIA-98"
36956.51267	KONEK	COPIES OF: DCI COUNTERINTELLIGENCE CENTER, THE KGB'S FIRST CHIEF DIRECTORATE: STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONS, AND METHODS, 11/90 & THE SOVIET COUNTERINTELLIGENCE OFFENSIVE: KGB RECRUITMENT OPERATIONS AGAINST THE CIA, 3/88

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36956.51591	OSORIO	CIA/MI/DIST, FVS-34,313, 282253Z APR 75; CIA/MI/DIST, FVS-34,353, 281303Z APR 75; CIA/MI/DIST, FVS-34,354, 281309Z APR 75; CIA/MI/DIS, FVS-34,359, 282337Z APR 75; CIA/MI/DIS, FVS-34,360, 290040Z APR 75, CIA/MI/DIS, FVS-34,361, 290139Z APR 75
36956.55511	OSORIO	FEB 3, 1976 MEETING OF THE ARGENTINE ARMY HIGH COMMAND IN ITS HEADQUARTERS AT EL LIBERTADOR BUILDING, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA
36956.55605	OSORIO	APRIL 20, 1977 VISIT OF ARGENTINE PRESIDENT RAFAEL VIDELA TO PARAGUAY
36956.55794	OSORIO	DECEMBER 13-16, 1976 MEETING IN BUENOS AIRES OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, PARAGUAY, BOLIVIA, CHILE AND URUGUAY, ALL MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE CONDOR ORGANIZATION
36956.56132	OSORIO	POPE PAUL VI'S JULY 1975 INSTRUCTIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH WORLDWIDE TO INVESTIGATE THE DEATHS OR DISAPPEARANCES OF A LARGE NUMBER OF CHILEAN EXTREMISTS OUTSIDE OF CHILE
36956.56216	HAESSLER	JANUARY 14, 1976 BUENOS AIRES MEETING OF THE COMMANDERS OF THE THREE BRANCHES OF THE ARGENTINE MILITARY.
36956.57089	HUFFMAN	KNOWLEDGE, INFO ON EXISTENCE OF A TELEPHONE LINE TAP OR LISTENING DEVICE ON THE BUSINESS PHONE OF MARGARET E. HAESSLER FROM SEPT 1998 TO PRESENT; SAID TELEPHONE NUMBER IS (319) 752-2003
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36957.53191	STEPONKUS	VIDEOTAPE OF CIA (SECURITY) INTERVIEW WITH RUSSEL "RUSTY" WESTON
36957.53321	MOZHENKOV	CONTRACT #2000*U041700*00 - LOCKHEED MARTIN
36958.36873	BROWN	INFO ON SELF
36958.43607	KRIEGER	US MAPS OF POSSIBLE/KNOWN LOCATIONS OF POW CAMPS IN VIETNAM, CAMBODIA AND LAOS DURING THE WAR; FRENCH MAPS OF SAME; MILITARY TOPGRAPHIC MAPS OF SAME; PICTURES OF THE TERRAIN MODEL CREATED BY CIA OF THE SAM NEVA AREA: INFO ON BILL BUCKLEY
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36959.46086	SANJAK	NATHAN STEN
36959.46425	WANE	INFO ON SELF
36959.46524	DEPAULO	INFO ON SELF
36959.50997	HIER	CLANDESTINE SERVICE HISTORICAL PAPER NO. 208 - "OVERTHROW OF PREMIER MOSSEDEQ OF IRAN, NOV 52-AUG 53, BY DR. DONALD N. WILBER. ALL CLANDESTINE SERVICE HISTORICAL PAPERS. LIST, BY NUMBER, TITLE, DATE, OF CLANDESTINE SERVICE HISTORICAL PAPERS
36959.51869	SMITH	POLITICAL & MILITARY INFRASTRUCTURE, DEFENSE CAPABILITIES, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, MAJOR IMPORTS & EXPORTS, GNP OF: LYBIA, PAKISTAN & AUSTRALIA

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36959.54986	WHITTLE	1975 SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE REPORT ON THE CIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH AMERICAN NEWS OUTLETS
36962.42748	BOURNE	DR. HARRIS ISBELL
36962.42901	LAZAR	LIST OF ALL CONTRACTING OFFICERS WITHIN YOUR DEPARTMENT THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES
36963.3455	PERSOFF	CSI PUBLICATION "CIA AND THE VIETNAM POLICYMAKERS", BY HAROLD FORD
36963.40732	SPOLAR	MICHAEL SCOTT SPEICHER
36963.40877	ZAID	SECRET INKS TECHNICAL MANUAL (OCTMAN)
36963.6002	PLASENCIA	ROSWELL NEW MEXICO, 1947
36963.60197	EGGEN	THE "BELLOWS REPORT" CONCERNING THE FBI'S HANDLING OF THE WEN HO LEE INVESTIGATION
36963.60375	JONES	NATIONAL SECURITY ACTION MEMORANDUM 263, OCTOBER 11, 1963 AND NATIONAL SECURITY ACTION MEMORANDUM 273, NOVEMBER 26, 1963
36963.60557	WILLIAMS	NATIONALS SECURITY ACTION MEMORANDUM 263, OCTOBER 11, 1963 AND NATIONAL SECURITY ACTION MEMORANDUM 273, NOVEMBER 26, 1963
36963.60663	CUMMINS	NATIONAL SECURITY ACTION MEMORANDUM 263 AND NATIONAL SECURITY ACTION MEMORANDUM 273
36963.60826	HAMILTON	NATIONAL SECURITY ACTION MEMORANDUM 263, OCTOBER 11, 1963 AND NATIONAL SECURITY ACTION MEMORANDUM 273 NOVEMBER 26, 1973
36963.61914	RIDDELL	ROLE PLAYED BY CIA BETWEEN 1947 AND 1990 IN THE STUDY OF THE UFO PHENOMENON
36963.6211	SAWALLESH	SATELLITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF INCIDENT: M/V DELAWARE BAY BOARDED BY ARMED SOLDIERS OF YUGOSLAV GUN BOAT 174 AT LATITUDE 42-06.3N//LONGITUDE 19-04.3E O/A 1140 HRS
36963.62228	PRICE	KENNETH LEE PIKE
36963.62386	MARTIN	RUDOLPH ANDERSON (THE U-2 PILOT WHOSE SHOOTING DOWN BY SOVIET MISSILES OVER CUBA PRECIPITATED THE "CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS")
36963.63095	BRAGG	ITINERARY DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE TRAVELS AND APPOINTMENTS OF ALLEN DULLES, APRIL 1948 - DECEMBER 1948
36964.40684	LEVIN	DR. DANIEL BLAIN
36964.40739	LEVIN	DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
36964.40846	ENG	RANSOM LUDWIG ENG
36964.40982	MILLER	SIGHTING OF AN UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT IN IRAN ON SEPTEMBER 19, 1976
36964.41074	O'SHEA	RICHARD COLVIN COX
36964.4122	PRICE	HIRAM BINGHAM
36964.43337	RICHELSON	DCI GUIDANCE FOR THE NATIONAL MASINT PROGRAM (FY 1991-FY2000), NOVEMBER 1988
36965.43624	LEVIN	DR. FREDERICK J. HACKER

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36966.47106	TODD	COPIES OF: AUTHORIZED CLASSIFICATION AND CONTROL MARKINGS REGISTER; AND, INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATION AND CONTROL MARKINGS IMPLEMENTATION MANUAL
36969.43308	RICHELSON	STUDIES OF SOVIET/RUSSIAN NUCLEAR DETONATION MONITORING ACTIVITIES/CAPABILITIES (INCLUDING ANY STUDIES OF THE SPECIAL MONITORING SERVICE) PRODUCED BETWEEN 1985 AND 2000
36969.43566	LINDLEY	NATIONAL SECURITY ACTION MEMORANDUM 263, OCT 11, 1963 - JOHN F. KENNEDY AND NATIONAL SECURITY ACTION MEMORANDUM 273, NOV 26, 1963 - LYNDON F. JOHNSON
36969.43729	MAITLAND	A.F. SMSGT. ANDRE R. GUILLET, MISSING IN ACTION OVER LAOS 5/18/66. CASE #0343; AND CAPT. LEE HARLEY, PILOT OF THE CRASHED PLANE
36969.44034	ANG	FRANK S. ANG, FATHER; EDWARD CELLINI, NEPHEW; BRIAN GELERUM, STEP-BROTHER; SHARON ANG, SISTER; ELIZABETH ANG DELISLE, SISTER; BILL REDEKER AT CAPITAL CITIES/ABC/DISNEY NEWS
36970.46427	RODDEN	IRVING HOWE (1920-1993), LIONEL TRILLING (1905-75), DIANA TRILLING (1905-96)
36970.46999	DASTA	CIA ROLE IN OVERTHROW OF DR. MOSSADEGH GOVERNMENT IN 1953 IN IRAN
36970.47129	HANDLER	NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE COUNCIL MEMORANDUM WHICH DISCUSSES THE FUTURE OF RUSSIAN STRATEGIC FORCES DONE SEEMINGLY IN THE 1993 OR LATE 1992 TIMEFRAME.
36970.47254	RAVNITZKY	CIA LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS ANNUAL REPORTS FOR THE PAST 10(TEN) YEARS. & CIA LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS QUARTERLY REPORT(S) FOR THE PAST 2 (TWO) YEARS
36970.50119	NELSON	LEWIS HENRI MICHAUX, AND THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL AFRICAN BOOKSTORE IN HARLEM
36970.50193	DOMBER	U.S. ANALYSIS OF EVENTS LEADING UP TO AND REGARDING THE POLISH CRISIS (1980-1982)
36970.50839	PREYSZ	STARGATE COLLECTION OR RECORDS ON MIND TELEMETRY
36971.41494	CAMPBELL	SOVIET SUBMARINE AND AIRPLANE DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION DURING THE YEARS 1947-1955
36971.41561	WHITTLE	ROLLO MAY
36971.41605	WHITTLE	THEODORE (TED) WIPRUD
36971.41699	OSORIO	REAR ADM. CESAR A. GUZZETTI TAKING OVER AS THE NEW CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE NAVAL OPERATIONS COMMAND IN FEBRUARY 1976
36971.41825	EVANS	JULY 1992 DEPLOYMENT AND SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITIES OF US MILITARY PERSONNEL TO COLOMBIA TO ASSIST COLOMBIAN SECURITY FORCES IN CAPTURING MEMBERS OF PABLO ESCOBAR AND/OR OTHER MEMBERS OF COLOMBIA'S MEDELLIN DRUG CARTEL
36971.41924	EVANS	AUGUST 1989 DEPLOYMENT AND SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITIES OF US MILITARY PERSONNEL TO COLOMBIA TO ASSIST COLOMBIAN SECURITY FORCES IN CAPTURING MEMBERS OF COLOMBIA'S MEDELLIN DRUG CARTEL
36971.42331	GILBERT	BAY OF PIGS
36971.42642	FRANK	BURTON VICTOR FRANK

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36971.668	SPAETH	INVESTIGATIVE REPORT ON TYUMEN OIL COMPANY (TNK) BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE CIA FROM A THIRD PARTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNITED STATES EXPORT-IMPORT BANK'S CONSIDERATION OF TNK'S APPLICATION FOR LOAN GUARANTEES, APPROVED APRIL 2000
36971.66905	SPAETH	TYUMEN OIL COMPANY (TNK) IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNITED STATES EXPORT-IMPORT BANK'S CONSIDERATION OF TNK'S APPLICATION FOR LOAN GUARANTEES.
36972.40271	BOUKNIGHT	ALL RELEASABLE RECORDS PERTAINING TO THE ALDRICH AMES SPY CASE
36972.47302	MCKENNA	\$20 MILLION DOLLAR EXTORTION SCHEME INVOLVING OSWALD LEWINTER, MOHAMED AL FAYED, FAKE CIA DOCS & US ATTORNEY'S DECISION NOT TO PROSECUTE; US GOVT INVOLVMENT IN STING OPERATION; INDIV. PERPS IN EXT. ATTMP; DEATHS OF PRINCESS DIANA, DODI FAYED, HENRI PAUL
36972.53594	ZAID	PETITION BY THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ("CIA") TO RESCIND THE AUTHORITY OF THE INTERAGENCY SECURITY CLASSIFICATION APPEALS PANEL TO DECLASSIFY CIA DOCUMENTS AND THE RESULTING DENIAL BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OF THAT REQUEST
36973.45205	BORCHERT	HENERY BORCHERT, WWII VETERAN, DECEASED
36973.45495	CARY	FREDERICK CARY, AND CIA AGENTS WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES AGAINST ME
36976.47203	BECERRA	ROSEWELL, NEW MEXICO, JULY 2-7, 1947; "OPERATION MAJESTIC"; "AREA 51"
36976.47387	ZEITMAN	THE JOURNAL OF INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
36976.50132	SMITH	IMANTS LESINSKIS (LESHINKSKIS, LESHINSKYS, LESHINSKA) ALIAS PETER FRIEDERICH DORN, RASMA LESINSKIS ALIAS LINDA YEGOROV DORN, AND IEVA LESINSKIS ALIAS EVELYN DORN
36977.36446	LEDEEN	ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE EARLY YEARS OF THE LAST CENTURY
36977.38886	COLEMAN	OXCAR AIRCRAFT CRASH PHOTOGRAPHS
36977.44427	HJELTNES	TRYGVE LIE
36977.44869	ARIF	ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO, JULY 2-7 1947
36977.4533	JESSELLI	DST-1600E-037-77; CHEMCIAL AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE CAPABILITIES: EUROPEAN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES
36977.5034	SPOLAR	REPORT, PRODUCED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE DIA, THAT IS AN INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ANALYTICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE CASE OF NAVY PILOT MICHAEL SCOTT SPEICHER
36977.57204	COTE	INVESTIGATION OF THE 1999 ATTACK ON THE US CONSULATE IN TORONTO INCLUDING NAME OF THE DETACHMENT AND PERSON IN CHARGE OF SECURITY AT THE TIME.
36977.58313	ALLEN	2 APRIL 1966 DCI MEMO TO WHITE HOUSE RE AIRSTRIKES IN NORTH VIETNAM
36978.33221	KHOUZAM	SAMEH KHOUZAM (EGYPTIAN NATIONAL) INFO ON SELF
36979.4402	BRIGHT	MIA RECORDS ON SGT. CHARLES PREVEDEL
36979.44454	RANDOLF	EMAIL ADDRESSES FOR ALL THE HEADQUARTERS INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES OF EACH FRIENDLY COUNTRY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD; CIA COUNTERPARTS

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36979.47088	REBOLLO	CARTOONS FROM 1954 CONNECTED WITH OR COMPILED AS A RESULT OF LINCOLN 836 RE GUATEMALA.
36980.42818	GNISS	EUGEN GERSTENMAIER
36980.42906	PLASSE	ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY IN 1963
36980.43018	BUDNICK	CIA PAPERS IN REGARD TO OIL RUSH RE: KAZAKSTAN
36983.38958	JOHNSTON	THEODORE YATES JOHNSTON AKA TED YATES JOHNSTON
36983.39275	RAMEY	INFO OR RECORDS ON THE AUTHORIZED CREDIT CARD HOLDERS IN THE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING OR ANY CIA BRANCH OFFICES.
36983.48846	WIAZ	JACOB C. BELIN, EDWARD W. BALL, ST. JOE PAPER COMPANY
36983.49268	BURR	REPORT ON STRATEGIC WARNING 1967
36984.43874	EVANS	UNITS OF COLOMBIAN ARMED FORCES FROM 1981-1985: BARBULA BN (PUERTO BOYACA, BOYACA); BOMBONA BN (PUERTO BERRIOR, ANTIOQUIA); OPERATIONAL COMMAND NO. 10 (CIMITARRA, SANTANDER); GERMAN OLANO AIR BASE (PUERTO SALGAR, CUDINAMARCA); PATRIOTAS BN (HONDA, TOLIMA
36984.44115	SOWERS, III	RECORDS ON ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS, VIOLATION OF SAFETY POLICY OR RELATED DOCS RE: CONSTRUCTION ON THE GROUND INTELLIGENCE CENTER ON VA ROUTE 29 NEAR CHARLOTTESVILLE VA
36984.45516	ROPPER	5 DOCUMENTS: 1) IDENTIFICATION OF U.S. AIRMEN CAPTURED IN KOREA, 2-5) RE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE - USSR - ANTHRAX, ACCIDENTS, SVERDLOVSK (FROM VARIOUS OTHER FOIA CASES)
36984.4567	EVANS	ACTIVITIES OF THE COLOMBIAN ARMED GROUP KNOWN AS "MUERTE A SECUESTADORES" (DEATH TO KIDNAPPER) OR SIMPLY BY THE ACRONYM "MAS"
36984.45725	EVANS	FIFTH BRIGADE OF THE COLOMBIAN ARMY FROM 1981 TO PRESENT
36984.45795	EVANS	ACTIVITIES OF THE XIVTH (14TH) BRIGADE OF THE COLOMBIAN ARMY
36984.45976	CASEY	REGINALD STEPHEN GARFIELD TODD
36984.47365	DENOGEAN	REQUEST FOR VARIOUS ADDRESSES ON INDIVIDUALS
36985.41063	CASEY	JUDITH GARFIELD TODD
36985.41298	COOPER JR.	ALL RECORDS REGARDING "ARYAN NATIONS"
36985.41399	TASRIPIN	ROBERT NESTA MARLEY, AKA BOB MARLEY, JAMAICAN REGGAE MUSICIAN
36985.6622	HOSTNICK	AGENCY REGULATIONS & POLICIES RE: THOSE VIOLATED BY L. HOSTNICK; CONCERNING THE INVESTIGATIVE, THE ASSESSMENTS BOARD, THE ADJUDICATION AND APPEALS PROCESS; PREVIOUS DISCIPLINE/PUNISHMENT BY AGENCY RE COMPUTER MISUSE; GOVERNING USE OF AGENCY FACILITIES
36986.46758	Girard	Clinton-era documents pertaining to Haiti; Documents on drug trafficking, National Security Council meetings in Haiti during 1990-2000; A copy of the psychological profile on Jean- Bertrand Aristide, President of Haiti.
36986.47242	Ephraim	Request for free books and brochures
36987.31032	STEIN	CIA GROUND RECONNAISSANCE AND BALLISTIC-MISSILE SURVEILLANCE MISSIONS INSIDE THE U.S.S.R. DURING THE PERIOD 1955-1970

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36987.42175	KARBE	ROSWELL, NM; OPERATION MAJESTIC; AREA 51
36987.42267	DALY	CIA'S ATTEMPTS TO COMPLY WITH PDD 8, RE DECLASSIFICATION OF POW/MIA RECORDS.
36990.51545	RIVERA	STUDIES/PROGRAMS/OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN WITH RESPECT TO POLITICAL/ECONOMIC INTERGRATION IN LATIN AMERIC 1956-1980.
36990.51873	WITHINGTON	OPEN LOOP VS. CLOSED LOOP
36990.521	ROPPER	IMPLICATION OF SOVIET USE OF CHEMICAL AND TOXIN WEAPONS FOR US SECURITY INTERESTS. SNIE 11-17-83
36991.48715	SILVERNAIL	10 SEPERATE REQUESTS OPENED AS ONE CASE
36991.4915	BARSTEN	REQUESTING ALL INFO ON FRED WILKERSON FOR THE YEARS 1963 ON : CIA OPERATIONS WITHIN UNITED STATES COAST GUARD, LOS ANGELES 1966-1969
36991.5294	TENBUSCH, JR	GULF WAR OPS PROVIDE COMFORT, JUST CAUSE, SEA ANGEL, RESTORE HOPE AND TYPHOON; HIGH ALTITUDE ENDURANCE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (HAE UAV) RESEARCH THESE RECORDS INCLUDING/EXCLUDING THE DARKSTAR & GLOBAL HAWK UAV
36991.53461	KONEK	REQUESTING AN INDEX OR FINDING AID ON THE VNAF AIR FORCE, SOUTH VIETNAM 1960-1975 (VIETNAMESE AIR FORCE)
36991.54605	HAWES	REQUESTING "FACTBOOK ON INTELLIGENCE" AND ANY OTHER PUBLICATIONS AND INFO CONCERNING THE CIA AND INFORMATION ON INTELLIGENCE AND INTELLIGENCE GATHERING
36991.55217	KOBLENTZ	5 NIE REQUESTS AND AND A REQUEST FOR IIM 78-10018J, INDICTIONS AND WARNING OF SOVIET INTENTIONS TO USE CHEMICAL WEAPONS DURING A NATO-WARSAW PACT WAR, 1 AUGUST 1978
36991.56078	OSORIO	THE DEATH OF THE FORMER BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT JOAO GOULART IN THE CORRIENTES PROVINCE, ARGENTINA 6 DECEMBER 1976.
36991.56606	OSORIO	THE ARREST OF THE FRENCH-CHILEAN MESSENGER, JUNTA JEAN YVES CLAUDET FOR THE JCR (JUNTA COORDINARDORA REVOLUCIONARIA), BUENOS AIRES ON 1 NOVEMBER 1975.
36991.57199	OSORIO	A MEETING OF ADMIRALS ON ACTIVE DUTY HEADED BY NAVY COMMANDER EMILO MASSERA 13 FEBRUARY 1976
36991.57694	OSORIO	THE REPLACEMENT OF GENERAL OTTO PALADINO AS THE HEAD OF THE ARGENTINE STATE INTELL SERVICE (SIDE) BY GENERAL ENRIQUE LAIDLAW IN LATE 1967 EARLY 1977
36991.58065	OSORIO	THE MYSTERIOUS HELICOPTER CRASH RESULTING IN THE DEATH OF THE CHILEAN INTERIOR MINISTER GENERAL OSCAR BONILLA IN EARLY 1975.
36992.44108	BERNA	REQUESTING A COPY OF AN UP-DRAFT MANUAL
36992.63664	STOCKTON	1967 CIA INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT
36993.48375	MCCULLOM, JR	INFO ON SELF
36993.48561	MCCOLLUM	INFO ON SELF

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36993.54521	WHITTER	AMERICAN SATELLITE IMAGES 1980-85A AND 1980-10A AND REPORTS ON EXOCET MISSILES
36994.45224	SAXBY	AIRCRAFT AND ALIEN BODIES HOUSED AT LANGLEY AFB
36994.45227	CHAVEZ	4 REQUESTS: ROSWELL, NM JULY 2-7, 1947; OPERATION MAJESTIC (MJ) GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT; AREA 51; A COLOR PICTURE OF GEORGE TENET
36994.45727	ASGHAR	ROSWELL, NM JULY 2-7, 1947; OPERATION MAJESTIC (MJ) GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT; AREA 51; COLOR PHOTO OF GEORGE TENET.
36994.46015	EVANS	SNIES AND NIES RELATING TO COLOMBIA FROM 1978 - PRESENT
36994.46452	EVANS	THE ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE COLOMBIA MILITARY INSTITUTES BRIGADE (BIM)
36994.46787	SHEA	ALL RECORDS ON THE NAT'L ORGANIZATION FOR THE REFORM OF MARIJUANA LAWS (NORML), FROM 1970 - PRESENT; RECORDS ON RUSSELL KEITH STROUP; RECORDS ON ALLEN FRANCOIS ST. PIERRE
36994.47206	EVANS	OPERATION APOCALYPSE
36994.47686	HUNT	INFO ON GLENN S. K. WILLIAMS DURING THE PERIOD OF HIS EMPLOYMENT WITH THE AGENCY
36994.47976	SMITH	SYSTEM OF RECORDS
36994.4822	PRADOS	1968 TET OFFENSIVE; STUDY OF N. VIETNAMESE LOGISTICS 1967- 1971; TET II (1969); SIHANOUKVILLE AS A SUPPLY PORT FROM 1967-1975.
36994.48401	ROBINSON	ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO, JULY 2-7, 1947; OPERATION MAJESTIC; "AREA 51"; PICTURE FOR FAMILY ROOM
36994.4856	LINNETT	INFO REGARDING MCKINLEY NOLAN
36994.48906	BARTOS	RUDOLF DRBOHLAV
36997.43803	POSTLEWAIT	LIST OF MORI DOC NUMBERS
36997.43977	MORSILLI	THE LOST AMBER ROOM
36997.44128	HARGADEN	MKULTRA PROJECT
36997.44331	GRAHAM	DETERIORATING CONDITIONS IN THE USSR IN THE EARLY AND MID-1980'S
36997.44493	BURR	SNIE 100-8-60; SNIE 13-6-62; NIE 4-67; SNIE 13-10-68; SNIE 43-1-72; NIE 13-8-73; NIE 13-3/8-83
36997.44673	STEWART	CARL STEWART
36997.5322	HERSCHAFT	RG 319, ENTRY 85
36998.43458	EVANS	US SOUTH AMERICAN RELATIONS DATED 11/19/85
36998.44985	GANDHI	APRIL 2001 VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, INDIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JASWANT SINGH
36998.46147	URBANCZYK	DOCUMENTS CONCERNING LEONID TELIGA
36998.47049	RICHELSON	FRANCE NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION POLICY, APRIL 1982 INDIAN NUCLEAR POLICIES IN THE 1980'S, SEPT 1981
36998.47439	PERRY	KAKA HAJ MAHMOUD; DAWD BEG JAF; YOUSSEF AL HAJ AGHA; COMMUNIST-TRAINED KURDS IN KURDISTAN; USE OF SOVIET SHIPS TO TRANSPORT KURDS THRY DARDENELLES TO SYRIA
36998.47853	FERTIG	INFO ON JOHN ALAN "JACK" FERTIG, DAVID RALPH FERTIG, KATHERINE GRAY FERTIG AKA KATHERINE TINDALL AND MARJORIE HAYS FERTIG

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36999.49713	SHARPE	OPERATION IRON CROSS; ANY OTHER ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES OSS WHICH TOOK PLACE IN GERMANY DURING WORLD WAR II
36999.50129	BULLOCK	INFO ON THE US ARMY MEDICAL CORP & ON 4 INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED W/US ARMY MEDICAL CORPS
36999.50585	ROSEN	INFO ON THE BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY BETWEEN 1961 & 1975
36999.50908	PIZANO	INFO ON ROSWELL, NM; OPERATION MAJESTIC; AREA 51; PICTURE OF TENET
36999.51226	RAPOPORT	INFO ON SELF
36999.5152	CAVANAGH	AIRCRAFT SALES TO CANADA KEYWORDS BOEING AND OR AIRBUS INDUSTRIES FROM 1987-1989
37000.39939	THAL	INFO ON MR. BOUAPHA PHOMMASOUKHA FROM 1960-1975.
37000.55666	EDGETT	BARRY S. EDGETT
37000.58385	HAMMOND III	CIA COOPERATION WITH ENTITIES OF PHILIPPINE GOVT TO ASSIST DEVELOPMENT, TARGETING, AND/OR DEPLOYMENT OF BIOLOGICAL AGENTS TO CONTROL ILLICIT CROPS
37001.43726	BAILEY	LOUIS MILLER BAILEY
37001.43782	WHITTLE	INFO RELATED TO JAMES PHELAN
37001.44329	MOCHKOFSKY	INFO ON JACOBO TIMERMAN, ARGENTINEAN JOURNALIST AND MEDIA OWNER
37001.44805	CAVALLI	EMERSON BIGELOW
37001.45015	MOCHKOFSKY	INFO ON DAVID GRAIVER AN ARGENTINEAN BANKER AND BUSINESSMAN.
37001.4636	BURR	PROJECT ESAU STUDIES PUBLISHED 1961-1966, PERTAINING TO SINO-SOVIET SPLIT DURING 1959-1961
37001.46593	COLLEARY	SEISMIC DATA RE CARIBBEAN ISLANDS OF GRENADA, ST. VINCENT, THE GRENADINES, ST. LUCIA AND MARTINIQUE AS WELL AS THE ISLANDS OF TOBAGO AND BARBADOS
37001.46835	MCGINNIS	COMPLETE RELEASE OF CIA DOC # 623-796 DTD 4/1/1964 RE: EXPULSION OF JEAN RENE SOUETRE OR MICHEL MERTZ FROM DALLAS IN NOV 1963. ALL ADDITIONAL FILES ON FRENCH NATIONAL, MICHEL VICTOR MERTZ
37001.54403	PORTMAN	INFO ON BAHAMIAN CITIZENS MAURICE MOORE, MINISTER FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE BAHAMAS IN THE MID 1990'S AND LARRY PINDER, VISITED THE US IN 1996.
37004.49964	JOBES	ANY DOCUMENTS REPORTS QUDIO TAPES OR PHOTOS FROM 1970 RELATING TO THE OVERSEAS WEEKLY AN AMERICAN OWNED NEWSPAPER FORMERLY PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.
37004.53123	FERROGGIARO	COPY OF AN APRIL 26, 1994 INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM ENTILED "RESPONSIBILITY FOR MASSACRE IN RWANDA"
37004.53453	FERROGGIARO	THE APRIL 1993 INVESTIGATION DURING IN RWANDA BY WALY BACRE NDIAYE, UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL RAPPOTEUR ON EXTRAJUDICIAL SUMMARY OR ABITRARY EXECUTIONS AND HIS SUBSEQUENT REPORT ISSUED AT THE UNITED NATIONS, AUGUST 1993.
37004.53964	EVANS	THE TRIP TO COLOMBIA BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY DIRECTOR JOHN DEUTCH IN JANUARY 1996.
37004.60809	STARR	PERU CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT SHOOT DOWN

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37005.63381	SMITH	COPIES OF AGENCY REGS, POLICIES, PROCEDURES VIOLATED; UNEDITED DIALOGUE ON COMPUTER MISUSE FROM POLYGRAPHER'S FILE OF CHRIS HLATKY & JANET PLATT; INDITIFICATION OF ALL CONTRACTORS & THEIR COMPANIES WHO PARTICIPATED IN THESE DATABASES
37005.63698	BURR	NIE 100-4-57; NIE 100-6-57, NIE 100-5-59, NIE 4-64; NIE 4-71; SNIE 4-1-74
37005.63829	FERROGGIARO	DEATHS OF 5 SOUTH KOREAN NATIONALS: KIM, YONG KWON; TSCHE, CHONG-KIL; JANG, JOON HA; LEE, SOO YOUNG; LEE, JIN RAE
37005.63928	BURR	NIE 13-2-65; NIE 10-66; SNIE 13-10-67; NIE 13-8-68; NIE 13-3-70; NIE 13-3-72; NIE 13-76
37005.64061	HARDING	FILM " THE FIGHTING KNIFE" FROM OSS FILES
37005.64293	WOODWARD	MAJESTIC 12, DATED NOV 18, 1952, MJ-12 PROJECT/BLUE BOOK PROJECT; ADDRESS TO INTERMOUNTAIN AVIATION
37005.64553	WIKAN	11 REPORTS, VARIOUS SUBJECTS RE: SOVIET UNION; REPORTS RE: SOVIET MISSILE TESTS IN THE WHITE SEA 1940's - 1950's BASED ON GERMAN TECHNOLOGY
37005.6474	MOORE	LEMMIE LEE MOORE (AKA SONNY)
37005.66145	RAYL	DOCUMENTS FROM YEARS 2000-2001 RE: INFORMATION WARFARE
37005.68239	HUBBARD	JOHANNES STEEL - RE-REVIEW OF DIF DOCUMENTS FROM PREVIOUS CASE F-1996-00446 & F-1990-00361
37007.40376	VONGPHACHANH	NHOME VONGPHACHANH
37007.40467	CORNICK	INFO ON SELF
37007.42779	GUGGENHEIM	OPINIONS BY U.S. OFFICIALS ABOUT PERUVIAN & COLOMBIAN POLICIES OF FIRING ON SUSPECTED DRUG FLIGHTS FROM 1990 TO THE PRESENT
37007.42884	GUGGENHEIM	U.S. INVOLVMENT/KNOWLEDGE OF INCIDENTS OF PERUVIAN OR COLOMBIAN SECURITY FORCES FIRING ON SUSPECTED DRUG FLIGHTS FROM 1990 TO THE PRESENT
37007.42979	GUGGENHEIM	IDENTITY OF ANY/ALL CONTRACTORS HIRED IN CONNECTION WITH SURVEILLANCE AND OTHER COUNTERNARCOTICS ACTIVITIES IN COLOMBIA AND PERU.
37007.62408	O'DONOGHUE	ALOIS HITLER; WILLIAM HITLER; BRIGID HITLER; PAULA HITLER; ANGELA HITLER; ANGELA "GELI" RAUBAL; LEO RAUBAL
37007.6338	COHEN	DAVID CHANG,, BRIGHT & BRIGHT, PANACOM, CONGRESSMAN AND LATER SENATOR, ROBERT TORICELLI, OF NJ BETWEEN 1993 AND 2000
37007.63554	TAGLEY	HUMAN RESOURCE EXPLOITATION TRAINING MANUAL - 1983,, DECLASSIFIED IN 1997; KUBARK COUNTER INTELLIGENCE INTERROGATION (VIETNAM-JULY 1963)
37007.64413	LEVIN	GRAY C. RIDENOUR, M.D, AND HIS CRIMINAL PROSECUTION AND CONVICTION DURING 1992, 1993, AND 1994
37007.64867	ROSENBERG	TAPES AND TRANSCRIPTS OF ANY/ ALL RADIO CONVERSATION AND INTERCEPTS OVERHEARD BY THE CIA CONTRACT FLIGHT, A USG CESSNA CITATION, THAT WAS SURVEILLING THE APRIL 20 SHOOTDOWN THE MISSIONARY PLANE IN PERU; ONBOARD TAPES/ TRANSCRIPTS OF ONBOARD CONVERSATIONS

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37008.39424	BIGWOOD	FLOAT-PLANE SHOT DOWN ON FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 2001 WITH US CITIZENS (MISSIONARIES) ABOARD BY PERUVIAN AIR FORCE (FAP)
37008.40214	FUTRELL	WILLIAM JACKSON (JACK) HALE
37008.43299	LEE	MELVIN WALL; LOST IN AIR CRASH ON AGRICULTURAL EDUCATIONAL ASSIGNMENT IN VIETNAM BETWEEN JAN AND MARCH 1967
37008.43641	PEDERSEN	SOVIET INCIDENT OF SEPT. 26, 1983 INVOLVING STANISLAV PETROV AND EARLY WARNING SATELLITE SYSTEMS. ALSO WHICH CITIES IN THE US ARE NUCLEAR ATTACK TARGETS FOR RUSSIAN AND CHINESE MISSILES?
37008.44285	POLITO	THE DISAPPEARANCE OF FRENCHMAN YVES ALAIN DOMERGUE ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1976 IN ROSARIO, ARGENTINA
37008.44451	POLITO	THE DISAPPEARANCE OF MARCELO RODOLFO TELLO ON MARCH 9, 1976 IN CORDOBA, ARGENTINA
37008.44621	POLITO	THE DISAPPEARANCE OF FRENCHMAN ETINNE PESLE ON SEPTEMBER 19, 1973 IN TEMUCO, CHILE
37008.45638	BISSELL	INFO ON WHAT THE AGENCY CONCLUDED ON THE USE OF PSYCHIC POWERS
37011.58857	BIGWOOD	SALVADORAN OFFICERS: ROBERTO D'AUBUISSON; DOMINGO MONTERROSA BARRIOS; NATIVIDAD DE JESUS CACERES CABRERA; ROBERTO MAURICIO STABEN; JUAN ORLANDO ZEPEDA; RENE EMILIO PONCE
37011.58964	BIGWOOD	FRENTE FARABUNDO MARTI DE LIBERACION NACIONAL'S (FMLN) MILITARY CAPABILITY 1978-1993
37011.59249	BIGWOOD	MILITARY PERSONNEL RESOURCES INC. (MPRI) IN: COLOMBIA, EL SALVADOR
37011.61896	BIGWOOD	POPULATION GROWTH IN LATIN AMERICA AND ITS POTENTIAL THREAT
37011.62022	BIGWOOD	GEOGRAPHIC POSITIONS SYSTEM (GPS) EQUIPMENT ON BOARD ANY AIRCRAFT UNDER ANY US GOVERNMENT PROGRAM IN LATIN AMERICA (INCLUDING MEXICO)
37011.62127	BIGWOOD	TWO MEETINGS BETWEEN U.S. CITIZEN JEREMY EDMUND BIGWOOD AND MEMBERS OF THE US EMBASSY IN BOGOTA, COLOMBIA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 2001
37011.62245	BIGWOOD	NEGOTIATIONS OR ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THE US DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (PARTICULARLY THE US ARMY) AND THE JOHNS HOPKINS APPLIED PHYSICS LAB.
37011.6232	BIGWOOD	HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN EL SALVADOR
37011.62385	BIGWOOD	VLADIMIRO MONTESINOS TORRES
37011.62468	BIGWOOD	EVO MORALES AYMA - COMMONLY KNOWN AS EVO MORALES - BOLIVIAN COCALERO LEADER AND ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE
37011.62523	BIGWOOD	COMMUNIST PARTY OF COLOMBIA
37011.62851	BIGWOOD	COLOMBIAN ARMY AND SECURITY FORCE MILITARY OPERATION WITH US ASSISTANCE INITIATED ON OR ABOUT APRIL 3, 1964, AGAINST AN AGRARIAN (CAMPESINO) MOVEMENT IN MARQUETALIA, SOUTHERN TOMILA, COLOMBIA
37011.62943	BIGWOOD	CHULAVITAS, "PAJARITOS", AND "SICARIOS" IN COLOMBIA

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37011.63051	BIGWOOD	KIDNAPING IN: ECUADOR & COLOMBIA
37011.63124	BIGWOOD	EAST, ALSO KNOWN AS EAGLE AVIATION IN: EL SALVADOR, ECUADOR, VENEZUELA, BOLIVIA, PERU, & COLOMBIA
37011.63332	BIGWOOD	JESUIT MASSACRE NOV 1989 & SAN SEBASTIAN MASSACRE, 1988 IN EL SALVADOR
37011.63834	BIGWOOD	HYDROELECTRIC, PETROLEUM, & WATER RESOURCES IN COLOMBIA; PETROLEUM & WATER RESOURCES IN ECUADOR
37011.6395	BIGWOOD	LA VIOLENCIA PERIOD IN COLOMBIA; COLOMBIAN NATIONALS, DUMAR ALJURE, GUADELUPE SALCEDO
37011.64073	BIGWOOD	ELN AND FARC MILITARY CAPABILITY; FARC GUERRILLAS OPERATING IN ECUADOR
37012.36942	BIGWOOD	PARAMILITARY LEADER, CARLOS CATANO; PARAMILITARY CAPABILITY IN COLOMBIA
37012.3727	BIGWOOD	ANDEAN INFORMATION NETWORK (AIN); INTER-CON SECURITY SYSTEMS, INC., OMNITEMPUS; DR. DAVID C. SANDS OF AG/BIO CON; DYNCORP TECHNICAL SERVICES, "DYNCORP" IN: COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA, PERU, ECUADOR, BOLIVIA, & EL SALVADOR
37012.37472	BIGWOOD	WACKENHUT CORPORATION IN: COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA, PERU, ECUADOR, BOLIVIA, & EL SALVADOR
37012.3774	BIGWOOD	COL. JOSE MIGUEL VILLAR JIMENEZ, POLICE COMMANDER; COL. JUAN BAUTISTA YEPES BEDOYA; MARTIN ORLANDO CARRENO SANDOVAL; COL. MIGUEL PLAZAS ACEVEDO; BRIG. GEN. PABLO ALBERTO RODRIGUEZ LAVERDE; COL. HERNAN DARIO MORENO VELEZ; SALVADORAN TREASURY POLICE
37012.38041	BIGWOOD	NOVEMBER 11, 1989 FMLN GUERRILLA OFFENSIVE IN EL SALVADOR; SHERATON HOTEL ANNEX TAKEOVER, NOV 1989 IN EL SALVADOR BY ERP FACTION OF FMLN LED BY COMMANDER CHICO CHICON
37012.38476	BIGWOOD	MOU/ CONTRACTS/AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE CIA & COLOMBIAN GOVT OR PRIVATE ENTITIES OR CIA & U.S. PRIVATE ENTITIES RE: FIGHT AGAINST "TERRORISM", & "WAR AGAINST DRUGS" IN COLOMBIA FROM 1980 TO PRESENT
37012.38609	BIGWOOD	ANDEAN SEMINAR EVENTS PUT ON BY THE WASHINGTON OFFICE ON LATIN AMERICA (WOLA) AND GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
37012.39393	BIGWOOD	HERBICIDE TESTING & USE/DEPLOYMENT FOR THE ERADICATION OF "NARCOTIC" PLANTS IN: COLOMBIA, PERU, PANAMA, GUATEMALA, MEXICO; HERBICIDE DRIFT RPTS AND/OR COMPLAINTS IN ANY COUNTRY BY U.S. PLANT ERAD. PROG.; MYCOHERBICIDE, FUNGUS, FUSARUM OXYSPORUM USED
37012.39537	BIGWOOD	US RADAR BASE AT LAGO AGRIO, SUCUMBIOS, ECUADOR; US BASE AT MANTA, ECUADOR
37012.41035	BIGWOOD	SHINING PATH (SENDERO LUMINOSO - SL) SINCE 1999 & ITS LEADER FELICIANO OF PERU
37012.41248	BIGWOOD	DEATH SQUADS IN EL SALVADOR; AUC (AUTODEFENSAS UNIDAS DE COLOMBIA); DEATH SQUADS "SICARIOS" AND AUC OPERATING IN ECUADOR
37012.4151	BIGWOOD	WEAPONS SALES TO THE ELN(EJERCITO DE LIBERACION NACIONAL), AUC(AUTODEFENSAS UNIDAS DE COLOMBIA), & FARC (FUERZAS ARMADAS REVOLUCIONARIES DE COLOMBIA) IN COLOMBIA
37012.41776	BIGWOOD	CITY OF PAEZ, BOYOCA, COLOMBIA; MONSANTO IN COLOMBIA

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37012.59467	ERDIL	INFO ON SELF
37012.62753	ZAID	ALL INTERNAL CIA REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO (1) OFF. OF INSPECTOR GENERAL, (2) MAINTENANCE OF FILES PERTAINING TO EMPLOYEES INCLUDING, OPF, OMS, SECURITY, CIC AND SAS
37012.63158	WOLFE	CONNECTION BETWEEN EXOBIOLOGY (SERCH FOR EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE) AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS; SOVIET UNION'S ABILITY TO DEVELOP OR DETECT BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS DURING SPACE PROGRAM 1957-1963; CETEX AND COSPAR CONFERENCES
37012.63345	WOLFE	BERKNER, LLOYD V.; CALVIN, MELVIN; DEMEREC, MILISLAV; DOBZHANSKY, THEODOSIUS; DUNN, LESLIE C.; HARTLINE, H. KEFFER; MULLER, HERMANN J.; SONNEBORN, TRACY M.; STANIER, ROGER; VAN NIEL, C.B.
37012.63562	MILANI	PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILES OF SHAH OF IRAN (MOHAMMED REZA PAHLAVI); REPORTS AGENCY SENT TO US EMBASSY IN IRAN, 1965, ABOUT SHAH'S HEALTH PROBLEMS & STAY AT VIENNA CLINIC
37012.64577	SURETTE	MAR 16, 1984 ABDUCTION, TORTURE & DEATH OF WILLIAM BUCKLEY
37012.64685	CAMPUZANO	SEPT 4, 1997 SUICIDE BOMBING IN JERUSALEM'S BEN YEHUDA PEDESTRIAN MALL
37012.64851	WELCH	SEPT 20, 1984 TERRORIST ATTACK ON AMERICAN EMBASSY ANNEX IN EAST BEIRUT, LEBANON THAT KILLED ARMY CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER KENNETH V. WELCH
37012.65563	Emerson	GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOSCHKA FISCHER RE: TERRORIST GROUPS, RED-ARMY-FACTION(RAF), THE REVOLUTIONARY CELLS, THE PALESTINIAN LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO) JAN 1, 1960 THROUGH DEC 21, 1979
37012.65724	DOEBLIN	GREEN PARTY IN GERMANY
37012.65855	LEDINGTON	VERONICA "RONI" BOWERS AND/OR THE ASSOCIATION OF BAPTISTS FOR WORLD EVANGELISM BASED IN FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP, PA
37012.65983	O'DONNELL	ISIDORO MARIANO LOSANOVSKY PEREL, ARGENTINIAN BUSINESSMAN, MURDERED IN ARGENTINA ON FEB 4, 2001
37012.66179	BECK	MARCUS GARVEY, BORN IN JAMAICA 1887, DIED IN 1940
37012.66344	ZAKARIA	U.S.-PERUVIAN DRUG INTERDICTION FLIGHT ON APRIL 20, IN PERU
37012.6679	MARTIN	ACCIDENTAL SHOOTDOWN OF MISSIONARY PLANE OVER PERU ON APRIL 20, 2001
37012.66991	BRANDENBURG	ISHII SHIRO & OTHER OFFICERS OF UNIT 731 OF THE JAPANESE ARMED FORCES CONCERNED WITH CHEMICAL-BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AND HUMAN & ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION FOR JAPANESE ARMED FORCES 1931-1945
37012.67164	GANDHI	INDIAN NATIONAL OR STATE OFFICIALS AND UNION CARBIDES DECISION TO BUILD A METHYL ISOCYANATE (MIC) FACILITY ON CAPUS OF UNION CARBIDE INDIA LIMITED'S (UCIL) PLANT IN BHOPAL, INDIA IN 1975
37012.6738	GANDHI	DISCUSSIONS WITH INDIAN NATIONAL OR STATE OFFICIALS REGARDING THE 1991 SETTLEMENT BETWEEN UNION CARBIDE AND THE INDIAN GOVT AFTER DECEMBER 2-3 SPILL OF POISONOUS GASES FROM THE PESTICIDE FACTORY IN BHOPAL, MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA

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37012.67475	POLITO	DISAPPEARANCE OF FRENCHMAN MARCEL RENE AMIEL, FEB 9, 1977 IN MENDOZA, ARGENTINA
37012.6755	POLITO	DISAPPEARANCE OF FRENCHMAN ALPHONSE CHANFREAU IN SANTIAGO, CHILE, JULY 30, 1974
37012.68014	GREENEWALD	FOIA CASE LOG FOR 1999
37012.68102	GREENEWALD	NATURE OF EGYPTIAN CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENT - OSI-STIR/SC/67-8
37012.68176	GREENEWALD	CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR U.S. MILITARY TAKEOVER OF NIGERIAN OIL FIELDS, CREATED IN 1975
37012.68284	GREENEWALD	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE, DB-315/11423/74, NOVEMBER 18, 1974 AND DB-315/11553/74, NOVEMBER 20, 1974
37012.68335	GREENEWALD	THE ORDER OF FREE MASONS - THE MASONIC LODGE
37012.68514	GREENEWALD	THE BOOKLET: INTELLIGENCE - THE ACME OF SKILL
37012.68614	GREENEWALD	CHARACTERISTICS OF WARSAW PACT CW AGENTS AND WEAPON SYSTEM - OSI-STIR/SC/75-30
37012.68685	GREENEWALD	ALLEGED ASSASSINATION PLOTS INVOLVING FOREIGN LEADERS, AN INTERIM REPORT DATED 20 NOVEMBER 1975
37012.68843	GREENEWALD	ACCIDENT/INCIDENT REPORTS FOR VARIOUS A-12/SR-71 RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT - A-12/60-6926, A-12/60-6928, A-12/60-6929, A-12/60-6932, A-12/60-6939, AND A-12/60-6941
37012.68942	GREENEWALD	HANDBOOK OF PROBLEM SOLVING TECHNIQUES FOR INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS
37012.69079	GREENEWALD	NIE 4-64; LIKELIHOOD OF A PROLIFERATION OF BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AND CHEMICAL WARFARE CAPABILITIES, OCTOBER 21, 1964
37012.69174	GREENEWALD	CIA OFFICAL HISTORY OF THE A-11/A-12/D-21 DRONE
37012.6922	GREENEWALD	RECORDS ON PROJECT CHATTER
37012.6927	GREENEWALD	FIELD EXPERIMENTS IN HYPNOSIS
37012.69401	GREENEWALD	DOCUMENTS AND FILMS PRODUCED BY JAPANESE SCIENTISTS OF BIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED ON HUMANS IN CHINA 1936-1945
37012.6947	GREENEWALD	RUSSIAN SUBMARINE AND US SUBMARINE COLLISIONS
37012.69546	GREENEWALD	AUGUST 14, 2000 INCIDENT IN WHICH RUSSIAN SUBMARINE KURSK SUNK
37012.69613	GREENEWALD	1970S, 1980S MEMOS ENTITLED: CRITICAL SECURITY ISSUES FACING THE U.S. IN THE YEAR 2000
37012.69718	GREENEWALD	TRANSCRIPT OF THE AGENCY DEBRIEFING OF THE LOCKHEED CORP. TEST PILOT WHO CREWED THE FIRST FLIGHT OF AGENCY YF-12A/60-6934, ON AUGUST 7, 1963
37012.6977	GREENEWALD	PROJECT BUTANE
37012.69834	GREENEWALD	RECORDS ON THE SOVIET PLAN TO LAND MEN ON THE MOON IN LATE 1960S
37012.69886	GREENEWALD	STUDIES ON THE EFFECTS OF TERRORISM ON THE U.S. ECONOMY
37012.69945	GREENEWALD	PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILE OF SADDAM HUSSEIN
37012.7001	GREENEWALD	ATTACKS ON CROPS AND ANIMALS IN THE US BETWEEN 1947 AND THE PRESENT: ANTI CROP WARFARE
37012.70055	GREENEWALD	CHINA CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS PROGRAMS

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37012.70201	GREENEWALD	RECOVERED SPACE FRAGMENTS, THE COLLECTION OF SUCH OBJECTS, THE TESTING AND TESTING PROCEDURES, AND THE RESULTS. ALSO, THE MANUAL, PROCEDURE, ETC. WHICH EXPLAINS HOW TO DO TESTING
37012.70279	GREENEWALD	HIDDEN AND OPEN ASSETS OF SADAAM HUSSEIN IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
37012.70321	GREENEWALD	OPERATION MICKEY - 1987
37012.70365	GREENEWALD	PROJECT PAPERCLIP
37012.70453	GREENEWALD	WILLIAM SAMUEL PALEY, FORMER CEO OF CBS; ALL DOCUMENTS IN FOIA CASE F-2000-00928
37013.55132	WHITTLE	DR. NORMAN Q. BRILL
37013.55639	WINNINGHAM	DEBRIEFS OF RAVENS (HATCH, OWNBY, CHUN, & PFAFF) RE CRASH OF SPECTRE 17; CRASH SITE SEARCH 12/22/72; PHOTOS OF SITE ON 12/22/72; VIDEO FR SPECTRE 07 OF RESCUE OF R. WILLIAMS & C STEVENS OF SPECTRE 17; ALL IN REGARD TO T/SGT JOHN Q. WINNINGHAM
37013.55796	PEEL	SYLVIA PLATH - PARTICULARLY TWO STAYS IN ENGLAND 1955-1957 & 1960-1963
37013.55948	CONTRERAS	ROSWELL, NM JUL 2-7, 1947; OPERATION MAJESTIC (MJ-12); "AREA 51" (S-4)
37013.56082	GANDHI	INDIAN RELIEF EFFORTS DEC 2-3, 1984 RE: LEAKAGE OF METHYL ICOCYANTE (MIC), HYDROGEN CYANIDE AND OTHER GASES FROM UNION CARBIDE PESTICIDE FACTORY IN BHOPAL, MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA
37013.56178	GANDHI	STUDIES DISCUSSING SOCIAL AND/OR POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF UNION CARBIDE DISASTER AT BHOPAL, INDIA ON DEC 2-3, 1984
37013.56293	EVANS	VENEZUELAN ARMY COLONEL HUGO CHAVEZ & TIES WITH COLOMBIAN GUERRILLA GROUPS, INCLUDING FARC & ELN
37013.56398	EVANS	COLOMBIAN NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM [SISTEMA NACIONAL DE INTELIGENCIA (SIN)]
37013.58909	HADRY	ETIENNE SERRET & CHEMICAL CO BELGO-PRISM; BELGO-PRISM DEAD LETTER DROP AT BLANMOUNT, BELGIUM; BELGO-PRISM PHYSICAL LOCATION AT BRUXEULLES, BELGIUM AAA PACKAGING (DELTA,BC CANADA)/BELGO-PRISM CONSPIRACY TO UNLAWFULLY IMPORT BANNED HAZARDOUS PRODUCT TO US
37014.44998	SALANT	HORACE (OR HORST) WILLIAM SCHMAHL (A.K.A. JACK SCHMAHL)
37014.45437	ORESKE	EDWARD CRISP BULLARD
37014.45579	BETHONEY	MEMO SENT TO BILL DONOVAN FROM IAN FLEMMING - 1944
37014.46284	MIKLASZEWSKI	VIDEO & SOUND RECORDINGS W/ TRANSCRIPTS RELATING TO THE SHOOTDOWN OF CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT BY THE PERUVIAN AIR FORCE INVOLVING A CIA CONTRACTED SURVEILLANCE PLANE ON APRIL 20, 2001
37014.46818	GRIESHEIMER	LIST OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES ACROSS THE GLOBE SINCE AUGUST 14, 1945; CIA FILES RELEASED, APRIL 27, 2001 WHICH PERTAIN TO NAZI OFFICALS TO INCLUDE, HITLER, MENGELE, EICHMANN, MUELLER, BARBIE
37014.47031	GUTHE	13 DOCUMENTS RE: SOVIET ECONOMICS - CITED FROM THE BOOK, SOVIET DEFENSE SPENDING: A HISTORY OF CIA ESTIMATES, 1950-1990
37015.51331	LEVIN	DR. FRANKLYN PIERCE LYNCH

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37015.51432	CROW	NEWLY RELEASED MATERIAL ON 20 NAZIS RELEASED BY CIA 27 APRIL 2001
37015.51538	CHEN	ROSWELL, NM; "AREA 51", OPERATION MAJESTIC (MJ-12)
37015.51661	COOK	NAZI WAR CRIMINAL AND NAZIS USED AS SPIES
37015.51787	CHRISTODOULOU	UFO, E.TS
37018.46441	PERRY	INFO CONCERNING HOW CIA ARCHIVES AND INDEXES MATERIALS FROM 1947-1959; REQUESTER REPORT RE: KURD, KURDISH, KURDISTAN FROM 1/1/60-PRESENT
37018.46577	PERRY	DOCS FROM 1948-1980 SIMILAR TO CIA DOC ORE 71-48, "THE KURDISH MINORITY PROBLEM". ONLY DOCS FOCUSED ALMOST ENTIRELY ON THE KURDS
37018.46698	KRATOCHVIL	ROSWELL CRASH, NM; OPERATION MAJESTIC (MJ-12); "AREA 51:(S-4)"
37019.41499	KOVACS	INFO ON SELF
37019.41783	EVANS	ALL EDITIONS OF CIA COUNTERTERRORIST CENTER'S TERRORISM REVIEW FROM 1978-PRESENT RELATING IN WHOLE OR IN PART TO COLOMBIA
37019.41895	EVANS	THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS REVIEW, A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF CIA'S CRIME AND NARCOTICS CENTER, FROM 1978 - PRESENT RELATING IN WHOLE OR PART TO COLOMBIA
37019.42161	FRIEDMAN	LIST OF 96 MUSICAL ARTISTS AND ORGANIZATIONS RE: ALL RECORDS, PHOTOGRAPHS, EXHIBITS, RECORDINGS, FILMS, FILES, AUDIO TAPES, VIDEOTAPES, CLIPPINGS, CABLES, REPORTS, REVIEWS, OR ANY DATA
37019.42225	BURR	NIE 4-2-62, "PROSPECTS FOR NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION."
37019.42393	DIBENEDETTO	MKULTRA, MKNAOMI AND ALL RELATED SUB-PROJECTS TO INCLUDE SUB-PROJECT 54.
37019.42459	RICHELSON	IIM, SOUTH AFRICA'S NUCLEAR OPTIONS AND DECISION-MAKING STRUCTURES, 1978
37019.42578	BLOCH	DR. JOSEF MENGELE
37019.42926	FERGUSON	COMSAT RE: ACQUISITION BY LOCKHEED MARTIN 3/8/2000; PROFITS GENERATED BY INTELSAT AND INMARSAT; FLA. SUBSIDIARY ELECTROMECHANICAL SYSTEMS, INC; LOCKHEED SALE OF COMSAT MOBILE TO TELENOR (NORWAY) 3/27/2001; FINANCIAL OPERATION OF SUBSIDIARY BELCOM (RUSSIA)
37019.43134	SIDMAN	DKL INTERNATIONAL, INC. (DKL) ALSO KNOWN AS - DK LABS, DIELECTROKINETIC LABORATORIES OR ITS PRODUCTS - LIFEGUARD, SILENTGUARD
37020.41371	KING	CARLTON CAPON
37020.42085	CHARDY	LIST OF 77 INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE OR MAY HAVE BEEN CIA ASSETS OR AGENTS OR IN CONTACT WITH CIA FROM JAN 1, 1980 TO MAY 3, 2001
37020.42175	SEIBERTH	ROSWELL, NM; AREA 51
37020.42269	MITCHELL	ROSWELL, NM; OPERATION MAJESTIC (MJ-12); "AREA 51"
37020.42391	BRANDENBURG	PREVIOUSLY RELEASED NIE ON THE FIVE-YEAR PLANS IN THE SOVIET UNION UNDER THE RULE OF JOSEPH STALIN, BETWEEN 1929 AND 1939

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37020.43384	SANCHO III	DR. LAWRENCE A. FARWELL, DBA HUMAN BRAIN RESEARCH LABORATORY RE: MERMER (BRAIN FINGERPRINTING SYSTEM), FUNDING REQUESTS TO CIA, EXPERIMENT WITH FBI AGENTS 1992-93 AT QUANTICO, CORRESPONDENCE TO/FROM VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS, GAO IN PAST 6 MONTHS
37020.44621	GREENEWALD	JAN 17, 1966 INCIDENT OFF THE SPANISH COASTAL VILLAGE OF PALOMARES - TWO US AIR FORCE JETS COLLIDE AND DROP HYDROGEN BOMB
37020.44829	BONANNO	COL. PAUL IRVIN (PAPPY) GUNN
37020.45306	EVANS	REPORT, "PROTECTING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION - AN HISTORICAL REVIEW AND SOME RECOMMENDATIONS," COT 1996, WRITTEN BY JOHN D. MORRISON, ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL
37020.45657	FATCHETT	JUDITH ANN BATCH, JOHN RICHARD FATCHETT, CHARLES FREDERICK BATCH; PASSIVE INTEGRATIVE TRANSPONDERS, MKULTRA, BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION PROGRAMS, WACO TEXAS INCIDENT, "RUBY RIDGE", ACTIVITY CONDUCTED BY CIA IN AREA OF MENA, ARKANSAS FORM 1975 TO PRESENT
37021.36919	BURR	SNIE 10-2-65; NIE 11-12-66; NIE 13-9-68; NIE, "COMMUNIST SHINA'S STRATEGIC WEAPONS PROGRAM, 27 FEB 69; NIE 13-3/8-83; NIE 13/11-84
37021.49972	GOODALL	SENIOR BOWL, TAGBOARD, LOCKHEED/CIA, D-21B
37021.50116	GOODALL	THE CIA'S FLEET OF BLACKBIRDS, A-12, OXCART, CYGNUS, BLACK SHIELD
37022.41988	FERROGGIARO	RECORDS CONCERNING RWANDA PRODUCED FOR OR RESULTING FROM INTER-AGENCY DEPUTIE'S COMMITTEE MEETINGS FROM AUGUST 1993 THROUGH JULY 1994
37025.42855	TYKOCINSKI	WLADYSLAW LAZARZ TYKOCINSKI
37025.4455	RIVERA	LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION (LAFTA), LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC SYSTEM (SELA), AND THE ANDEAN COMMUNITY (CAN).
37026.66601	SCHOULTZ	JOHN NELSON BURDICK
37026.66691	GOLEMBESKI	USS THRESHER, A NUCLEAR-POWERED SUBMARINE THAT SANK ON APRIL 10, 1963
37026.66879	HAMMES	DOCUMENTATION AND APPLICATION LANGUAGE SOURCE CODE FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPUTER APPLICATIONS: OASIS; FLUENT; TEXT DATA MINING TOOL
37026.66994	GREENEWALD	PRESIDENT CARTER ATTEMPTING TO GAIN ACCESS TO UFO RECORDS AT CIA, IN OR AROUND THE FIRST YEAR OF HIS TERM IN OFFICE
37026.67189	BERRY	CIA - ITS APPLICATION, RULES GOVERNING ITSELF, AMOUNT OF PERSONNEL, ACTIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, TRAINING AND RECRUITMENT OF PERSONNEL
37026.67392	BERRY	CIA'S TRAINING, RECRUITMENT, PARTICIPATION IN AND INVOLVEMENT WITH TERRORIST LEADER, USAMA BIN LADEN, AND HIS ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS AL-QAEDA, "THE BASE"
37026.67525	ADDAMS	PHILIP H. MCCALLUM
37026.6767	RAVNITZKY	COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CIA AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT(S) RE"NUMBER STATIONS"

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37026.68168	LESAR	RPTS RE: HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM (HRP) FROM ITS INCEPTION UNTIL NOW; CURRENT REGS & GUIDELINES PERTAINING TO REVIEW OF RECORDS UNDER THE HRP; LIST OF ALL FILES RELEASED UNDER THE HRP; RECORDS IDENTIFYING PERSONS WHO HAVE SERVED ON THE HRP
37026.68405	BENTLEY	WILHELM HOETTL & KLAUS BARBIE RE LINKS TO VATICAN
37026.68627	BERKOVICZ	FORMER NAZI PARTY AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS RE: HEINRICH MUELLER; ERICH KOCH; KURT JAHNKE; HEINRICH LEIMER
37026.6879	STOCKTON	THE BERLIN TUNNEL OPERATION, FROM ITS INCEPTION AND PLANNING IN 1951 TO CLOSURE AND POST-OP ANALYSIS, 1957 OR 1958
37026.6892	BURR	US INTELLIGENCE BOARD "POSTMORTEM", PREPARED DURING 1963-1970 ON NIES & SNIES RE CHINESE NUCLEAR WEAPONS CAPABILITIES
37026.69034	GANDHI	NOVEMBER 1984 ANTI-SIKH RIOTS THAT OCCURRED AFTER THE OCTOBER 31, 1984 ASSASSINATION OF PRIME MINISTER INDIRA GANDHI BY HER SIKH BODYGUARDS
37026.69118	FERROGGIARO	DEVALUATION OF THE CFA (COMMUNAUTE FINANCIERE AFRICAINE) FRANC IN JANUARY 1994
37027.34285	HOCKMEYER	VICTOR FULLER HOCKMEYER - MY FATHER WHO SERVED IN OSS
37027.40473	WHITTLE	PROJECT "PEGASUS" 1985-1995
37027.40537	WHITTLE	PROJECT "ORION" 1985-1995
37027.40996	GREENEWALD	UFO SEEN IN, OR AROUND, ALASKA, NOV 18, 1986; MR. JOHN CALLAHAN
37027.41318	DASS	INFO ON SELF
37028.64898	FERROGGIARO	INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED DURING APRIL 1993 IN TWANDA BY WALY BACRE NDIAYE; AND HIS SUBSEQUENT REPORT ISSUED AT THE UNITED NATIONS ON AUGUST 11, 1993
37029.44577	GANDHI	AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) CULMINATING IN THE DELIVERY OF A REPORTED 2 BILLION DOLLAR LOAN IN JULY 1991
37029.56283	STRAUS	DCID 1/14
37029.61362	ZAID	FOIA CASE LOGS FOR 1996, 1997 & 2000
37032.42551	GRANDIN	INTELLIGENCE MEMO: GUATEMALA ON THE EVE OF THE ELECTIONS, 3/4/66, DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE
37032.46157	BOISVERT	INFORMATION ON UFO'S
37033.46139	COLLEARY	GEOPHYSICAL SEISMIC DATA PROCURED BY, OR FOR , CIA IN OFFSHORE MARINE AREAS WORLDWIDE
37033.46279	NEWMAN	MALCOLM HOOPER KERR
37033.46408	BURR	INTEL RPTS ON CHINESE (PRC) REACTIONS TO A) THE UNITED STATES ANTI-BALLISTIC MISSILES PROGRAM DURING 1967-1972 B) THE 1972 ANTI-BALLISTIC MISSILES TREATY C) US STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE DURING 1983-1986
37033.46818	CLARKE	RADAR AND VISUAL SIGHTINGS OF UFOs BY USAF PERSONNEL AT ROYAL AIR FORCE STATIONS LAKENHEATH AND BENTWATERS, ENGLAND DURING 13/14/ AUGUST 1956

Creation Date	Requester Last Name	Case Subject
37034.42924	PRIOR	CIA DIRECTORY FOR DOCUMENTS RE: MKNAOMI
37034.43004	EVANS	AERIAL INTERDICTION OPERATIONS IN PERU AND COLOMBIA FROM 1993 TO PRESENT
37034.4309	WHITTLE	ANY SHIPS, WITH AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOARD, THAT SANK OFF THE COAST OF LIBYA IN THE YEARS 1969 THROUGH 1971
37034.43274	COTE	1953 US MILITARY SPRAYING OF A CHEMICAL IN WINNIPEG AND STONY MOUNTAIN, MANITOBA.
37034.43351	COTE	DR. JOHN P. ZUBEK OF WINNIPEG, CANADA
37034.55291	EMERSON	U.S. EFFORTS TO CONTACT OR MEET WITH AGENTS OR OFFICIALS OF THE IRANIAN BACKED SHIITE TERRORIST ORGANIZATION HIZBALLAH
37035.49557	WALKER	SPY TECHNOLOGY; SPY CAMERAS
37040.42213	GAITHER	AERIAL OR SATELLITE IMAGES ASSOCIATED WITH THE FOLLOWING COORDINATES: LAT: 35 28'21"N LON: 97 30' 59"W FROM APRIL 18-20, 1995 & LAT: 35.662668 LONG: -95.197849 FROM APRIL 1-19, 1995
37041.57392	WHITTLE	DR. ARNOLD HUTSCHNECKER
37041.57509	FLETCHER	BOMBING OF THE ALFRED P. MURRAH BUILDING IN OKLAHOMA CITY, OK, APRIL 19, 1995
37041.60588	CLAUDIA	1981 POLISH CRISIS AND THE INSTITUTION OF THE MARTIAL LAW, THE POSITION OF THE SOVIET UNION, THE REACTION IN THE USA, AND, IF ANY, IN ITALY.
37041.61666	VEITH	BATTLE FOR XUAN LOC, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIETNAM, APRIL 1975
37041.62078	PERRY	RE-REVIEW: MORI DOC # 191282 & 28297 RE KURDS
37041.62356	CHEEVERS	RPT - "A PSYCHOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL ANALYSIS OF COMMANDER BUCHER'S STATEMENTS." JANUARY 30, 1968 RELATED TO 1968 SEIZURE OF THE USS PUEBLO BY NORTH KOREA
37041.62443	BURR	CINESE (PRC) REACTIONS TO THE U.S. STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE DURING 1983-1986
37041.62788	FEINSTEIN	AUGUST 1984 PUCAYACU, AYACUCHO PERU: A) MASS GRAVE FOUND BETWEEN 14-18 AUG CONTAINING 50 BODIES THAT HAD BEEN STRANGLED, SHOT OR BEATEN TO DEATH & TORTURED B) ARREST AND DISAPPEARANCE OF "LA REPUBLICA" REPORTER JAIME AYALA SULCA HUANTA ON 2 AUG
37041.63298	FEINSTEIN	ARREST AND DISAPPEARANCE OF "LA rEPUBLICA" REPORTER, JAIME AYALA SULCA HUANTA ON AUGUST 2, 1984 IN HUANTA, AYACUCHO (PERU)
37041.63456	FEINSTEIN	1983 PERU - A)1/26/83 MASSACRE IN UCHURACCY B) 4/3/83 LUCANAMARCA MASSACRE C) 11/13/83 SOCCOS MASSACRE
37041.63544	FEINSTEIN	26 JAN 83 MASSACRE IN UCHURACCAY, PERU OF EIGHT REPORTERS BY PEASANTS UNDER THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY
37041.63673	FEINSTEIN	LUCANAMARCA MASSACRE - 3 APR 83 MASSACRE IN SANTIAGO DE LUCANAMARCA AND HUANCA-SANCOS, PERU WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATHS OF 67 PEASANTS AND 69 GUERILLAS BY SENDERO LUMINOSO (THE SHINING PATH)
37041.63822	BROWN	COPY OF THE CD-ROM SET OF THE 2.2 MILLION PAGES DECLASSIFIED ON OCTOBER 2, 2000

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37041.63946	FEENEY	MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD, START DATE 6 JULY 1959 IN WHICH A MEETING WAS HELD 9 JULY 1959 AT THE CIA CONCERNING UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS
37041.64073	LUSKIN	NEW ALCANTARA BRAZIL NASA LAUNCH SITE RE: ANY OTHER AGENCIES INVOLVED AND THE PROSPECTIVE "FIRST" LAUNCH DATE
37041.64197	DUFFY	RPT ENTITLED "A DIE-HARD ISSUE- CIA'S ROLE IN THE STUDY OF UFOS", 1947-90, BY GERALD K. HAINES
37041.64373	HANTAK	CIA BRIEFING, GLOBAL TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN: ASSESSING THE MAGNITUDE, APRIL 1999
37041.64468	MULLALLY	WILLIAM CHARLES BUSH, JR.
37041.64622	GRANT	WALTER CARL NEUNSON
37041.65389	CLEMENTE	GEORGE P. GEORGE, MD
37041.6564	O'CONNOR	JOHN JEREMIAH O'CONNOR AND JESSICA O'CONNOR
37041.65775	WILLIAMS	FRANCIS PRYOR ANTHONY WILLIAMS
37042.2984	MABRY	JAMES ANGLETON
37042.43056	BURR	1971-1976 INTEL REPORTS ON CHINESE (PRC) EFFORTS TO DEVELOP OR ACQUIRE HIGH-SPEED COMPUTERS FOR POSSIBLE MILITARY APPLICATIONS
37042.43136	FEINSTEIN	FEB 1990 DISAPPEARANCE OF ANGEL ESCOBAR JURADO IN HUANCAMELICA, PERU
37042.43455	FEINSTEIN	RIOTS AT LURIGANCHO, ELFRONTON, & SANTA BARBARA PRISONS IN PERU BY MEMBERS OF SENDERO LUMINOSO; SUBSEQUENT REPRISAL BY MILITARY; ISSUANCE OF DECREE 6 BY PRESIDENT ALAN GARCIA; NOV 86 DECISION BY SUP. COUNCIL OF MIL. JUSTICE; RPT ON MASSACRE 12/11/87
37042.43695	FEINSTEIN	MURDER BY MILITARY OF 31 IN CAYARA, PERU; INVEST. OF INCIDENT BY CARLOS ENRIQUE MELGAR & DR. CARLOS ESCOBAR PINEDA & HIS RPT ISSUED IN OCT 88; RPT 27 NOV 88 BY GENERAL VALDIVIA & RPT MAY 89 BY SENATE COMMISSION
37042.43773	FEINSTEIN	AUG 14, 1985 MASSACRE OF 69 PEOPLE IN THE ACCOMARCA DISTRICT OF AYACUCHO, PERU
37042.43847	TENNIS	MARGUERITE P. DORSEY CARTWRIGHT
37042.43978	PERRY	PREVIOUSLY RELEASED RESEARCH PAPERS RE SOVIET UNION FROM BEGINNING TO END OF COLD WAR (SPECIFICALLY INCLUDING RESEARCH PAPER CIA-1)
37043.41088	STRAUS	DCID 6/4 INCLUDING ANNEXES (FORMERLY DCID 1/14)
37043.41252	BERMAN	MOTION PICTURE VIDEO AND/R DOCUMENT MANUSCRIPT RE: THE PHILADELPHIA EXPERIMENT: OPERATION PROJECT RAINBOW
37046.42352	FENTON	NIEs & OTHER INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENTS OF THE 1982 ARGENTINIAN OCCUPATION OF THE FALKLANDS ISLANDS (LAS MALVINAS)
37047.40394	MALKOWITSCH	GEORG SATTLER'S RESIDENCE IN THE US AFTER WORLD WAR II
37047.46729	FERROGGIARO	OCT 5, 1993 BRIEFING ON SOMALIA AND OTHER TOPICS GIVEN BY SEC OF STATE WARREN CHRISTOPHER AND SEC OF DEF LES ASPIN TO US HSE OF REP & US SENATE MEMBERS

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37047.46894	PERRY	MULLA MUSTAFA BARZANI - BIOGRAPHIES AND/OR PSYCHOLOGICAL OR PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATIONS OR ASSESSMENTS
37047.47052	DAVIS	PROJECTS (OR OPERATION): "AZORIAN", "JENNIFER", "MATADOR"
37047.47224	HUTCHERSON	LIST OF TERRORIST GROUPS & THEIR CURRENT ACTIVITIES RE: BOMBINGS, HIJACKINGS AND KIDNAPPING
37047.47344	AMES	3 VOL CD SET RE: MKULTRA AND BLUEBIRD/ARTICHOKE RECORDS
37047.49862	BURRELL	VARIOUS REQUESTS
37047.50268	LEE	1949 CIA PAPER PREDICTING THAT NORTH KOREA WOULD INVADE SOUTH KOREA IN JUNE 1950
37047.50435	MARTINETTI	JAMES DOUGLAS MORRISON AKA JIM MORRISON
37047.5057	SKIBINSKAYA	HUNTINGTON SHELDON
37047.50668	SCHMITT	68 PAGE REPORT WRITTEN ON DECEMBER 3, 1942 FOR THE OSS RE: ADOLF HITLER
37047.50789	FIKE	THOMAS BURDETTEL FIKE
37048.44408	SKIBINSKAYA	ALICE HASTINGS BRADLEY
37048.44494	DRUMHELLER	LEONARD FRANCIS CLARK
37049.35743	FEINSTEIN	1) 126 DAY HOSTAGE CRISIS AT JAPANESE EMBASSY, LIMA PERU 1996 - 1997 2) APR 23, 1997 PERUVIAN GOVT COMMANDO RAID OF JAPANESE EMBASSY IN LIMA 3) 2001 PERUVIAN INVESTIGATIONS INTO CHARGES THAT GUERRILAS HAD BEEN TAKEN & THEN EXECUTED DURING 4/23/97 RAID
37049.36066	FEINSTEIN	PERU 1) DETENTION & DISAPPEARANCE OF ERNESTO RAFAEL CASTILLO PAEZ, LIMA 10/20/90 2) LTR BOMB RECEIVED BY DR. AUGUSTO ZUNIGA PAZ 3/15/91 3) 1/25/95 LTR FROM AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS REQUESTING INVESTIGATIONS INTO DISAPPEARANCE OF ERNESTO PAEZ
37049.36464	FEINSTEIN	1992 DISAPPEARANCE OF 30 STUDENTS FROM UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DEL CENTRO, LA CANTUTA MASSACRE 7/17/92, CAMPAIGN - LEONCIO PRADO PROVINCE
37049.57075	MORGAN	PHOENIX PROGRAM - DURING VIETNAM WAR
37050.42538	OSTERGARD	A) SELLING & BUYING OF "CONFLICT" DIAMONDS TO HELP SUSTAIN CIVIL WARS IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, SIERRA LEONE, ANGOLA AND LIBERIA B) DOCUMENTS RELATED TO SUDAN'S OIL INDUSTRY
37050.42732	CASTILLO	OTTO RENE CASTILLO
37050.46422	WALI	INFO ON SELF
37053.44698	RIVIELLO	INFO ON CIA
37053.44834	IMSE	DECEASED CIA AGENT FRED WOODRUFF
37053.45041	COLTRI	REVOLUTIONARY (WAR) RECORDS RE: KAZIMIERZ KOZLOWSKI, AKA, STANISLAW KOZLOWSKI; KAZIMIERZ PULASKI, TADEUSZ KOSCIUSZKO, KAZIMIERZ KOZLOWSKI & NAPOLEON DEMBINSKI
37053.45304	STOCKTON	SERGEANTS WHO TRAINED AT WHITE SANDS NM AND THEN DUG BERLIN TUNNEL; REPORT THAT BILL HARVEY WROTE APPROX. 1967 ANALYZING RADIO-WAVE BOMBARDMENT OF AMERICAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW

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37054.45926	WALTERS	1969 RACE RIOTS IN YORK, PA, SPECIFICALLY: 7/21/69 DEATH OF LILLIE BELLE, 7/18/69 SHOOTING OF YORK POLICE OFFICER HENRY C. SCHAAD, SURVEILLANCE PHOTOS (AIRCRAFT OR SATELLITE) OF RIOTS 7/15-7/31, COMMUNICATIONS OF YORK & PA STATE POLICE & NATIONAL GUARD
37054.46018	HARTEL	THE BOOKLET: INTELLIGENCE- THE ACME OF SKILL
37054.4616	GARDNER	INFORMATION ON THE LASERWORKS SURVEILLANCE "BUGGING" EQUIPMENT
37054.4637	PRICE	CUBAN PHOTOGRAPHER, ALBERTO KORDA
37054.46491	SCHMITT	ALEISTER CROWLEY
37054.46728	WRIXON	PHOTOS/ILLUSTRATIONS PUBLISHED IN "THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES: AMERICA'S FIRST INTELLIGENCE AGENCY"
37054.4686	ESTES	'MR. SMITH'
37055.37586	BROWN	ANATOLI SEMENOV, NHL AND SOVIET HOCKEY PLAYER
37055.54425	MOCHKOFKY	DAVID GAIVER, ARGENTINEAN BANKER AND BUSINESSMAN
37056.43422	BERRY	NAZI FILES ON ADOLF HITLER
37056.43702	FEINSTEIN	APRIL 1994 OPERATION ARIES COUNTERINSURGENCY CAMPAIGN, LEONCIO PRADO PROVINCE OF HUANUCO, PERU
37056.43923	WRIXON	PURCHASING/OBTAINING THE EMBLEM OF THE CIA's OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES
37056.44112	RABAEY	NIE'S AND INFORMATION ON "RIGHTWING AND LEFTWING TERRORISM THAT OCCURRED IN BELGIUM" 1980-1987
37056.64761	DANIELS	FORREST H. DANIELS
37057.38489	BENTLEY	(1)GEORGE J. TENET MEMOS 1998-2000 RE: "DOME OF THE ROCK" MUSLIM TEMPLE IN EAST JERUSALEM; (2) 1999-2000 DECLASSIFIED DOCS RE: CIA EVAL OF VATICAN POLITICAL INPUT TOWARD ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT RE INTERNATIONALIZING OF JERUSALEM
37057.38827	HWA	ALL RECORDS PERTAINING TO JULY 1950 CORRESPONDENCE FROM KODAMA TO MACARTHUR AND ANY REPLY FROM MACARTHUR OR HIS OFFICE TO KODAMA FROM MARCH TO SEPTEMBER 1950
37060.3598	VEITH	MORI SEARCH - TIMEFRAME 1/1/75 - 5/1/75 USING KEYWORDS: 18TH ARVN DIVISION, GENERAL LE MINH DAO, DAISY CUTTER OR 15,000 LB BOMB, CBU-55, DINH QUAN, 6TH DIVISION (NVA DIVISION)
37060.39254	GIBSON	BELLE MAZUR
37060.39409	SALINAS	1962-1968 RE: MARY JANE SMARTSEN, JESSE RAMIREZ, GIGI RODRIGUEZ
37061.54549	RAVNITZKY	CIA INSPECTOR GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS 1990-1997
37061.55856	BJOTVEDT	NOI DANH, INS#A25 312 720 (AKA HONG DANH)
37061.5592	PRICE	IBRAHIM ABU-LUGHOD
37061.55988	PRICE	JOSEPH H. GREENBERG
37061.56412	RAVNITZKY	LIST OF CIA MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU's)

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37061.56772	FARKAS	APRIL 20, 2001 SHOOTING DOWN OF AN AIRPLANE CARRYING AMERICAN MISSIONARIES OVER PERU. THE VIDEOTAPE AND SOUNDTRACK WAS RECORDED BY THE U.S. SURVEILLANCE PLANE THAT MONITORED THE INCIDENT
37061.56951	KARVANEK	UFO RECORDS FROM 1969 TO CURRENT
37062.39526	LAMKIN	RECORDS ON HIS DECEASED FATHER, JAMES E. LAMKIN
37062.40254	ROSSON	STEFANO PESSINA; UK COMPANY ALLIANCE UNICHEM PLC; ALLAINCE SANTE; ALLEANZA FARMACEUTICA
37062.43107	BENNETT	WITNESS FOR PEACE, 1983 - PRESENT
37062.43276	MILLER	PSYCHOKINESIS OR REMOTE VIEWING, "NEURO-CHEMICAL BYPRODUCTS
37062.63099	ENSOR	USS LIBERTY AND THE ATTACK ON IT BY ISRAELI FORCES IN 1967
37063.40691	STOCKTON	LINKS BETWEEN WILLIAM K. (BILL) HARVEY AND JOHNNY ROSSELLI, 1961-1976; HARVEY'S RELATIONSHIP(S) WITH ORGANIZED CRIME, INCLUDING THE MAFIA, THE MOB, COSA NOSTRA, ETC.
37063.40831	SHEFAYEE	CIA POLICY ON COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE GATHERED FROM US NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS.
37063.43098	MORGAN	OSAMA BIN LADEN
37064.53738	BREITMAN	POLICY AND PROCEDURE RE: INS FORM G-325 - "FOUR COLOR" VERSION OF FORM REQUIRED OR IS THE "WHITE" VERSION ACCEPTABLE
37064.54029	WEISBIN	PRUDENCE E. MURRAY & THOMAS J. MURRAY
37064.54184	HEADLEY	US GOVT ASSESSMENTS OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN JAMAICA , JANUARY 1974 - DECEMBER 1980
37064.55083	PARK	CONTRACTS BETWEEN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND 17 COMPANIES
37064.57155	VON NAZARETH	LAW ENFORCEMENT REQUEST
37067.39784	HOLDEN	COST OF RECENTLY DECLASS. DOCS RE: US AIR FORCE 1950-1960's EXPERIMENTS WITH ELECTROSTATIC DRIVE PROPULSION SYSTEMS; EXPERIMENTS AND DESIGNS OF ULTRA-COMPACT NUCLEAR REACTORS, THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF THE MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC GENERATOR
37068.52334	JONES-STEFEK	ED VERNON JONES
37068.52425	GREENEWALD	PROJECT BLUEBIRD AND PROJECT ARTICHOKE
37068.52745	VEITH	VIETNAM 1/1/75 - 5/1/75 RE: PAVN UNITS - 341st DIV., 7th DIV., 4th CORPS; LONG KHANH; C-130; ROUTE 20, ROUTE 1, RT 20 & RT 1 INTERSECTION; (ARVN) - 3rd CAV. BGDE, TF 315, TF 322; TRANG BOM
37068.52929	DONNER	Bobby Joe Keesee
37068.53033	LARSON	RODNEY RANDALL LARSON
37068.54189	SIMPSON	AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT 6/27/1980, ITAVIA FLIGHT NO. 870, BOLOGNA TO PALERMO, ITALY
37068.54446	JENEMANN	FRANKFURT INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH & MEMBERS: T. WIESENGRUND ADORNO, M. HORKHEIMER, S. KRACAUER, L. LOWENTHAL, B. BRECHT, E. BLOCH, H. MARCUSE, F. NEUMANN, F. POLLOCK, H. EISLER
37068.5509	LLEWELLYN	PERSONNEL/SERVICE FILE FOR GEORGE O. LLEWELLYN

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37068.55193	HATCH	CIA SECRECY AGREEMENT FORM 368
37068.55306	KRUSE	TRAINING/TEACHING OF TELEPATHY, REMOTE VIEWING OR PSYCHOKINESIS TO CIA OPERATIVES
37068.55449	WALTERS	1) UNITED DEFENSE LP, GROUNDS SYSTEMS DIVISION, YORK, PA 2) FOIA LOGS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 2001
37068.55572	PERRY	JALAL TALIBANI AND ANY OTHER NOTABLE KURD
37069.38149	SUESS	ARE FOLLOWING PEOPLE CIA EMPLOYEES? - T. AGLER, G. DARLING, W. SON, R. IREHVIJE, S. FORREST, G. DECKER, R. SHEELEY, C. MCGUIRE III, H. BRADY, JR.
37069.51909	BESKOW	ERNEST ELLSWORTH GUFFIN
37069.52045	WELCH	THOMAS HENRY WELCH
37070.39852	AFTERGOOD	"A COUNTERINTELLIGENCE READER", TWO-VOLUME DOC PUBLISHED BY NACIC
37071.43653	DONOGHUE	IDEALIST REPORTS CONTROL MANUAL - 7 AUGUST 1967
37071.45225	SHEA	1)NORML (NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE REFORM OF MARIJUANA LAWS), 2) RUSSELL KEITH STROUP, 3) ALLEN FRANCOIS ST. PIERRE
37074.53438	DUNKLEY	1) GRANTS SPONSORED BY CIA 2) CURRENT CIA STUDY/REPORT RE: "INTELLIGENCE CYCLE"
37074.53563	COFFEY	STANLEY HESS MILLER
37074.53641	MARGERUM	ALFRED WALTER KING (REQUESTER'S FATHER)
37074.53797	CAMPBELL	UNITED STATES MILITARY BUILD-UPS AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS BUILD-UPS (1945-1955)
37075.57256	GEHRKE	CORRESPONDENCE TO AND FROM SENATOR PAUL WELLSTONE OR HIS STAFF BETWEEN 1/1/95 AND 6/28/01
37075.58106	LAWSON	JOHN MCCONE
37075.59948	EMERSON	OSAMA BIN LADEN (AND VARIOUS AKA'S, INCLUDING ABU ABDULLAH, MOJAHID SHAYKH, HAJJ, ABDUL HAY, AL QAQA, THE DIRECTOR, THE SUPERVISOR, THE CONTRACTOR); FOR 1985 THROUGH 26 APRIL 2001.
37077.57863	RYLU	FELIX BLOCH
37077.6407	MELTZER	NAZI WAR CRIMINALS: ADOLF HITLER, KLAUS BARBIE, ADOLF EICHMANN, JOSEF MENGELE, EMIL AUGSBURG, WILHELM HOTTL
37078.41022	RICHELSON	CREATING THE NATIONAL IMAGERY AND MAPPING AGENCY: A STUDIES ROUNDTABLE, IN STUDIES IN INTELLIGENCE, 42,1 (1998)
37078.41096	MARCIANO JR.	THE ACME OF SKILL
37078.41827	EPSTEIN	INFO ON SELF
37081.37783	LUKES	GENERAL BOHUMIL BOCEK AND HIS SON DR. ZDENEK BOCEK
37081.40516	DOWELL	THE REPORT "A DIE HARD ISSUE-CIA'S ROLE IN THE STUDY OF UFOS, 1947-1990" BY GERALD K. HAINES; UFO SIGHTINGS NO. 4: STATEMENTS BY MILITARY AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
37082.46865	TAVAKOLI-NOURI	CONTACTS AND DEALINGS OF CIA WITH MICHAEL L. CORNELIUS RELATING TO ME
37082.46973	ROBERTS	HARRY HARRISON HEMENWAY
37082.47083	OSARIO	3 VOL INTEL FILE ON: GENERAL OMAR TORRIJOS OF THE PANAMANIAN NATIONAL GUARD

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37082.47187	BOROWSKY	LEON HELPHAND AKA LEON MOORE, LEON HELFAND, LEON GUELFAND, LEV GELFAND, SCHOBBER, HOFFMANN
37082.47394	EVANS	MASSACRE OF CIVILIANS AT PUERTO ALVIRA, COLOMBIA BY PARAMILITARY FORCES, JUNE 1997
37082.51389	AMERO	1) GOVT & MILITARY OF ROMANIA, RUSSIA, UKRAINE 2) 9 FOREIGN COUNTRIES - PASSPORTS, CURRENCY & SECURITIES 3) UFOS - EASTERN EUROPE 4) NUCLEAR WEAPONS AFRICA, ASIA & EUROPE 5) PRISONS & CONDITIONS OF 14 COUNTRIES 6) POLICE FORCES OF 18 COUNTRIES 7) COMMUNIS
37082.51974	ZANGHI	1) RICHARD M. HOLWILL 2) PETER BRANT 3) DAVID ESTY 4) SYLVESTER STALLONE 5) FRANK STALLONE 6) SALVATORE(SONNY) BONO 7) TOM BRADLEY
37083.54257	ASHLEY, III	ALL INFO ON PYOTR S. POPOV TO INCLUDE SPECIFICALLY - "THE POPOV CASE, 22 SEPTEMBER 1980 AND "POPOV: THE CONFORMIST WHO FAILED"
37084.38268	WAIDLA	INFO ON SELF
37084.5854	RHODES	US INFLUENCE ON DENMARK RE JOINING EUROPEAN UNION
37084.59233	BACCOMO	U.S. FOREIGN POLICY IN CAMBODIA AND LAOS, 1964-1970
37084.59747	CIARAMELLETTI	NIE's ON THE FRONT DE LIBERATION NATIONAL (FLN) IN ALGERIA 1954-1962 AND EVENTUAL LINKS WITH ITALY'S MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS OF THE SAME PERIOD.
37084.60347	LAURIN	FORMER UNITED NATIONS GENERAL SECRETARY DAG HAMMARSKJOLD FROM 1953 TIL DEATH IN 1961
37084.60418	LAURIN	SINKING OF PASSENGER SHIP M/S ESTONIA SEPTEMBER 28, 1994 IN BALTIC SEA
37084.60537	LAURIN	POLICE INVESTIGATION INTO MURDER OF FORMER SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER OLOF PALME, ASSASINATED IN FEBRUARY 1986
37084.60617	LAURIN	INTRUSION INTO SWEDISH TERRITORIAL WATERS OF FOREIGN SUBMARINES BETWEEN 1981 - 1995
37084.60708	LAURIN	SWEDISH BID FOR OLYMPICS 2004 THAT WERE ALLOCATED TO ATHENS BY DECISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, SEPTEMBER 1997
37084.60766	LAURIN	EXPORT FROM SWEDEN OF THE SWEDISH JETFIGHTER JAS GRIPEN
37084.60855	LAURIN	SOVIET SUBMARINE CALLED U 137 THAT RAN AGROUND IN THE ARCHIPELAGO OF KARLSKRONA IN SOTHERN SWEDEN IN 1981
37085.41865	TOMME	DEATH OF C.S. LEWIS, 22 NOV 63
37088.33958	GINDER	ALLEN W. GINDER
37088.43648	OSORIO	MEETING OF THE SECOND CONGRESS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN ANTI-COMMUNIST CONFEDERATION IN PARAGUAY BETWEEN MAY 28 AND MAY 31, 1973
37088.43735	PEOPLES	AUBREY ARON WOOTEN (AIR AMERICA)
37088.43862	POLITO	1962 ELECTIONS IN BRAZIL
37088.43996	ZELLER	ALL RECORDS ABOUT RAYTHEON'S INVOLVEMENT WITH SIVAM PROJECT
37088.44146	BRONSKILL	CIA'S INTEREST IN RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN CANADA INVOLVING THE DRUG LSD, 1950-1964
37088.44328	FRITZE	MAJESTIC 12

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37089.58944	TAVAKOLI-NOURI	LEONARD HOWARD
37089.5899	TAVAKOLI-NOURI	ANTHONY TAYLOR
37089.59144	HOLLAND	FERENC NAGY
37089.59538	MAURSETH	BJARNE BRAATOY
37089.59663	HOFFMANN	PHOTOJOURNALIST GEORGETTE LOUIS MEYER CHAPELLE - KNOWN AS DICKEY CHAPELLE
37089.59963	LEDINGTON	1) ARIAL INTERDICTION OPERATIONS IN PERU & COLOMBIA 1993 TO PRESENT 2) SHOOTDOWN OF CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT BY PERUVIAN AIR FORCE, APRIL 20, 2001 3) COPIES OF FOIA REQUESTS BY MR. EVANS (5/23/01) AND MR. MIKLASZEWSKI (5/3/01)
37089.60151	GIVANS	PRINTED REPORT COPIES OF: 1) NATIONAL SECURITY MEMO (NSM 200) RT HN HENRY KISSINGER 1970 2) EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REPORT (EIR) 1991 3) CONGRESSMAN RICHARD OTTINGER "POPULATION ACT 1981"
37090.51747	FRASIER	JEAN C. ANDERSON
37090.51805	CLARK	THE CONDON REPORT
37090.51919	KUNZA, IV	ALL DOCUMENTS DEEMED "UNEXPLAINED BY NORMAL CIRCUMSTANCES."
37090.53172	HARTEL	S-4, OR "PAPOOSE LAKE STATION 4" OF THE UNITED STATES AIRFORCE'S NELLIS COMPLEX LOCATED NEAR GROOM DRY LAKE, NEVADA
37090.53465	BENNETT	ALL GRANTS, CONTRACTS AND PAYMENTS THAT YOUR AGENCY HAS MADE IN THE PAST 5 FISCAL YEARS TO (1) ANY NONPROFIT, TAX-EXEMPT ORGANIZATION (2) LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OR ANY AFFILIATE OF A LABOR UNION
37091.52282	GOODWIN-CLARK	CLARENCE B. GOODWIN, JR.
37092.47912	MILLINER	MORI DOC # 41083 - POW/MIA REPORT ON R. STANDERWICK REPORT
37092.5515	CALDERON	ANTONIO CALDERON CALDERON
37092.55625	DILLON	EEO REPORT REGARDING INVESTIGATION OF DI/CRES MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
37092.558	HAVERMANN	THE DOOLITTLE REPORT, 1954 ("REPORT OF THE SPECIAL STUDY GROUP ON COVERT ACTIVITIES" GIVEN TO EISENHOWER ON 9/30/54)
37092.56068	VENTURINI	THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO BETWEEN OCT 1-14, 1957
37092.56323	PIRON	REQUEST ON 2 1/2 PAGE LIST OF NAMES - WHETHER CIA/DEA
37095.4437	DENNIS	OCTOBER 1993 INCIDENT INVOLVING U.S. RANGERS AND COUNTER-TERRORIST TROOPS IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA
37095.44489	IRVINE	PROJECT ALPHA - 1953 EXTRACT, TEST AND RETURN OF A RUSSIAN BUILT YAK-23 JET FIGHTER FROM A BALKAN COUNTRY
37095.44791	THOMPSON	JOHN GAYLE ANDERTON
37096.51091	EICHER	ANYTHING PERTAINING TO POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, OR MILITARY REGIMES, 1970-2000
37096.51222	GRONER	DUNCAN GOLDTHWAITE GRONER

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37096.51372	SULEK	NAMES, ADDRESSES, PHONE NUMBERS AND OTHER BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION OF INTERNS IN YOUR AGENCY RECOMMENDED BY U.S. REP. GARY CONDIT, D-CALIF. SINCE 1995
37096.51451	RICHELSON	ANY STUDIES PRODUCED BY OR FOR THE CIA IN FULFILLMENT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JEREMIAH PANEL (RE: INDIAN NUCLEAR TESTS)
37096.51573	NEEDHAM, JR.	CIA FILE PHOTOGRAPH OF WU RUILIN, A CHINESE OFFICER
37096.51704	BERNSTEIN	REPORT "OPERATION TRUDY JACKSON, CIA, TOKYO, SEPTEMBER 23, 1950" - CONCERNING RECONNAISSANCE FOR THE INCHON LANDING
37096.51816	INOUE-TERRIS	MR. ADOLPH (AL) SCHWIMMER
37096.51873	INOUE-TERRIS	SHAUL EISENBERG
37096.51949	POLITO	ASSASSINATION OF URUGUAYAN COLONEL RAMON TRABAL IN PARIS, FRANCE, DECEMBER 19, 1974
37096.52028	POLITO	KIDNAPPING, TORTURE, AND ASSASSINATION OF SPANISH UNITED NATIONS WORKER, CARMELO SORIA, JULY 1976
37096.52106	OSORIO	PARAGUAYAN PRESIDENT ALFREDO STROESSNER'S VISIT TO CHILE, JULY 14, 1974
37096.52276	BERTONE	ARREST OF REITRED URUGUAYAN GENERAL LIBER SEREGNI, JANUARY 10, 1976, IN URUGUAY
37096.5236	OSORIO	VIII AMERICAN ARMIES CONFERENCE HELD IN MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, OCTOBER 1975
37096.52521	HOPKINS	NAMES, ADDRESSES, PHONE NUMBERS & NAMES OF CONTACT PERSONS FOR ALL COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS WITH OR RESEARCH FOR YOUR AGENCY
37096.56839	BUCCHI	OPERATION PSEUDO MIRANDA
37097.30636	WETMORE	RESEARCH AT VERMONT STATE HOSPITAL FUNDED/CONDUCTED BY CIA, 1970-1973, RE: DRUG TESTING, MIND CONTROL, BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION, MEMORY RESEARCH, GENETIC AND/OR CYBERNETIC RESEARCH & RADIO HYPNOTIC INTRA-CEREBRAL RESEARCH.
37097.59306	WHITTLE	LEROY FLETCHER PROUTY
37097.59397	BURR	THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF, OCTOBER 1-12 AND OCTOBER 18-25, 1969
37097.59601	HARTEL	1) MEMO ER-3-2872 , 2 OCT 52, SUBJ: FLYING SAUCER; 2) MINUTES OF MTG IAC-M-90, 4 DEC 52; 3) MANTELL CASE, INCIDENT IN JAN 47, INCIDENT AT WRIGHT FIELD; 4) ROBERTSON PANEL REPORT
37098.41348	POST	VIDEO PROFILES OF MENACHEM BEGIN AND ANWAR SADAT
37098.41565	CARTER	1) MKULTRA SUB-PROJECT 68 2) CIA DOC 8 JUN 65 RE: INTERVIEW WITH HIGHLY PLACED INFORMANT MONITORING COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT 3) MS GOV THOMAS HEARNS 1964-1967 4) CIA/U.S. ARMY ACTIVITIES IN GERMANY, CIRCA APRIL-JUNE 1948
37098.41652	RICHELSON	11 JUL 74 USIB MEETING ON NRO SECURITY POSTURE
37099.3358	BATTLE	EXPORT OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY AND DUAL-USE NUCLEAR EQUIPMENT OR MATERIAL FROM CHINA TO PAKISTAN IN 1996 CHINA NUCLEAR ENERGY INDUSTRY CORPORATION (CNEIC)

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37099.34442	HUGE	1) DR. JOHN SCHWAB 2) THE "SCHWAB ACTIVITY" 3) COLONEL VINCENT L. RUWET (ALL IN REFERENCE TO FRANK OLSON)
37099.34944	RHANIME	MOROCCAN POLITICAL LEADER - MEHDI BEN BARKA
37099.6097	GUAJARDO	WILFREDO PEDR ATIENZA
37099.65265	MULLIGAN	FATHER JAMES (GUADALUPE) CARNEY AND DAVID ARTURO BAEZ CRUZ
37099.65447	MILLS	NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ALL RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS THAT ARE ON FILE AS CONSIDERED OCCULTIC AND DANGEROUS
37099.65615	PORTO	JUSCELINO KUBITSCHKE, EX-PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL 1956-1960
37099.65746	PETREE	NAMES OF ANY AMERICANS HELD BY THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA THAT MAY HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE FORMER USSR (SIBERIA) FOR TECHNICAL OR WORK EXPLOITATION, STARTING DATE OF 1 OCT 1958
37099.65849	PETREE	LOSS OF 4 AMERICANS ABOARD THE BLUE GOOSE, 1 OCT 1958;
37099.65927	LEUNG	KA LAI STEVE LEUNG
37099.66048	SUMMERTON	PROTOCOL AND/OR IND APPLICATION FOR DOXYCYCLINE (ALONE OR COMPOUNDED WITH ANOTHER DRUG) ANITMALARIAL PROPHYLAXIS USE - TIME FRAME 1992
37102.44238	KELLER	FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT FORM
37102.4438	NAVA	FREE LISTING OF LATEST DECLASSIFIED REPORTS BY THE CIA, 1972 TO PRESENT
37102.44482	RICHELSON	LETTER FROM DCI TO D/NRO, 25 OCT 1967, SUBJECT: RECONNAISSANCE SATELLITE SURVIVABILITY STUDY. BYE-0167-67
37102.44579	FAVISH	VINCENT FOSTER - FORMER DEPUTY WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL
37103.65968	SCHOENMAN	BERTRAND RUSSELL PEACE FOUNDATION; INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL; WHO KILLED KENNEDY COMMITTEE; CITIZENS COMMISSION OF INQUIRY; LORD BERTRAND RUSSELL; VIETNAM SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN; THE WEEK; THE SPOKESMAN; SAVE CREECE NOW COMMITTEE; SOLIDARITY
37103.66027	ZAID	CIA MEMORANDUMS REGARDING ISCAP
37103.66137	JAN	REQUEST FOR JOB
37103.6634	PICCONE	MILITARY POLICE REPORT FROM ILLESHEIM, GERMANY. DATED AROUND OCTOBER 1996 RE: MARK PICCONE
37103.66403	WHITTLE	MEHDI BEN BARKA
37103.66451	WHITTLE	DR. HEINZ EDGAR LEHMANN
37103.6667	RICHEY	MAURICE TEMPELSMAN; LAZARE KAPLAN INTERNATIONAL; LEON TEMPELSMAN & SON; ALROSA COMPANY LIMITED; ALMAZY ROSSII-SAKHA; MAURICE TEMPELSMAN RE: JONAS SAVIMBI, JOSE EDUARDO DOS SANTOS; ANGOLA, RUSSIA, SIERRA LEONE, CONGO (KINSHASA), DE BEERS
37103.66811	FERROGGIARO	1991 PAPER "FOCUSING ON THE STABILITY AND STAYING POWER OF THE HABYARIMANA REGIME IN RWANDA": C-ALI-00402 REF IN DPT OF STATE TELE #128963, DTD 19 APR 91
37103.66891	OSORIO	DEATH THREATS BY URUGAYAN MILITARY TOWARDS U.S. REP. EDWARD I. KOCH IN 1976

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37103.69394	BERTONE	INTELLIGENCE SUPERIOR COURSE IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, NOVE 1-30, 1979
37104.51616	THIERRY	STATUTE OF THE OSS
37104.51805	SCHOU	RONALD JAY LISTER; WILLIAM EARL NELSON; PYRAMID INTERNATIONAL SECURITY CONSULTANTS, INC.; MUNDY SECURITY GROUP; "OPERATION HOMEPORT"
37104.52063	DELGADO	LIFE AND ASSASSINATION OF HUMBERTO DELGADO
37105.44932	CARLEY	AREA 51; GROOM LAKE, PAPOOSE LAKE
37105.45035	ARAC	GULAY ERGINLER
37105.45095	ARAC	UNAL BAKAK
37105.4548	MILLER	AIRSCAN SINCE 1998; MILITARY OPERATION BY COLOMBIAN ARMED FORCES IN/AROUND VILLAGE OF SANTO DOMINGO, DECEMBER 1998
37106.56309	EARLEY	ELIZABETH RUTH AARDSMA
37106.56609	LEVY	CABLES FROM AMBASSADOR AT LARGE GENERAL VERNON WALTERS RE: MEETINGS AT VATICAN CITY AND WITH PAPAL OFFICIALS 1981-1988
37106.56699	GEIST	ROBERT JOHN GEIST
37106.56807	HOOPER	INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATION IN REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES
37106.56964	SULLIVAN	WILLIAM THOMAS SHIRK, SR.
37106.5724	POPE	COMMUNICATIONS WRITTEN BY OR ORIGINATING WITH DONOVAN THAT DISCUSS SECRET SUMMIT OF ABWEHR CHIEF CANARIS, SIR STEWART MENZIES HEAD OF BRITISH SECRET INTELLIGENCE AND OSS DIRECTOR WILLIAM J. DONOVAN IN SANTANDER, SPAIN IN 1943
37106.62214	STEIN	PLANS, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE TUNNEL, HANSEN'S KNOWLEDGE AND DISCLOSURE OF SAME, AND CIA DISCUSSIONS RELATING TO REVELATION OF ITS EXISTENCE IN THE COURTS AND U.S. NEWS MEDIA
37109.33129	MAIOLO	RUSSIAN ELECTRONIC MIND CONTROL TECHNIQUES; SCIENTOLOGY OR RTC OR ANY CULT OR CORPORATION HAS USED THESE ELECTRONIC MIND CONTROL TECHNIQUES AGAINST HUMANS
37109.36528	THOMPSON	RYAN CHARLES THOMPSON
37109.37755	SANDIVARIS	VICTOR SANDIVARIS; VICTOR SANDIVARIS JR.; CARLOS ANDRADE; ENEDIA SANDIVARIS
37109.37857	TIBBALS	WALTER ALLISON TIBBALS - OSS
37109.52072	BRUNDAGE	FUAD EL-JABARI
37110.23217	BRIGHT	ANY INFORMATION OF POSSIBLE LIVE POWS
37111.25271	BERG	HYPNOTIC TECHNIQUES, ALTERED STATE OF CONSCIOUSNESS, INDUCED HYPERSUGGESTIBILITY; "MIND CONTROL"
37111.25438	FERROGGIARO	ALL PORTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF CONCERNING RWANDA FROM APRIL 1994-JULY 1994
37111.25503	FERROGGIARO	FBIS REPORTS ANALYZING RADIO AND RADIO BROADCASTING IN RWANDA FROM 1990 - 1994

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37111.25569	FEINSTEIN	PERUVIAN GENERAL RODOLFO ROBLES ESPINOZA
37111.25768	RAMSCHEID	GERMAN DIPLOMAT HERBERT ADOLPHE HEINRICH BLANKENHORN
37111.26793	CHADWICK	SECRET INVENTIONS GERMANY WAS WORKING ON DURING WWII; FLYING CRAFT CREATED ON EARTH "BUT CONTROLLED BY MEN" YET NO MAN IS INSIDE THE CRAFT; SPEEDS REQUIRED TO GET PAST RADAR
37111.26885	FERROGGIARO	NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE DAILY , 1 MAY 1994 - 22 JULY 1994 CONCERNING RWANDA
37111.27012	POLITO	ARREST OF ARGENTINE CITIZEN GRACIELA RUTILA ARTES, APRIL 26, 1976 IN ORURO, BOLIVIA
37111.27108	BERGERON	INFORMATION REPORT 00-B321-02171-64
37111.27479	BERTONE	CHIEF, CHILEAN NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORATE (DINA), MANUEL CONTRERAS SUPULVEDA MEETING WITH DEP DIR CIA, VERNON WALTERS MARCH 1974 AND VISIT TO USA JANUARY 4-12, 1975
37111.3982	VILLA	ALL THE CARD HOLDERS, SPECIALLY THE IMPAC CARD HOLDERS WITH THEIR CONTACT NAMES AND EMAIL ADDRESSES
37111.39885	MONTAN	MORI DOCS 148376 & 148375
37111.40111	BRAGG	OPERATION MOCKINGBIRD
37112.37254	RICHELSON	DCID 1/7, dtd 6/30/98; DCID 1/14 dtd 3/1/95; DCID 1/19 dtd 3/1/1995; DCID 3/1dtd 1/14/97
37112.38457	POLITO	DINA, MANUEL CONTRERAS SUPULVEDA MEETING WITH DEP DIR CIA VERNON WALTERS, AUGUST 25, 1975
37112.40693	CLEMENTE	FRANK E. GIBSON, JR., MD
37112.40796	CLEMENTE	EDWARD M. GUNN, MD
37112.40847	CLEMENTE	LANSING H. BENNETT, MD
37113.34086	PAUL	ASSESSMENT OF EMPLOYEES WITH MENTAL HEALTH DISABILITIES FOR WORKPLACE ACCOMMODATIONS...- ANY WRITTEN MATERIAL,RELEVANT SECTIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANUAL OR PERSONNEL PROCDURES DESCRIBING STRUCTURE & OPERATIONS OF THIS PROGRAM IN OFFICE OF MED. SERVICES
37113.35742	CLEMONS	HONORING CONRAD LaGUEUX, BY FRENCH VETERANS ORGANIZATION
37113.46381	WOLF	MEMO FROM WILLIAM COLBY, DO, TO WILLIAM BUNDY ASST. SEC OF STATE, DTD 12/3/1965
37113.46484	ABELE	ALFRED M. HUBBARD, MK-ULTRA, MK-DELTA, MK-NAOMI, MK-SEARCH, DR. SIDNEY GOTTLIEB
37113.46555	FEINSTEIN	MAY 24, 2000 ATTACK ON FABIAN SALAZAR OLIVARES BY PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT
37113.46754	FEINSTEIN	JULY 13, 1997 PERUVIAN GVT DIRECTORIAL RESOLUTION NO. 117-97-IN-050100000000, SEPT 5, 1997 PERUVIAN COURT DECISION RE FRECUENCIA LATINA CHANNEL 2; INTER-AMERICAN COMMISIION HUMAN RIGHTS CASE BARUCH IVCHER BRONSTEIN V. PERU, CASE 11.762
37113.46873	FEINSTEIN	ABUSES AGAINST PERUVIAN ARMY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (SIE) OFFICERS: LEONOR LA ROSA BUSTAMANTE, LUISA ZANATTA MUEDAS, MARIELA BARRETO RIOFANO
37113.46962	DIAL	CURRENT FEE SCHEDULE
37113.47384	SIPKES	J.H.A. SIPKES -- INFO ON SELF
37116.45592	ROBINSON	WAS ANYONE CONNECTED WITH CIA KILLED IN SHOOTDOWN OF KOREAN JET KAL007, 1983

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37116.45691	BARSTEN	3 CD SET OF MKULTRA
37116.4593	O'DONNELL	COPY & ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE PERSONNAL DIARY OF A NORTH VIETNAMESE PHYSICIAN WHO WAS KILLED , JAN/FEB 1969
37116.46057	FEINSTEIN	1992 - PRESENT RE: MONTHLY BRIBES PAID TO PERUVIAN PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR VLADIMIRO MONTESINOS BY PERUVIAN NARCOTRAFFICER DEMETRIO CHAVEZ PENAHERRERA
37117.53545	TAMFU	OPERATION PIQUE, OPERATION ARTICHOKE
37117.5363	HUNTER	THOMAS GARDINER CORCORAN
37117.53848	BLACK	IMAGERY OF IRAQI WEAPONS SITES, APRIL, MAY, JUNE 1991; IMAGERY OF IRAQI ABU GHURAYB AMMUNITION PLANT AL YARMOUK, FEB 22, 1993; ALL IMAGERY PROVIDED TO UNSCOM FOR BRIEFING THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL IN JUNE 1998
37117.53998	BLACK	21 DOCS RELEASTED TO GULFLINK INTERNET SITE IN THEIR ORIGINAL & COMPLETE PUBLISHED FORMAT RE: IRAQ, CHEMICAL WEAPONS, NUCLEAR FACILITIES/WEAPONS
37117.54056	BLACK	WEAPONS INSPECTIONS IN IRAQ
37117.54142	BLACK	ALL NIE, AND SNIE RELATED TO IRAQI WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION CAPABILITIES JAN 1990 - JAN 2001
37117.54262	FEINSTEIN	SEPT 1991 CREATION OF ANTI-NARCOTICS DIVISION OF PERUVIAN SIN TO BE HEADED BY PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR VLADIMIRO MONTESINOS
37117.54376	FEINSTEIN	COLOMBIAN DRUG LORD PABLO ESCOBAR'S CONTRIBUTION OF \$1 MILLION TO FORMER PERUVIAN PRESIDENT ALBERTO FUJIMORI'S FIRST PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IN 1990
37117.5583	ADOUM, JR.	JORGE ENRIQUE ADOUM, JR.
37118.54525	DUDZIAK	THURGOOD MARSHALL
37118.5469	GRANT	1)OPERATION PAPERCLIP 2) LIST OF UNDERGROUND US FACILITIES IN WHICH ANY MILITARY OR SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY TAKES PLACE 3) ADMIRAL BYRD'S POLAR EXPEDITIONS
37120.40982	HARTMAN	ROBERT SCHIROKAUER HARTMAN
37120.41642	PALMER	FOIA ANNUAL REPORTS FISCAL YEARS 2000, 1999, 1998
37120.50945	WARNER	LASER FIRING INCIDENT INVOLVING RUSSIAN MERCHANT VESSEL KAPITAN MAN &/OR US NAVY LT. CMDR. JOHN R. DALY JR., APRIL 1997
37120.51709	KLEWICKI	STANLEY MICHAEL KLEWICKI
37120.53439	POLITO	DISAPPEARANCE OF EX-BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT JUAN JOSE TORRES, 1 JUN 76 AND RECOVERING OF HIS CORPSE 3 JUN 76 NEAR BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA
37120.53525	OSORIO	KIDNAPPING OF EXILED LEARD OF CHILE'S REVOLUTIONARY LEFT MOVEMENT (MIR) EDGARDO ENRIQUEZ, 10 APR 76
37120.53597	FENNER	DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER & MRS. HELENE BRESSLAU SCHWEITZER

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37120.538	OSORIO	THIRD CONGRESS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN ANTI-COMMUNIST CONFEDERATION IN ASUNCION, PARAQUAY, MARCH 28-30, 1977
37123.5148	CAZAR	INFO ON SELF
37123.51566	NEWMAN	MALCOM HOOPER KERR
37124.27787	WEISS	DEATH OF PEACE CORP VOL. DEBORAH GARDNER 14 OCT 76; KINGDOM OF TONGA 1974-77; RICHARD CAHOON, PC DIR 1974-75; MARY E. GEORGE, PC DIR 1976-77; DENNIS I. PRIVEN 1976 - PRESENT
37124.53733	WHITTLE	MITCHELL ROGOVIN
37124.5432	DE LORENZO	NORTH & SOUTH KIVU PROVINCES IN THE DEMONCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, 1959-1968 & 1993-PRESENT RE: ETHNIC CONFLICT, LAND CONFLICT & REFUGEES
37124.5444	WALTER	SUSAN LYNN BRESEMAN WALTER
37124.55313	RAVNITZKY	LIST OF 9 INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORTS & SPECIAL STUDIES REQUESTED
37124.55656	MOSER	CORONA PROJECT - LIST OF FELLOW AWARDEES
37124.55737	RICHELSON	CONSEQUENCES OF ISRAELI ACQUISITION OF A NUCLEAR CAPABILITY, MARCH 6, 1963
37124.55957	TULLOS	CIA CONTRACTS LIST
37125.25168	SHEFAYEE	CIA POLICY ON THE COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE
37125.25451	BELTZ	CAPTAIN MILTON (MARY) MILES, OFFICE OF NAVY INTEL., HEAD OF OSS STATION IN CHUNGKING, CHINA, OCT 1942
37125.55633	CAIN	FOIA LOG REQUEST
37125.5681	AXEL	DRUCKMAN, DANIAL, MATH., INC. ANALY. SUPP. CENTER
37125.57057	WHITTLE	GEORGE NEELY RAINES
37125.57215	HERSCHAFT	364TH INFANTRY REGIMENT OF U.S. ARMY
37126.4422	GARMS, SR.	BOOKS - "CIA'S ROLE IN UFO'S" & "CIA MAPS"
37126.44465	RICHELSON	NIE 10-2-58 DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR CAPABILITIES BY FOUTH COUNTRIES; NIE 4-66 THE LIKELIHOOD OF FURTHER NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION, 20 JAN 66; SNIE 30-2-63 THE ADVANCED WEAPONS PROGRAMS OF THE UAR & ISRAEL 8 MAY 63
37126.48455	HERSCHAFT	FOIA CASE LOG, JAN 1, 1998 - PRESENT
37127.23265	BIGWOOD	FMLN MILITARY CAPABILITY FROM 1978-1993
37130.41482	GARMS, SR.	4 CIA MEMOS RE: UFO'S DATED 8/20/1952, 4/24/1949, 3/22/1950, 12/21/1950
37130.41671	BEZLER	ANY & ALL PRESS RELEASES STATING THE "ZAPRUDER FILM" IS A FAKE
37131.61738	ARAC	INDICTMENT NO. #3679/94 AND DEA # 94-0053, HALIT ARAC, #97A7450
37131.61992	CLARK	SLAVERY AND TRAFFICKING IN HUMANS GOING ON AROUND THE WORLD TODAY
37131.6214	RICHELSON	DCID 6/2, 11 MAR 99; DCID 6/3, 5 JUN 99; DCID 6/5,12 FEB 01; DCID 1/19, 1 MAR 95; DCID 1/20, 29 DEC 91
37132.54949	COOPER	INFO ON SELF

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37132.55153	PROSE	ALEC PEDASHENKO
37132.55216	WHITTLE	MOULAY HASSAN BEN MOHAMMED, aka KING HASSAN II OF MOROCCO
37132.55264	WHITTLE	AHMED DLIMI
37132.55415	SANDERS	CIA FILE RE: TWA FLIGHT 800
37132.56229	SEPHTON	INVESTIGATION OF TWA FLIGHT 800 ACCIDENT
37133.66998	OSORIO	OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT AGAINST URUGUAYANS IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA IN SEPT 1976 BY ARGENTINE STATE SECRETARIAT FOR INFORMATION (SIDE) AND THE URUGUAYAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
37138.54831	PEIRCE	SAMUEL GOLDWYN; HARRY REICHENBERG; ADOLPH ZUKOR; WILL HAYS; WILLIAM DESMOND TAYLOR; MARY MILES MINTER; MACK SENNETT; MABEL NORMAND; ROSCOE ARBUCKLE; CHARLOTTE SHELBY
37138.54925	ROBSON	EUGENE MCKENZIE WASHINGTON
37138.54982	LEVY	DEAN REED
37138.57247	HARTEL	REPORT: "THE CIA AND THE U-2 PROGRAM 1954-1974", PUBLISHED BY HISTORY STAFF, CENTER FOR THE STUDY IN INTELLIGENCE, 1998
37139.528	WATERMAN	1965 & 1966 INDIA, NANDA DEVI & NANDA KOT; "OPERATION BLUE MOUNTAIN" OR "TOP HAT"
37139.53049	BARBIER	15 MAY 1986 SPEECH BY RUDOLPH ROUSSEAU TO CIA GROUP RE: GERMAN INTELLIGENCE REACTIONS TO ALLIED PLAN BODYGUARD IN WWII
37139.53108	RAVNITZKY	ELECTRONIC COPY OF MORI DATABASE
37139.53247	RAVNITZKY	ALL REPORTS AUTHORED BY AEROSPACE CORPORATION EMPLOYEE SARAH ALLEN GRASSLY, 1950's, 1960's, 1970's
37139.53408	MARTIN	AREA 51, GROOM LAKE, NV
37139.5359	ZIMMERMAN	DCI DIRECTIVE 1/1, THE AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AS HEAD OF THE US INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY (1998) (SIGNED GEORGE J. TENENT)
37139.53691	BURR	SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, "SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN COMMUNIST CHINA THROUGH 1970", CIRCA JANUARY 1966
37139.53793	BAKER	MORTIMER TAUBE
37139.53952	WILLIAMS	KHAIBAR KHAN aka KHAIBER KHAN aka GOODARZIAN aka MOHAMMAD ALI
37139.54223	DIRIENZI	MORI DOCS: 404551, 17353, 17352, 146086, 146126, 146164, 146165, 146166, 151894, 151893, 151904, 173525, 428521, 428629 (RELATED TO MKULTRA)
37139.54421	PARAD	PAUL K. BRYAN; DAVID BRUCE CHRISTENSON
37139.56294	PRICE	PROJECT MKULTRA
37140.43179	GENUA	NICOLA GENUA (INFO ON SELF)
37140.43862	CLARKE	STARGATE PROGRAM, 1978-1988

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37141.39778	JACKSON	CONTRACT NO. 2001-W395006-000 HELD BY CREATIVE TECHNOLOGY INCORPORATED (CTI)
37141.50081	GILES	DOCUMENTS ON VIET NAM WAR
37144.31589	STEIN	ALL RECORDS RELATING TO 19 PUBLISHING ENTITIES.
37144.45462	KRAKOW	1966-1967 FOIA CASE LOG; KILLING OF KAREN SILKWOOD, RICHARD RASHKE; DUKE NUKEM; STRATEGIES AND SECRETS; JONATHON MENDOZA; EVERY PERSONS LITTLE BOOK OF PLUTONIUM, STANLEY BERNE, ARLENE ZEKOWSKI; CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL AGENT INCIDENT HANDBOOK
37144.4645	HOGAN	DONALD HOGAN
37146.32974	HOGAN	DONALD HOGAN
37146.33304	RICHELSON	LETTER, 11 JAN 71, DUCKETT, CIA TO MCLUCAS, NDRO 2) MEMO, 17 JUN 71, SUBJ: INTERIM NEAR-REAL-TIME SYSTEM - VEHICLE AND OPERATIONAL ALTERNATIVES W/ATTACHED STUDY 3) MEMO, 11 AUG 71, SUBJ: READOUT SATELLITES, W/ENCL
37146.33467	BASS	MENTALLY GIFTED MINORS, OR MGM PROGRAM
37146.33615	KIRKHAM	TRANSNATIONAL CRIME SYNDICATED FOCUSING ON EASTERN EUROPE, RUSSIAN AND THE MIDDLE EAST. TERRORISM & HOW AMERICA IS DEALING WITH THE PROBLEMS IN THE NEW MILLENIUM
37146.3376	SANCHEZ	ASSASSINATION OF PANAMA PRESIDENT, JOSE ANTONIO REMON CANTERA, JAN 2, 1955, IN VIA ESPANA, PANAMA
37146.33938	BERR	PREVIOUS RELEASED NIE's & OTHER REPORTS DONE ON CZECH DEFENSE PLANS PREPARED BY CIA SINCE 1999
37146.3402	LYCETT	DYLAN MARLAIS THOMAS
37146.41062	STILLWELL	FREE LISTING OF RELEASED REPORTS FROM 1972 TO PRESENT
37147.39825	RODRIGUEZ	LISTING OF REPORTS
37147.40037	ROWE	CIA MAPS BOOK, "BOOK OF MAPS AND PRICES"; GENERAL MAPS FILE, "LIST OF ALL MAPS HELD BY CIA"; CIA FACT BOOK OR SHEET
37147.4012	AQUILINA	MAJESTIC-12
37147.40204	BASS	REPORT DST-1600E-037-77, CHEMICAL & BIOLOGICAL WARFARE CAPABILITIES: EUROPEAN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES
37147.4027	BASS	HIDDEN AND OPEN ASSETS OF SADDAM HUSSEIN IN UNITED STATES & CANADA
37147.40544	BASS	COPY OF VENDOR ACTIVITY FOR PARENT AND SUBSIDIARIES CONTRACTOR DATABASE FOR THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS
37148.39395	DOWNEY	CONTACT NAME, COMPANY, ADDRESS & PH NUMBER FOR A INK AND/OR TONER WHERE IMAGE/TEXT DISAPPEARS WHEN COPYING FROM HIGH INTENSITY LIGHT
37148.39622	COX	TWO PUBLISHING ORGANIZATIONS; GENESIS PRESS AND HALLUX, INC.
37148.39722	MULLER	JOSEF MENGELE

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37148.401	RICHELSON	COMOR RPT,"THE APP. OF IMAGE FORMING SATELLITE RECON. TO CRISIS MNGMNT, 1/24/66; COMIREX RPT, RQMNTS FOR IMAGE FORMING SAT. RECON. RESPONSIVE TO WARNING/INDICATIONS NEEDS, 1/5/68; COMIREX, STUDY OF INTEL. RQMNTS FOR CRISIS RESPONSE SAT. IMAGING, APR 71
37151.37206	DAVIS	ALL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING MY REQUESTS F-2000-02002
37151.4117	CARTER	CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN AUGUST 28, 2001 AND SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 WARNING OF TERRORISTS ATTACKS
37151.41321	EVERSON	3 CD SET - MKULTRA & BLUEBIRD/ARTICHOKE RECORDS
37151.41542	BASS	ATTACKS ON CROPS AND ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN 1947 & PRESENT OR "ANTI-CROP WARFARE"
37151.41718	WHITTLE	OSCAR JANIGER
37151.41832	HUBERT	BONNIE JEAN PEASE
37151.42012	BASS	ACCESS & COPIES OF FOIA LOGS FOR PAST THREE CALENDAR YEARS
37151.42246	BARTEK	MEMO 20 AUG 52, CIA REPORT 24 APR 49, DOCUMENT 18 NOV 52, LETTER 21 DEC 87, CIA REPORT 12 JUL 55 - RE: UFO'S
37152.46877	BOUDREAUX	EDWARD LOUIS SHAHEEN
37152.47584	FORINGER	ALAN ROBERT FORINGER
37152.47831	GALVAN	STARGATE
37152.50893	BOOTHE	20 AUG 52 MEMO RE: UFO's; 24 APR 49 CIA REPORT; 18 NOV 52 DOC RE: OPERATION MAJESTIC-12; 21 DEC 87 LETTER RE: UFO's; 12 JUL 55 CIA REPORT: RE UFO
37152.5119	SCOTT	2 AMERICAN EXILE ORGANIZATIONS OPERATED IN SWEDEN DURING VIETNAM WAR 1968-1975. "AMERICAN DESERTERS COMMITTEE" & "UP FROM EXILE"
37152.51383	HIAM	2 ARTICLES BY SAMUEL A. ADAMS - 1) JAN 1964: PIERRE MULELE AND THE REBELLION IN THE KWILU REGION OF THE CONGO 2) JUNE (LATE MAY) 1964: PREDICTION THAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONGO, JOSEPH KASAVUBU, WOULD NAME MOISE TSHOMBE AS THE NEW PRIME MINISTER.
37152.51514	KOEN	CAPTAIN GEORGE KOEN
37153.38775	BERTONE	DETENTION CENTER AT ESCUELA SUPERIOR DE MECANICA DE LA ARMADA (ESMA), BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE, ARGENTINA
37153.38867	BERTONE	AUTOMOTORES ORLETTI DETENTION CENTER, AT FEDERAL CAPITAL, ARGENTINA
37153.38974	OSORIO	SERVICIO DE INTELIGENCIA DE LA DEFENSA (SID), IN URUGUAY, 1970 TO EARLY 1980's
37153.39094	OSORIO	URUGUAYAN UNIT OF MILITARY AND POLICE FORCES, 1970 TO EARLY 1980's ALSO KNOWN AS - ORGANSIMO COORDINADOR DE OPERACIONES ANTISUBERSIVAS
37153.39181	OSORIO	DIRECCION NACIONAL DE INFORMACION E INTELGENCIA (DNII), URUGUAY FROM 1970'S TO EARLY 1980'S
37153.39258	OSORIO	SERVICIO DE INFORMACIONES (SIN), ARGENTINA, 1970'S TO EARLY 1980'S

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37153.39344	OSORIO	SERVICIO DE INTELIGENCIA DEL EJERCITO (SIE), ARGENTINA, 1970 TO EARLY 1980'S
37153.40326	NORRIS	MAD MAGAZINE
37153.40432	WHITEHEAD	INSPECTOR GENERAL INVESTIGATION ON ROGER TAMRAZ AND JOHN HUANG ON CAMPAIGN FINANCE 1996
37154.60389	HECHINGER	SALEM BINLADEN - BROTHER TO OSAMA BIN LADEN
37159.57558	LEVY	ANTI BOLSHIEVIK BLOC OF NATIONS
37159.57601	LEVY	GREEN INTERNATIONAL
37159.57656	LEVY	GRANDE (GRAND) ORIENT (FREEMASON LODGES)
37159.57708	LEVY	WORLD ANTI COMMUNIST LEAGUE
37159.58196	BOLEY	LISTS OF -TAX ID, CORRECT 1099 ADDRESSES FOR ALL DOCTORS, FACILITIES AND HOSPITALS IN THE USA
37159.58367	DICKERSON, JR.	TSUNEO UCHIDA
37159.58509	GANDHI	ROLE OF OSAMA BIN LADEN AND/OR AL-QAEDA IN THE MAY-JUNE 1999 INVASION BY ARMED GUERILLAS ACROSS THE LINE OF CONTROL, THE 1972 CEASEFIRE LINE DIVIDING KASHMIR BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN INTO THE KARGIL-DRASS SECTOR
37159.58767	BROWN	ABOUT CANADA AND THE ATTACK ON US ON SEPT 11, 2001 - INCLUDING DIVERTING OF PLANES TO CANADA, CANADIAN CONNECTION TO TERRORISTS & CANADIAN IMMIGRATION, REFUGEE OR CUSTOMS POLICY
37160.32458	COOK	MAP OF OKINAWA (INCLUDING MILITARY BASES), WASH DC , CIA, 1990
37160.49062	WHITTLE	LUIS CARRERO BLANCO, A SPANISH STATESMAN
37161.5186	HERSCHAFT	PREPROCESSED DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO OSAMA BIN LADEN/BIN LADIN AND AL-QAEDA FROM "MORI" - FROM LIST OF 10 ASSOCIATED FOIA CASES
37161.51952	HERSCHAFT	PREPROCESSED MATERIALS PERTAINING TO TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS IN THE US AND THE LAST TWO YEARS OF THE CIA REPORT ON TERRORISM.
37161.52041	ANDRESEN	HEINZ BRANDT
37161.59211	CARNEY	ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD
37162.55509	VERLOY	VICTOR BOUT - AND HIS INVOLVEMENT IN ARMS TRAFFICKING TO, FROM & WITHIN AFRICA
37165.45068	SARALEGUI	ROBERTO ROMERO, ARGENTINIAN BUSINESSMAN & POLITICIAN
37165.45145	SARALEGUI	JUAN CARLOS ROMERO, ARGENTINIAN LAWYER, BUSINESSMAN & POLITICIAN, GOVERNOR OF SALTA
37165.45279	MELVIN	EVERGREEN RESOURCES (aka ASPEN MINING) & COLONEL JAMES "BO" GRITZ
37165.45421	PUCKETT	ALREADY RELEASED 1 PAGE DOC, 3 AUG 62 RE: MARILYN MONROE
37165.45529	SILVERNAIL	OPERATION MONGOOSE; MAILING ADDRESSES FOR SECRET KINGDOM AND OPEN SOURCE SOLUTION
37165.50459	GANDHI	LASHKAR-E-TOIBA IN THE MAY-JUNE 1999 INVASION BY ARMED GUERILLAS ACROSS THE LINE OF CONTROL, THE 1972 CEASEFIRE LINE DIVIDING KASHMIR BETWEEN INDIA & PAKISTAN, INTO THE KARGIL-DRASS SECTOR OF INDIA HELD KASHMIR
37166.52698	BURR	PDBs PREPARED DURING OCTOBER 25-30, 1969

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37166.52903	GANDHI	1993 & 1994 TO PRESENT RE: PAKISTANI SUPPORT FOR THE FOLLOWING GROUPS INVOLVED IN ARMED INSURGENCIES IN INDIAN OCCUPIED KASHMIR: LASHKAR-E-TOIBA; HARKAT-UL-MUJAHIDEEN; JAISH-E-MOHAMMAD; AL-QAEDA; HIZB-UL-MUJAHIDEEN; SIPAH-E-SAHABA
37166.53001	JERABEK	CARL GOTTLIEB JERABEK
37166.53142	RAMACHANDRAN	DEATH OF DIANA SPENSER, PRINCESS OF WALES AND AL FAYED IN THE ACCIDENT ON 31 AUG 97
37166.53272	PIC	WHY WE AIDED AFGHANISTAN IN THE YEARS 1979-1989
37166.53423	RYAN	CIA MEMO/COMMUNICATION, 3 AUG 62 RE: MARILYN MONROE
37166.53512	HOWARD	MKULTRA CD ROM SET
37166.53956	GANDHI	OCT 1994 TALIBAN ATTACK ON AFGHANI BORDER POSTE BETWEEN CHAMAN IN BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE, PAKISTAN AND SPIN BALDAK IN AFGHANISTAN AND INVOLVEMENT OF PAKISTAN IN SUBSEQUENT TALIBAN CAPTURE OF LARGE ARMS DUMP LOCATED OUTSIDE OF SPIN BALDAK
37166.54091	GANDHI	ROLE OF HARKAT-UL-MUJAHIDEEN IN MAY-JUN 1999 INVASION BY ARMED GUERILLAS ACROSS THE LINE OF CONTROL, 1972 CEASEFIRE LINE DIVIDING KASHMIR BETWEEN INDIA & PAKISTAN, INTO KARGIL-DRASS SECTOR OF INDIAN HELD KASHMIR
37166.54203	RODGERS	NIEs ON THE MILITARY OF IRAQ , 1987 - 1992
37166.54338	SCHATZ	IMPAC PURCHASE CARDHOLDERS
37166.54553	WALTERS	1) LIST OF US CITIZENS OR BUSINESSES WHO HAVE VIOLATED U.S. LAW BY DOING BUSINESS WITH AFGHANISTAN SINCE JAN 1, 2000 THROUGH SEPT 18, 2001 2) FOIA LOGS FOR SEPT 1 TO SEPT 18
37167.51042	LOMSDAL	MKULTRA - CD SET
37167.51226	GARDNER	PALLADIUM - CONCERNING INSERTING OF GHOST PLANES ON SOVIET RADAR SCREENS
37167.51459	PRICE	CHARLES CANNELL
37167.51576	PRICE	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN'S INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
37167.5183	TONKIN	CIA MEMORANDUM 18 JUNE 1962 - DECLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS REFERENCE SYSTEM (ARLINGTON VIRGINIA) 1975 VOLUME DOCUMENT 240 A
37168.59922	DYGERT	SKYLARK, BLACK SHIELD, CYGNUS
37168.60008	LESAR	NORDEX; THE CENTRE OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES (CIPP)
37168.60065	LESAR	LUTCHANSKY, GREGORI
37168.60548	GREY	FOIA LOG 1 JAN 1995 - 20 SEPT 2001
37169.40234	BURLESON	PHOTOCOPY OF THE COMPLETE DIARY OF ACTRESS MARILYN MONROE.
37169.40542	BURLESON	TRANSCRIPTS OF ANY AND ALL WIRETAPS DONE BY OR FOR THE CIA, ON THE TELEPHONES OF ACTRESS MARILYN MONROE FOR THE DATES OF 8/4/62 AND 8/5/62.
37169.40921	PERRY	OPERATION PB SUCCESS
37169.4132	FEINSTEIN	ALL RECORDS FROM 12/26/99 TO 8/31/2001 RELATING TO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS HELD IN PERU IN 2000.

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37174.53188	IGLESIAS	ISAIAS ALEJANDRO IGLESIAS PONS
37174.53249	BARSTEN	RAOUL/RAUL SANTIAGO ESTEJO MARTINEZ
37174.53359	BURR	NIE 1-68, "WORLD TRENDS AND CONTINGENCIES AFFECTING US INTERESTS", 6 JUNE 1968 & OTHER NIE'S WITH SIMILAR TITLES FOR 1969 & 1971
37174.53496	GART	FIDEL CASTRO AND THE U.S. NAVAL AIR FACILITY, LITCHFIELD PARK, ARIZONA
37174.5362	OSORIO	CAMPO DE MAYO DETENTION CENTER, BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE, ARGENTINA
37174.53731	RAMOS	NAMES & ADDRESSES OF UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AND THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
37175.51718	KIRKHAM	ALL KNOWN TERRORISTS W/LAST KNOWN WHEREABOUTS, GROUP AFFILITATIONS & PHOTOS - SPECIFICALLY: AL-KIFAH REFUGEE CENTER, BROOKLYN NY; SHEIK OMAR ABDEL RAHMAN; USAMA BIN LADEN; AL QAEDA; ARMED ISLAMIC GROUP (GIA); ALI MOHAMED; AHMED RESSAM
37175.51896	RICHARDSON	1) KUBARK (KUSODA), "COMMUNIST CONTROL TECHNIQUES", 2 APR 1956 2) KUBARK, "HOSTILE CONTROL AND INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES", 28 PGS, PLUS TWO ANNEXES
37175.51986	MCELROY	JAMES A. RAWLINGS
37175.52265	JONES	CORRESPONDENCE AND INFORMATION REQUESTED BY OR PROVIDED TO THE FOLLOWING CURRENT MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BETWEEN THE DATES LISTED BELOW: LINDSEY GRAHAM: RE: 1/1/95 - PRESENT
37175.52941	MCELROY	U.S. STEALTH PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY: SOVIET EXPLOITATION OF THE WESTERN PRESS, 88-20026, AUGUST 1988
37175.59929	HERSCHAFT	PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILES PERTAINING TO OSAMA BIN LADEN
37176.23228	PASTERNAK	ATTACK ON THE U.S.S. LIBERTY
37176.6062	HOPKINS	TRANSLATION OF NOVEL, ZABIBAH AND THE KING, SUPPOSEDLY BY SADDAM HUSSEIN
37176.60765	HOPPER	PISCES - DESIGN, DISCUSSION AND EXECUTION OF THE PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION SECURE COMPARISON AND EVALUATION SYSTEM
37179.44974	DROZEL	DOCS - MORI IDs 146077, 173533, 442305, 17353, 142609
37179.45325	BOWMAN	DOCS - MORI IDs 21807, 21812, 22016, 144823, 145015, 146067, 146082, 146127, 146211, 146368, 173512, 173694, 173869, 184489, 184489, 184625, 234498, 21996, 144963, 144966, 144968, 144982, 149598, 150961, 151810
37179.45434	KOBLENTZ	LOCATION, STATUS & ACTIVITIES OF IRAQ'S REPUBLICAN GUARD FORCES, INCLUDING ARMORED, MECHANIZED, INFANTRY & SPECIAL FORCES UNITS, BETWEEN 24 FEB 91 AND 1 APR 91
37179.45619	O'DOWD	SINO-VIETNAMESE WAR OF 1979 & ANY NIEs ON THE CHINESE & VIETNAMESE BUILD UP TO THE WAR AND THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS OF THE CHINESE & VIETNAMESE FORCES AFTER THE WAR (UP TO 1989)
37179.61081	ORTIZ	MANUEL A. ORTIZ
37181.52156	PORTA	ARGENTINA, 1982-1983

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37183.64635	THOMAS	MKULTRA
37187.54121	GANDHI	US AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN, JOHN MONJO'S PARTICIPATION IN OCT 95 CONVOY OF TRUCKS DEPARTING FROM QUETTA, PAKISTAN TO TURKEMENSTAN THAT PASSED THROUGH KANDAHAR AND HERAT IN AFGHANISTAN. PAKISTANI INTERIOR MINISTER, NASRULLAH BABAR LED THE CONVOY.
37187.54787	PETERSON	1990 -PRESENT, LIST OF 26 COMPANIES/CORPORATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH ANGOLA; ALGERIA; BURMA (MYANMAR); COLOMBIA; CONGO; CAMEROON; EQUATORIAL GUINEA; INDONESIA; MALAYSIA; THE PHILLIPINES; SUDAN
37189.46259	PERRY	REEXAMINE & FURTHER DECLASSIFY MORI DOC# 12211 - IRAQ-TURKEY-IRAN: THE KURDISH INSURGENCIES.
37189.46381	RICHELSON	1) MEMO, RICHARD HELMS TO DEPUTY DIRECTORS, 6 MAR 72 (RE: ASSASSINATION) 2) MEMO, WILLIAM COLBY TO DEPUTY DIRECTORS, 29 AUG 73 (RE: ASSASSINATION)
37189.46485	MEDELLIN	DAVID ANTHONY CORDREY
37189.46569	RICHELSON	GEORGE TENET'S SEPTEMBER 16 "WE ARE AT WAR" MEMO.
37189.46856	DAGUE	AREA 51
37189.47034	KIRZNER-ROBERTS	ALL CONTRACTS BETWEEN THE CIA AND MCGILL UNIVERSITY, SIGNED BETWEEN 1980 - PRESENT
37189.47338	GANDHI	24 DEC 99 HIJACKING OF NEW DELHI BOUND INDIAN AIRLINES FLIGHT IC-814 ORIGINATING IN KATHMANDU, NEPAL
37189.47426	GANDHI	US DISCUSSIONS WITH TALIBAN OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN AFGHANISTAN, PAKISTAN, OR US FROM 1994-96
37189.47632	GANDHI	1995 BATTLES & CAPTURE OF HELMAND, CHARASYAB, & HERAT, AFGHANISTAN BY THE TALIBAN
37189.47714	OSORIO	COORDINACION FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOCATED IN FEDERAL CAPITAL, ARGENTINA
37189.47829	FEINSTEIN	1990-2000 RE: FORMER PERUVIAN INTELLIGENCE CHIEF VLADIMIRO MONTESINOS, (SIN), AND/OR (SIE)
37193.42138	BATTLE	STUART EDWARD KOWALSKY JR.
37195.53488	MARTINI	MKULTRA - 3 CD SET
37195.53568	TOBIAS	MKULTRA
37195.53735	DELBONI	1) SALEM BIN LADEN 2) MOHAMMED BIN LADEN
37195.53899	WHITEHEAD	PRESENT OR PAST EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ATTORNEYS DANIEL J. HENRY, BERNARD BETTIS, BILLY MARTIN, BRUCE GARDNER, JEPUNAH LAWRENCE & KENNETH SHEPHERD WITH THE FBI OR CIA OR ANY OTHER GOVT. ORGANIZATION
37195.54073	DYCK	BRUNO TGAHRT
37195.54415	KUPPERMAN	ANY AND ALL FOOTAGE TAKEN BY UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES OR OTHER PLATFORMS RE: OSAMA BIN LADIN; ICADER ABDUL HAQ WHILE IN AFGHANISTAN IN LATE OCT 2001, INCLUDING CAPTURE BY TALIBAN; BEFORE, DURING & AFTER STRIKES PERFORMED BY UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES

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37195.5449	GANDHI	GOVT OF INDIA'S ASSISTANCE IN LATE 1995 TO EARLY 1996 TO REFURBISH AFGHANISTAN'S NEW DELHI BASED ARIANA AIRLINES
37195.54642	FEINSTEIN	AUG 91 MURDERS IN PERU OF 2 POLISH PRIESTS (ZBIGNIEW STRZALKOWSKY & MIGUEL TOMASZECK) AND 1 ITALIAN PRIEST (ALESSANDRO DORDI NEGRI), LINKED TO PERUVIAN GUERRILLA GROUP SENDERO LUMINOSO (THE SHINING PATH)
37195.54797	JACOBS	CIA'S COMPLIANCE WITH AND/OR IMPLEMENTATION OF US CONGRESS ACT H.R. 2498, PUBLIC HEALTH IMPROVEMENT ACT, TITLE IV - CARDIAC ARREST SURVIVAL, SUBTITLE A- RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FEDERAL BUILDINGS
37200.43626	ROBERTS	CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS OF OCTOBER 1962
37200.43711	INSCOE-JOHNSON	CARLOS ENRIQUE LEHDER-RIVAS
37200.43837	GANDHI	PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER SARDAR ASIF ALI'S FEB 1996 VISIT TO WASHINGTON D.C. TO PERSUADE U.S. TO SUPPORT TALIBAN MOVEMENT IN AFGHANISTAN
37200.67245	HAGER	HISTORY OF THE ASIA FOUNDATION
37201.46467	CALDWELL	GOVERNMENT FOUNDATION TO DONATE GRANT MONEY FOR SMALL BUSINESS
37201.51892	SMITH-EHLEN	JOHN PHILLIPS CRANWELL; EDWARD CARROLL SMITH; HENRY BOWEN SMITH
37201.51989	GANDHI	FEBRUARY 1996 PAKISTAN GOVT INITIATIVE TO FORGE ALLIANCE BETWEEN RASHID DOSTUM AN AFGHAN MUJAHIDEEN COMMANDER OF ETHNIC USBEK ORIGIN AND THE TALIBAN
37201.52089	GANDHI	US GOVT'S 1996 BACK CHANNEL INITIATIVE TO SUDAN TO CAPTURE OSAMA BIN LADEN
37202.66412	GANDHI	MASSACRES IN HAZARA COMMUNITY, AFGHANISTAN: FEB 1993, IN AFSHAR AND KARTEH SAHE IN WEST KABUL: AUG 1998 NORTHWESTERN CITIES OF MAZARI-SHARIF AND BAMIAN BY TALIBAN
37204.35991	WALSH	JOHN BOYD ORR
37208.41509	FRIEDMAN	ANY INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION OBTAINED PRIOR TO THE ATTACKS ON 9/11/01 INDICATING PREPARATIONS FOR A TERRORIST OPERATION AND/OR OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AS WELL AS INFORMATION OBTAINED AFTER THE ATTACK THAT WOULD HAVE INDICATED A PENDING OPERATION
37208.4162	GANDHI	APRIL 1996 VISIT TO AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN BY UNITED STATES SENATOR HANK BROWN
37208.41757	SHENEMAN	PERSONNEL SELECTION PROCEDURES IN FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND FEDERAL INTELLIGENCE POSITIONS
37209.40108	GANDHI	U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS ROBIN RAPHEL'S VISIT TO ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN AND KABUL, HERAT, AND MAZAR-E SHARIF IN AFGHANISTAN IN APRIL OF 1996
37209.40498	SPAETH	INVEST. RPT RE: ALFA GROUP, ALFA BANK, ALFA ECO, MIKHAIL FRIDMAN & PYOTR AVEN GIVEN TO CIA & SHOWN TO U.S. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK NOV 99-APR 2000; ALL DOCUMENTS CONCERNING ALFA GROUP, ALFA BANK, ALFA ECO, MIKHAIL FRIDMAN, PYOTR AVEN, TYUMEN OIL COMPANY
37212.3151	GANDHI	1994-1999 VISITS TO AFGHANISTAN OR PAKISTAN BY SAUDI INTELLIGENCE CHIEF PRINCE TURKI AL FAISAL

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37214.57062	GANDHI	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY PAKISTAN TO AFGHANISTAN'S TALIBAN REGIME FROM 1994-1999
37214.64947	EVANS	REPORT OF THE CHINA FUTURES PANEL, A TWELVE-MEMBER COMMISSION HEADED BY ARMY GENERAL JOHN TILELLI. SENT TO CONGRESS IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2001. EXACT TITLE UNKNOWN
37221.38881	MORIN	JAMES FLOOD
37221.39479	DEWITT	BIO INFO & PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILES & CURRENT INTELLIGENCE MEMOS 30 MAR 62 & 8 MAR 63 RE: JOAO BELCHIOR MARQUES GOULART; BIO INFO RE: GENERAL JAIR DANTAS RIBEIRO
37221.39745	GANDHI	MILITARY ASSISTANCE FROM PAKISTAN TO THE TALIBAN 1994-1999
37221.40081	YANOFF	DR. HARRY AYOADE AKANDE, TOLULOPE OLUTAYO SODIPE AKANDE, OLUMIDE BAMIDELE AKANDE, FOLUKE BOSEDE AKANDE, ATINUKE BOSEDE AKANE; ATINUKE BAPOSEDE AKANDE, OLAWUNMI OPEYEMI MORENIKE AKANDE
37221.64218	JUNG	ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW OF JOEL EDWIN KEYS, 29 JUNE 00 PREPARED BY MONTY ROGERS
37222.3762	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	MILITARY ASSISTANCE FROM SAUDI ARABIA TO THE TALIBAN FROM 1994-1999
37222.37722	FRIEDMAN	PROLIFERATION OF W.M.D. IN GENERAL; BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS IN SPECIFIC
37222.60059	CUBBAGE	ANY/ALL RECORDS PERTAINING TO LAMB V. CUBBAGE MATTER
37228.35532	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	RWANDA, APR 94 - JUL 94 BETWEEN DOUGLAS J. MACEACHIN, DDI AND R. JAMES WOOLSEY, DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
37228.35691	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	JUNE 1, 1995 MEETING BETWEEN US AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN JOHN MONJO AND AFGHAN MUJAHIDEEN COMMANDER GULBUDDIN HEKMATYAR IN JALALABAD, AFGHANISTAN
37231.57119	PATRICK	PERSONAL PAPERS OF WINSTON SCOTT, CIA CHIEF OF STATION IN MEXICO CITY FROM 1956 THROUGH 1969
37231.57287	PATRICK	AMERICAN MILITARY OR CIVILIAN TRAINING TO THE MEXICAN ARMY & BRIGADA BLANCA (WHITE BRIGADE), THE MILITARY JUDICIAL PROSECUTOR GENERAL, THE NOW-DEFUNCT FEDERAL SECURITY DEPARTMENT AND ANY STATE JUDICIAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS
37232.36082	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	ALL RECORDS AUG 93 - JUL 94 CONCERNING RWANDA, DRAFTED, SIGNED OR APPROVED BY CHARLES SNYDER (NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER FOR AFRICA) OR SHEILA GOLDSTEIN (DEPUTY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER FOR AFRICA)
37235.39274	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	KILLINGS OF SOME 48 COLOMBIANS IN THE TOWN OF PUERTO ASIS, PUTUMAYO DEPARTMENT, COLOMBIA DURING FEB 1998
37236.64064	CUBBAGE	LAMB v. CUBBAGE
37239.35012	STEIN	RINGLING BROS-BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
37239.35073	RICHELSON	CSHP 335, COVERT ACTION OPERATIONS: SOVIET RUSSIA DIVISION, 1950-1968

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37239.47064	FARRELL	MULTIPLE RE OSAMA BIN LADEN, AL-QAEDA RE USG AND SUDAN OFFICIALS: OMAR HASSAN AHMED BASHIR, GUTBI AL-MAHDI, MANSOOR IJAZ, ALBRIGHT, MCELLIGOT, BERGER, LAKE, PETTERSON, HASSAN AL-TURABI, CARNEY, MAHDI IBRAHIM MOHAMED, RICE, AYMAN AL-ZAWAHIRI, EIJ, HAMILTON
37242.54051	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	COUP ATTEMPT IN RWANDA, APR 1993 AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT JUVENAL HABYARIMANA
37242.54235	RICHELSON	DCID 5/5, CONDUCT OF SIGINT LIAISON WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND THE RELEASE OF U.S. SIGINT TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, MAY 17, 1983
37243.55714	AXEL	SYMPOSIUM ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS, 20 JUNE 2000
37244.38542	GELHARD	PROJECT STARGATE
37245.41056	SMITH	RICHARD J. RICHARDSON'S CIA PERSONNEL FILES, 1945 - 1980
37252.46576	BARTON	PORTER J. GOSS
37253.30301	YARSINSKE	LCDR MICHAEL SCOTT SPEICHER
37258.42791	DUCLOS	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT CIA USES
37258.42942	SIKAHEMA	STEALTH AIR COMBAT PLANES - PICTURES, HOW TO BUILD AND/OR A MODEL
37258.46209	CORPORAN	SPY SATELLITES
37260.44915	ZILL	IONE ROBINSON & SIR AMHERST FELIX HOME THOMSON
37263.42444	DEWITT	JOAO GOULART
37264.57021	RICHELSON	ALL NIEs/SNIEs PRODUCED BETWEEN 1960-1980 RE: FRENCH NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM
37264.60416	FLORES	PROJECT SAPPHIRE
37267.32461	CHEPESIUUK	RE: INT'L DRUG TRAFFICKING ORG - CALI CARTEL & MONEY LAUNDERING ACTIVITIES 1975-1996; GILBERTO RODRIGUEZ OREJUELA, MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ OREJUELA, JOSE SANTA LONDONO, HELMER "PACHO" HERRERA; OPERATIONS GREEN ICE I, II, DINERO & CALICO, LOS PEPES
37267.40722	NELSON	RON L. KEITH
37273.55265	FOSTER	REQ FOR FILES FROM CAT/AIR AMERICA FILES
37273.56251	EVANS	VISIT OF BILL CLINTON TO COLOMBIA IN AUGUST 2000
37273.59019	WOODARD	INFO ON: RABINOVICH, LOUTCHANSKY, FUCHSMAN, & MININ
37273.59644	WOODARD	WEAPONS SHIPMENTS & ARMS TRAFFICKING LIBERIA & SIERRA LEONE 1997-PRESENT
37273.61583	GAUTHIER	GERM WARFARE
37273.62247	RICHELSON	INDIA, ISRAEL, & SOUTH AFRICA NIE/SNIES BETWEEN 1960-1980
37274.28449	THREATT	TECHNOLOGY TERMED AS EXPANDABLE SHAFT
37278.29579	RICHELSON	CIA FOIA LOG FOR 2001
37279.51508	LEE	INFO ON OPERATION STARGATE AND PROJECT SCANATE

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37280.31481	WOLF	ENRON CORP: 1) CIA EFFORTS IN 2001 ON BEHALF OF ENRON RE INDIA AND/OR CHINA; 2) DI ANALYSIS IN 2002 RE THE IMPACT OF ENRON'S IMPLOSION.
37280.61093	HUDSON	JOHN REED CAMPBELL
37281.39646	DIAZ	PANAMA; MANUEL NORIEGA; DRUG TRAFFICKING, ARMS SMUGGLING & MONEY LAUNDERING; "SINGING SERGEANTS" AFFAIR
37284.45017	PORTO	JUSCELINO KUBITSCHKE 1964-1967
37285.3614	WALTERS	ROBERT C. MAYNARD, JAMES HIGGINS, AND THE BLACK LIBERATION FRONT
37285.36571	BATTLE	EGYPT UNDER MUBAREK: A POLITICAL-ECONOMIC SCORECARD
37285.37458	LIPPMAN	CIA ORGANIZATIONAL CHART(S) OR STAFF DIRECTORY
37285.37536	WILLIAMS	DR. WILLIAM JOSEPH BRYAN JR.
37285.47017	VEITH	BATTLE, EVACUATION, OR FALL OF SOUTH VIETNAM CITIES IN APRIL 1975
37287.43332	RICHELSON	STUDIES PRODUCED BY OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC AND WEAPONS RESEARCH (OSWR) ON FRENCH NUCLEAR PROGRAMS
37292.44979	CHABOD	MEHDI BEN BARKA
37292.45102	LOMAGLIO	BAY OF PIGS
37299.32786	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	INTERAGENCY REVIEW OF U.S. POLICY TOWARD COLOMBIA INITIATED BY THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION IN THE SUMMER OF 2001.
37300.3564	TOTH	INFO ON GRANDPARENTS, SARAH MAY HUNT POTTER & HAROLD TOPPING POTTER
37300.37668	RICHELSON	DCID 1/5
37300.56967	RAVNITZKY	LIST OF INSPECTOR GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS FROM 1995 TO PRESENT
37302.44271	LEWIS	1990 STUDIES IN INTELLIGENCE ARTICLE BY DR. GERALD POST--RE LIBYA AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILING OF MUAMMAR QADHAFI
37306.51901	HOTUJEC	HISTORY OF AIR AMERICA
37308.45865	VEITH	REQUESTER REPORT: VIETNAM, JAN - MAY 1975
37309.42153	HARTEL	CIA REPORT - APRIL 1956: COMMUNIST CONTROL TECHNIQUES
37309.49503	AFTERGOOD	HISTORICAL U.S. INTELLIGENCE BUDGET DATA 1947-1970
37309.64963	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	GUIDELINES ISSUED IN MARCH 1999 RE: INTELLIGENCE SHARING WITH COLOMBIAN MILITARY
37312.43488	MAIER	HORST MAHLER
37312.61181	BROWN	ALEXANDER NICHOLAS BROWN
37313.45846	REILLY	ALL CORRESPONDENCE 1 JAN 97 - PRESENT BETWEEN CIA PERSONNEL AND U.S. SENATOR RICHARD SHELBY, U.S. SENATOR JEFF SESSIONS AND U.S. REPRESENTATIVE SONNY CALLAHAN RE ACTIVITIES OF ALABAMA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ON ISSUES FACING CIA RE NATIONAL SECURITY

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37313.5651	RICHELSON	OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC AND WEAPONS RESEARCH (OSWR) STUDIES ON ISRAELI OR SOUTH AFRICAN NUCLEAR PROGRAMS
37314.28035	YARSINSKE	RELEASABLE PORTIONS OF DOCUMENTS AND IMAGERY ON LCDR MICHAEL SCOTT SPEICHER
37314.29319	MEGALLY	SURVEILLANCE AND ABDUCTION OF MEHDI BEN BARKA
37315.38147	HELGE	PAUL HELLIWELL
37316.66974	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	PRES CLINTON'S COUNTERNARCOTICS POLICY ISSUED ON NOV. 13, 1993 -- PDD 14
37319.40755	VICKERY	EMMANUEL (E.I.) WEIGENBERG, CANADIAN ARMS DEALER
37319.42912	KESSLER	DECLASSIFIED INTELLIGENCE DOCUMENTS FROM '47 TO '70'S
37319.45175	MATTHEWS	CONTACTS BETWEEN GERMAN U-BOATS AND RESIDENTS OF CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY DURING WORLD WAR II
37319.50289	DOUGLAS	EXPEDITION TO NANDA DEVI IN INDIAN HIMALAYAS RE: MONITOR CHINESE NUCLEAR TESTING
37320.34629	RICHELSON	ALL 1990s NIEs/SNIEs ON FRENCH NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAMS
37322.38667	WILLIAMS	INFO ON HUSBAND, THOMAS R. WILLIAMS SR
37322.61613	LELLENBERG	JAMES RAMSAY HUNT JR. (BETWEEN 1945-1951)
37326.35579	KUPPERMAN	4 FEB 2002 VIDEO BY PREDATOR UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE NEAR ZHAWAR KILI, BEFORE, DURING, & AFTER UAV'S HELLFIRE MISSILE STRUCK A TARGET NEAR ZHAWAR KILI. ALL PREDATOR VIDEO TAKEN BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER STRIKES BY MISSILES AGAINST TARGETS IN AFGHANISTA
37327.32056	COHEN	NOAH JUDAH COHEN, (FATHER)
37327.62718	LEDINGTON	NAVY SEAL PETTY OFFICER 1ST CLASS NEIL C. ROBERTS, WHO DIED MARCH 4 DURING OPERATION ANACONDA IN AFGHANISTAN
37327.63006	MASCHKE	1)HISTORY OF CIA POLYGRAPH DIVISION 2) DOCUMENTATION OF ANY STANDARDIZED BRIEFING PROVIDED CIA EMPLOYEES OR APPLICANTS PRIOR TO TAKING POLYGRAPH EXAMINATIONS.
37328.39009	WALSH	PRINCESS MARGARET
37328.40905	WALSH	SIR PETER HOLMES
37328.40954	WALSH	TERENCE ALAN "SPIKE" MILLIGAN
37328.41031	WALSH	AUBERON WAUGH
37328.4138	WALSH	GEORGE HARRISON
37328.4228	WALSH	DAME NINETTE DE VALOIS (EDRIS STANNUS)
37328.42345	WALSH	BALTHASAR KLOSSOWSKI ("BALTHUS")
37328.42398	WALSH	ANTHONY QUINN
37328.44057	WALSH	JOHN LEE HOOKER
37328.44122	WALSH	RASIPURAM KRISHNASWARMY "RK" NARAYAN

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37328.44189	WALSH	LORK HAILSHAM OF ST MARYLEBONE (QUINTIN HOGG)
37328.44259	WALSH	THE 7TH EARL OF LONGFORD (LORD LONGFORD - FRANK PAKENHAM)
37329.46389	LEDINGTON	PREDATOR VIDEO RE NAVY SEAL PETTY OFFICER 1ST CLASS NEIL C. ROBERTS, KIA IN OPERATION ANACONDA, AFGHANISTAN.
37330.48527	BARELLO	BAHRAM MOHAMMED ZADEH AKA BAIRAM MOHAMMED ZADEH AKA BAYRAM MOHAMMED ZADEH
37330.49022	THOMAS	MID 60'S STUDENT MOVEMENT
37333.41426	KESSINGER	DOCUMENT - "A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A LOGISTICIAN AT HEADQUARTERS"
37333.41779	RICHELSON	NIEs/SNIEs ON PRC NUCLEAR AND/OR ADVANCED WEAPONS PROGRAMS PRODUCED FROM 1965 - 1968
37334.44789	GREY	DAVID SHIPLEY HOLDEN AND DR. LEO SILBERMAN
37334.45443	MEGALLY	SURVEILLANCE AND ABDUCTION OF MEHDI BEN BARKA
37334.51983	VEITH	SURVEY OF COMMUNIST MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS IN INDOCHINA, JANUARY THROUGH MAY 1975
37336.34903	PRIMER	ALLEN W. DULLES - PAPERS REMOVED FROM HOME
37337.50497	NIXON	CHARLES P. NIXON
37340.35189	RICHELSON	ALL 1990-1995 NIEs/SNIEs ON SOUTH AFRICAN NUCLEAR PROGRAMS
37340.51236	PORTO	PARAGRAPH 3
37340.51744	PORTO	PARAGRAPH 4
37343.60805	LEVITT	DR. THOMAS A DOOLEY
37344.44001	STARR	LT. LEON GILBERT
37347.44238	MCINTYRE	UAV ATTACK IN THE ZAWAR KILI REGION OF AFGHANISTAN ON JAN 23, 2002
37347.45012	DUFENBACH	AVIATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
37348.49263	ADAMSKY	RINA SHALMAN
37348.62007	GARCIA	UFO's
37348.736	REYNOLDS	HUGHES GLOMAR EXPLORER VESSEL AS IT RELATES TO THE OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILE IN 1973
37348.73916	FOX	MILTON ROGOVIN
37348.76109	HAMMER	GUATEMALA/1954/SHERWOOD TAPES
37349.35623	AKHA HERITAGE FOUNDATION	AKHA TRIBE
37349.4142	SAUSVILLE	COURT MARTIAL OF USMC V. ROBERT CRONK
37350.47058	AFTERGOOD	INTELLIGENCE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002
37350.48547	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	CIA INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT, JAN 1993, RWANDA
37354.33461	HARRIS	ELEANOR HARRIET J. SMITH

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37354.42106	JONES	LEGISLATION TO ERADICATE ALL CROOKED LAWS
37354.46697	VEITH	CITATION LIST (I.E REQUESTER REPORT) OF ALL DOCS IN MORI IN RE: VIETNAM , 1974
37356.58823	FREIBERG	HAROLD J NOBLE, (GRANDFATHER)
37356.59442	HUGHES	BRUCE CHALMERS (aka CONDE)
37356.68226	LEVY	CROATIAN CATHOLIC UNION
37356.68637	GRAHOVAC	SURNAME, VILLAGES OR TOWNS NAMED GRAHOVAC
37357.29535	BENNETT	HARRY LAWRENCE BENNETT, (GRANDFATHER)
37357.30423	BIGWOOD	FORWARD OPERATING LOCATIONS
37357.3098	SUMMERS	MARILYN MONROE
37357.31381	GALLAGHER	1999 BOMBING OF THE CHINESE EMBASSY IN BELGRADE
37357.33153	FRANKENSTEIN	TALIBAN, NORTHERN ALLIANCE, GENERAL ABDUL RASHID DOSTUM, AFGHANISTAN
37357.37423	EASLEY	CONTROLLED DRUG BUYS
37357.38395	PETROPOULOS	PRE WWII AND POST WWII ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS GERMAN AND BRITISH CITIZENS
37357.39362	RISHER	INNOCENT PEOPLE IN PRISON
37357.53417	AITH	BRAZILIAN CURRENCY DOCS
37358.54792	KUKIS	JOHN PHILIP WALKER LINDH
37358.56804	FOX	AGOSTINO (TINO) MATTOLI
37361.32117	BARKER	ELECTRONIC MONITOR COLLECTION SYSTEM
37361.45498	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	CAR BOMBING IN THE MIRAFLORES NEIGHBORHOOD OF LIMA PERU 7/17/1992
37362.30402	HOLLAND	OCT 23, 1983 TERRORIST ATTACK ON THE MARINE BARRACKS IN BEIRUT, LEBANON
37362.33362	KOBLENTZ	J.A.S.O.N. 1999 SUMMER STUDY ON BIOLOGICAL TERRORISM FOR DARPA AND CIA
37362.33933	RICHELSON	INTER-AGENCY INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE ON TERRORISM
37362.36465	WRIGHT	USMC LT. WILLIAM STANLEY WRIGHT AND THE COVERT CIA MISSION IN CHINA 1952
37362.3706	NEWMAN	MK ULTRA SUBPROJECT 60
37362.47508	COLLETT	KILLING OF ALEC L. COLLETT, MARCH 26, 1985
37362.47976	LEVY	INFO ON 3 ORGANIZATIONS: CAL, FEMACO, & IACCD
37362.53062	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	ALL FINISHED INTELL FROM ALA OR APLA WITH THE WORD COLOMBIA IN THE TITLE FROM 1989 TO THE PRESENT
37362.56805	MATTHEWS	UTA FLIGHT #772 , 9/19/1989
37362.57292	STOCKTON	TRACE ON DETECTIVE/INSPECTOR JOE SHIMON IN CONJUNCTION W/BILL HARVEY AND JOHNNY ROSSELLI '61-'75
37362.61038	MARSHALL	INFO ON SELF

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37363.34181	STEVENS	INFO ON SELF
37363.37912	DRUMHELLER	LEONARD FRANCIS CLARK
37363.38362	Allen II	Paul M. Allen
37363.38442	WHITTLE	Dr. Brock Chisholm
37363.38504	WHITTLE	Dr. Milton Greenblatt
37363.38593	Dominguez	General Francisco Franco and Edward Dominguez
37363.38725	RAVNITZKY	FOIA Case Log for 2 Oct, 2000 to 27 Mar, 2002
37363.38955	Oliver	Mr. Jose 'Pepin' Bosch
37363.57025	NEWMAN	MK ULTRA SUBPROJECT 45
37363.58402	SELVY	VIETNAM
37363.58721	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	JULY 1997 KILLINGS IN MAPIRIPAN, COLOMBIA
37363.59136	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	AUGUST 1994 MEXICAN GENERAL ELECTIONS
37364.51545	LANE	CONTRACTS AWARDED TO MINE SAFETY APPLIANCES
37364.52376	SANDERS	GEORGE SANDERS
37365.47894	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	AUGUST 1996 BATTLE BATTLE & CAPTURE OF JALALABAD AFGHANISTAN BY THE TALIBAN, PAKISTAN'S OPEN BORDER POLICY; SEPT 1996 BATTLE & CAPTURE OF KABUL BY TALIBAN; MAY 1997 BATTLE & CAPTURE OF MAZAR-I-SHARIF BY THE TALIBAN
37365.481	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	ALL RECORDS RE: 1991 MURDER OF DR. VICTOR MANUEL OROPEZA CONTRERAS, AND OCT 1992 DEATH THREATS AGAINST MARIA TERESA JARDI ALONSO
37365.60396	CAMERON	ALL INFORMATION ON YOUR AGENCY AND AGENCY'S SERVICES; CLAIM FOR DAMAGES FORM
37365.61107	MCGRATH	COPY OF IG REPORT SEPT 1979 INVESTIGATION INTO DOD AFFILIATED COURIER GROUP EMPLOYMENT TERM; COPY OF 1989 DOD AFFILIATED COURIER GROUP STUDY PREPARED BY OP; COPY OF 1993 STUDY BY BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON RE: DOD/MSO COURIER STAFF PAY GRADE & OT ISSUES
37365.62356	TIENSON	PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES AND ALL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FROM AN APARTMENT OF MRS. OSVALDO SALAS
37365.63202	OLARU	INFORMATION ON ATTEMPT TO OCCUPY THE ROMANIAN LEGATION IN BERNE
37365.67403	ALLEN	VESSEL THAT EXCHANGED MACHINE-GUN FIRE WITH A JAPANESE PATROL SHIP OFF THE COAST OF JAPAN IN DECEMBER 2000
37365.69242	ALLEN	ALL INFORMATION ON MIR AIMAL KASI; ALL INVESTIGATION REPORTS ON THE SOMALI LEADER MOHAMMED AIDID
37368.30814	HARTMAN	ALL VIDEOGRAPHIC AND STILL PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGERY OF PREDATOR MISSILE STRIKE LAUNCHED AGAINST TERRORIST NEAR ZHAWAR AFGHANISTAN ON FEB 4, 2002

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37368.30976	ALLEN	MURDER OF NIGERIA'S JUSTICE MINISTER IN DECEMBER 2000; "BOLA ICE"
37368.31326	SPEICHER	LT. CMDR. SCOTT SPEICHER
37368.31481	LEVIN	DR. ROWLAND WALKER
37368.31713	ROOT	MKULTRA - MORI ID #163357
37368.31814	ALLEN	CIA'S EMPLOYEE PAYROLL FOR THE YEAR 2001
37368.31958	GREENWALD	ALL DOCS REGARDING JUN 3 1980 INCIDENT INWHICH A COMPUTER SYSTEM DETECTED A SOVIET NUCLEAR STRIKE.
37368.32095	GREENWALD	ALL DOCS REGARDING OCT 5, 1960 INCIDENT IN WHICH AN EARLY-WARING COMPUTER SYSTEM AT NORAD DETECTED A SOVIET NUCLEAR STRIKE
37368.32557	WEISFEILER	BORIS WEISFEILER
37368.33287	CROSS	INFORMATION ON THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
37368.33571	TEDESCO	ANY AND ALL RECORDS PERTAINING TO SEPT 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS
37368.35582	BIGWOOD	FUERZA DE TAREA EXPEDITIONARIA (EXPEDITIONARY TASK FORCE) OF BOLIVIA
37368.36198	BIGWOOD	ANY DOCS RELATING TO: 1. Alternative Development in Peru; 2. Viability of crop substitution in peru; 3. Market Research involving crop substitution in Peru; 4. Palm oil, Pineapple, Cacao as crop substitution in peru; 5. Coca Biomass studies in peru.
37368.36269	BIGWOOD	ANY DOCS RELATING TO VIABILITY OF CROP SUBSTITUTION IN PERU
37368.36342	BIGWOOD	ANY DOCS RELATING TO MARKET RESEARCH INVOLVING CROP SUBSTITUTION IN PERU
37368.36959	BIGWOOD	ANY DOCS RELATING TO PALM OIL, PINEAPPLE, CACAO AS CROP SUBSTITUTION IN PERU
37368.37375	BIGWOOD	ALL DOCS RELATING TO COCA BIOMASS STUDIES IN PERU
37368.37473	BIGWOOD	ALL DOCS RELATING TO THE DEATH OF COCALERO UNION LEADER CASIMIRO HUANCA COLQUE
37368.37656	BIGWOOD	ANY DOCS RELATING TO BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT JORGE "TUTO" QUIROGA VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES DEC 2001
37368.37881	PHILLIPS	UTILIZATION OF CESSNA 0-2A, S/N 67-21398 IN LAOS OR VIETNAM BY THE CIA
37368.38171	RODGERS	ALL PREVIOUSLY RELEASED NIEs ON INTELL AND VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCE (INF) TREATY.
37368.38479	JONES	ANY CORRESPONDENCE JAMES INHOFE: REP 1/01/86 THRU 12/31/94; SEN. 1/1/95 TO PRESENT
37368.38739	CRAMER	U.F.O SIGHTINGS, ALIEN ENCOUNTERS AND GOVERNMENT CONSPIRACYS
37368.3906	ROBERTSON	BRIEFING MEMO DATED NOVEMBER 12, 1963 RE: MEETING OF DESMOND FITZGERALD AND PRESIDENT KENNEDY, BOBY KENNEDY, ET AL.
37368.39376	MAMO	JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG
37368.39673	HUNTER	EDWARD HUNTER
37368.39996	SYRON	FIRE AT OHB, LANGLEY VA ON OR ABOUT 8/7/2001

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37368.40222	BLEHM	RESCUE ATTEMPT ON THE LATE ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE
37368.40395	TUTEN	SOVIET SHORT-RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE LOGISTICS IN EASTERN EUROPE; EVIDENCE OF SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE ACTIVITY AT TEMPLIN AND FURSTENBURG, EAST GERMANY
37368.40704	ZOZZARO	AIR AMERICA AND OPERATIONS IN LAOS
37368.41004	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	ZAPATISTA ARMY OF NATIONAL LIBERATION (EZLN) IN MEXICAN STATE OF CHIAPAS, AND THE EZLN'S CLASHES WITH MEXICAN ARMY FROM JANUARY 1 - 12, 1994
37368.41106	MORTON	KHONG TRUNG LUU, FORMER CONGRESSMAN FROM SOUTH VIETNAM
37368.41296	PASTERNAK	WORK FOR OTHERS (WFO) PROGRAM
37368.43495	CAMPBELL	ESP, PRECOGNITIVE DREAMING, REMOTE VIEWING, MIND CONTROL, NECROMANCY, SATANISM, ASTROLOGY, ASTRAL PROJECTION, PSYCHOTRONICS, PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS, AND MK-ULTRA HUMAN-USE EXPERIMENTS
37368.43696	SUMMERS	FRANK SINATRA; JACK ENTRATTER; HAGANAH CELL & HOTEL 14
37368.43811	LEVY	WORLD LEAGUE FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY (TAIWAN BASE ORGANIZATION)
37368.4405	BENTLEY	1) NOAHS ARCH; 2) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ON REMOTE VIEWING 3)DECLASSIFIED PSYCHOTRONICS WARFARE RESEARCH FOR YEARS 1998 THRU 2002
37368.44619	TURNER	ALL INFORMATION RE; AUSTRALIA; MILITARY CAPABILITIES OF AFGHANISTAN AND THE TALIBAN
37368.44864	DEWITT	SEVERAL ITEMS REGARDING PRES. JOAO GOULART AND GENERAL JAIR DANTAS RIBEIRO
37368.46479	MICELI	6 MAY 1968 SIC BIOMEDICAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE MEMO
37368.58235	WHITEHEAD	ALL DOCS RELATING TO LIST OF COMPANIES BETWEEN YEARS 1996 - 1997
37368.611	MARTENS	INFO ON SELF
37368.63108	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	USIB "POST MORTEM" PREPARED BETWEEN 1963 -1970 ON SNIE's & NIE's ON CHINESE NUCLEAR WEAPONS CAPABILITIES; USIB MEETING ON JUN 12, 1969 FOR CORRECTION TO NIE ON SOVIET STRATEGIC FORCES
37368.64586	ALLEN	COPY OF ALL MY CORRESPONDENCE SENT TO CIA ATTN: DAWN CONRY FOR THE YEAR 2001
37369.30242	GARCIA	CIA MAPS; CIA'S ROLE IN UFO
37369.3069	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	PRESIDENTIAL DECISION DIRECTIVE 73 RE: 2000 U.S. POLICY IN COLOMBIA -- PDD 73
37369.30844	WHITTLE	HUMAN TESTING OR EXPERIMENTATION WITH CHLORPROMAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE AKA THORAZINE OR LARGACTIL
37369.3096	JACOBS	INFO ON CIA EMPLOYEES HAVING HEART ATTACKS OVER LAST 5 YEARS.
37369.31881	FATCHETT	UNI-OR BI-DIRECTIONAL TRANSMISSION OF COMMUNICATIVE MATERIAL
37369.32411	MARTIN	JAMES A. BENTLEY
37369.32953	AFTERGOOD S	DOCUMENTS INDICATING TOTAL BUDGET APPROPRIATION FOR INTELLIGENCE & INTELLIGENCE RELATED ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002
37369.33817	HENSON	SECRET SOCIETY KNOWN AS "ILLUMINATI"

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37369.34801	JOSEPH	CLASS ACTION LAWSUITS ON BEHALF OF VICTIMS OF THE CRACK COCAINE EPIDEMIC
37369.35713	MARSHALL	POLICY AND FIELD OPERATIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA 1998-2000; KOSOVO VERIFICATION MONITORS, OPERATIONS DURING 1999 NATO BOMBING CAMPAIGN; CAMPAIGN TO OVERTHROW PRESIDENT SLOBODAN MILOSOVIC.
37369.4266	LAMB	REVIEW OF VARIOUS DOCS
37369.43999	MILLER	JIM THOMPSON
37369.44626	KITAKIS	GUST KITAKIS
37369.46184	SMITH	REPORT DEALING WITH BRAINWASHING IN THE COMMUNIST SOVIET UNION AND CHINA
37369.46741	BAUGHER	INFORMATION AND RECORDS ON THE "SPECIAL MISSIONS GROUP"
37369.4725	KARANTSALIS	CAPTAIN PAUL LORENCE
37369.4752	LEVIN	C. PARKER MORGAN
37369.48328	BERGER	KAROLY REMENYI
37369.48845	MCEWAN-FUJITA	JOSEPH EDWARD MCEWAN; RICHARD THOMAS MCEWAN
37369.50667	HAVERMANN	COVERT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO KONRAD ADENAUER'S CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION IN GERMANY
37369.53063	BOYDEN	MILTON FRANK BOYDEN
37369.53598	BRANDT	OFFICER IN RESIDENCE PROGRAM
37369.5392	HAVERMANN	SAVAK; THE SHAH'S SECRET POLICE
37369.544	HAVERMANN	DECISION TO RELEASE JOHNNY MICHAEL SPANNING'S NAME AND CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING HIS DEATH
37369.54776	KALTENBACH	MANUEL NORIEGA ON CIA PAYROLL
37369.56087	LIEBERFELD	NELSON MANDELA
37369.60842	BENTLEY	MKULTRA DOCUMENTS
37370.32673	KRAVCOV	FREDERICK KRAVCOV
37370.32747	NACIF-BORGE	INFO ON SELF
37370.3324	GREENEWALD	THE DOCUMENT CHEMICAL & BIOLOGICAL WARFARE CAPABILITIES: EUROPEAN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES CIRCA 1977. # DST-1600E-037-77
37370.33257	APPERSON	REMOTE VIEWING/PROJECT STARCRAFT
37370.33482	GREENEWALD	ALL INFO PERTAINING TO PROJECT DEEP WATER
37370.33812	GREENEWALD	PROJECT MOONSTRUCK
37370.33963	GREENEWALD	VARIOUS MK ULTRA DOCS
37370.34071	GREENEWALD	DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE INVESTIGATION OF JOHN DEUTSCH & THE RECORDS THAT WERE DESTROYED BY HIM
37370.34606	ROGERS	CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SENATOR ROBERT TORRICELLI AND THE CIA
37370.3474	YOUNG	STASI, THE FORMER EAST GERMAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
37370.35222	PRESS	ROY LEON PRESS, (UNCLE)

Creation Date	Requester Last Name	Case Subject
37370.35507	CRAMER	COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS: "PROJECT MONARCH", "R.H.I.C.-EDOM", "HAARP" AND A LIST OF ALL OTHER MIND CONTROL PROJECTS.
37370.35892	LEVINE	A COPY OF THE HUMAN RESOURCE EXPLORATION MANUAL
37370.36512	WHITTLE	COPIES OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO HYPNOSIS EXPERIMENTS, INCLUDING THOSE IN WHICH DRUGS MAY HAVE BEEN USED, 1930 THROUGH 1975
37370.36929	WHITE	NORMAN FREDERICK MURRAY
37370.37381	SECOR	DIARY OF ROBERT T. SCHALLER, JR., MD
37370.37835	ALLEN	PLEASE ADVISE ON HOURS & FEES INVOLVED IN OBTAINING INFORMATION RE: "A DEFECTOR I CAUGHT IN JAPAN AUG. 1948"
37370.55744	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	RECORDS TO POLICE, MILITARY AND LOCAL LANDOWNER HARASSMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS WORKERS IN CHIAPAS FROM 1990 TO 1993
37370.56288	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	ALL RECORDS RELATED TO THE DISCOVERY OF CADAVERS WITH SIGNS OF TORTURE IN THE RUINS OF THE BUILDING OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE IN MEXICO CITY FOLLOWING THE EARTHQUAKE OF 9/19/85.
37370.56989	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	MARCH 2, 1976 MEETING BETWEEN ADMIRAL EMILIO E. MASSERA, GENERAL JORGE R. VIDELA, ADOLFO TORTOLO, ARCHBISHOP OF PANAMA AND CHIEF VICAR OF THE ARMED FORCES, AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL HIERARCHY
37370.57608	UYEHARA	REFERENCED CIA REPORT IN TOM CLANCY BOOK "THE BEAR AND THE DRAGON"
37370.58282	CORERA	RECORDS RELATING TO THE ACTIVITIES OF ISLAMIC MILITANTS (BOTH GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS) WHO WERE BASED WITHIN THE UK FROM THE START OF 1980.
37370.58699	SMYTHE	VERLIN DEAN FARRIS (REQUESTER'S FATHER)
37370.59672	CROCKER	RECORDS PERTAINING TO ROSEWELL WHICH INCLUDE THE CAPTION AREA 51
37370.6032	BOYLE	RECORDS ON THE CRASH OF THE A-12 AIRCRAFT NUMBER 60-6928, 1/5/67 IN THE VICINITY OF LEITH, NEVADA
37370.62072	WINIECKI	JACK MILES BANE
37370.6344	AZZOPARDI	DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO GLOOM DRY LAKE INCLUDING DOCS WITH CAPTIONS OF NELLIS AIR FORCE RANGE
37370.64034	RICHELSON	ALL NIE/SNIEs PRODUCED FROM 1994-1999 ON INDIAN NUCLEAR PROGRAMS
37371.33065	NEUNER	CITIZENS EXCHANGE CORP; PEACE HOSTAGES EXCHANGE FOUNDATION; STEPHEN D. JAMES; DENISE JAMES
37371.33925	KAUFFMAN	MAJ. GEN. MICHAEL B. KAUFFMAN; CHARLES LAWRENCE KEITH J. PATRICK KAUFFMAN; MARGARET SHALLENBERGER KAUFFMAN; KATHERINE KAUFFMAN KOCOUREK
37371.44856	JENSEN	HAROLD RAY PHILLIPS (DECEASED)
37371.46253	WALSH	REVISED HANDBOOK FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF SPECIALIZED VHF-UHF ANTENNAS

Creation Date	Requester Last Name	Case Subject
37371.46956	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	DOCS RELATING TO THE MEMO OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE US AND COLOMBIA ON THE PARTICIPATION OF COLOMBIAN AIR FORCE PERSONNEL ON US AIRCRAFT OVERFLYING COLOMBIA IN CONNECTION WITH JOINT ANTI-NARCOTICS EFFORTS.
37372.29212	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	URUGUAYAN UNIT OF MILITARY AND POLICE FORCES (ORGANISMO COORDINADOR DE OPERACIONES ANTISUBVERSIVAS-OCOA) 1970 - 1983
37372.29335	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	(1) SEPTEMBER 6, 1995 ANTI-PAKISTAN DEMONSTRATIONS OUTSIDE OF THE PAKISTANI EMBASSY IN KABUL (2) PAKISTANI SUPPORT TO TALIBAN FROM 1994-1998
37372.29476	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	FEBRUARY 13, 1989 ASSASSINATION/MURDER OF PERUVIAN MINING UNION LEADER SAUL CANTORAL
37372.29594	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	OCTOBER 1992 MASSACRE OF 44 PERUVIAN INDIANS IN HUAYAO, PERU
37372.32829	NATIONAL SECURITY ARCHIVE	ALL RECORDS RELATED TO 4/26/94 DECISION BY MEXICAN PRESIDENT CARLOS SATINAS DE GOURTARI TO CREATE THE MEXICAN COORDINATION OF NATIONAL PUBLIC SECURITY.
37372.46728	VAN CASSEL	PHILIP C. HORTON
37372.47233	VAN CASSEL	DOUGLAS SILAS CATER
37372.47765	ERDMAN	DIA REPORT ON ANTHRAX: RELATED TO THE SVERDLOVSK OUTBREAK OF APRIL AND MAY 1979
37372.51719	JOHNSON	CIA RECORDS ON RADIO FREE EUROPE/RADIO LIBERTY
37372.52735	AZEEMULLAH	APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT
37372.55046	BENT	INFO CONCERNING THE ATTACK ON MY FAMILY 4/2001.
37372.59416	ORTIZ	SISTER DIANNA ORTIZ - ABDUCTION, TORTURE AND RAPE BY GUATEMALAN FORCES IN NOVEMBER 1989
37372.64182	COUGHLAN	HOW TO REMOVE OR SHORT CIRCUIT THE NEURAL IMPLANT IN HIS BRAIN
37375.30434	van der Roest	Info on Self
37375.37676	AHARI	MEETINGS BETWEEN ROBERT F. KENNEDY AND KHODADAD FARMANFARMAIAN
37375.38144	NEWMAN	MKULTRA SUB PROJECT 127
37375.38767	TIEFENBRUN	RECORDS ON CIA ACTION IN JAMAICA DURING THE 1970s AND CIA ANALYSIS OF JAMAICA DURING THE 1970s.
37375.39067	O'BRIEN	PROJECT MK-ULTRA AND DOCS RELATING TO THE CIA'S EXPERIMENTATION WITH LSD.
37375.40925	DANIEL	INFO ON WORLD TRADE CENTER, USAMA BIN LADEN
37375.4135	RANZ	RECORDS REGARDING THE DISPOSITION/RETIREMENT OF US/USMC AIRCRAFT AT FUTENMA, OKINAWA, JAPAN IN 1970.
37375.41656	LOWERY	HAMILTON CARL MARTIN
37375.41978	LEMIRE	22 SEPTEMBER 1979 EVENT - "ALERT 747" RECORDED BY THE VELA AND DSP SATELLITE SYSTEMS OFF THE COAST OF AFRICA
37375.42337	SLATE	1532 CARNATION DRIVE, LEWISVILLE, TX 75067

Creation Date	Requester Last Name	Case Subject
37375.43964	FEDOROWSKY	NOV 14, 1977 DEATH OF "A.C. BHAKITVEDANTA SWAMI PRABHUPADA" AKA SRILA PRABHUPADA
37375.44224	FRENCH	WALTER M. FRENCH
37375.44292	CHEMOIL CORPORATION	FEB 1999 FIRE AND EXPLOSION OF M/V MAERSK TOKYO
37375.44391	GRANNAN-DOLL	CIA OPERATIONS IN SOMALIA 1992-1993
37375.44716	COUGHLAN	NEURAL IMPLANTS ON HUMANS. MKULTRA ,DR DELGADO'S EXPERIMENTS WITH MIND CONTROL DEVICES, IMPLANTS
37375.44946	SZESZKO	STEVEN ADAM SZESZKO
37375.45334	RODGERS	NIE TITLED-IRAQ: FOREIGN POLICY OF A MAJOR REGIONAL POWER
37375.46389	BLAKE	DALE G. BLAKE
37375.46741	HAVERMANN	RE: VENEZUELA
37375.4723	DONOGHUE	MEMO TO DEPUTY DIRECTOR CIA FROM ACTING CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS DIVISION 7/8/59 HAVING TO DO WITH PILOTS
37375.47926	DAVIS	CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED AT CIA FROM US SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR STAFFS DURING PAST FIVE YEARS , ALONG WITH AGENCY RESPONSE.
37375.5283	RICHELSON	1997 REVIEW OF THE CHINESE NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM
37375.53153	BUNCH	DOWNING OF US NAVY PATROL AIRCRAFT BY CHINESE SHOREFIRE, OFF SWATOW, CHINA.
37375.53791	BIANCHINI	NIES OR SIMILAR DOCUMENTATION ON THE CAPABILITIES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION AND WARSAW PACT MILITARY FORCES.
37375.54296	CHELAP	STEPHEN CHELAP; NAOMI CHELAP
37375.55088	NYQUIST	EVERETT LEONARD JOHNSON
37375.59536	SELVY	IDENTITY OF THOSE WHO FUND THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION,HIZBOLLAH GUERILLAS, OSAMA BIN LADEN AND OTHER TERRORIST GROUPS IN THAT REGION; RECORDS TO DISCLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN YASIR ARAFAT, THE PLO AND ORGANIZED CRIME
37375.60513	CLARK	DOCUMENTS RE: PANAMA
37375.60831	CURRIE	MK-ULTRA FROM 1953-1964 MK-SEARCH FROM 1964-1973
37375.61306	KLEINBERG	ANY DOCS RELATING TO SEPT. 11; ANTHRAX INVESTIGATION IN SOUTH FLORIDA.
37375.61956	DEBRUIN	OPERATIONAL CASUALTIES-LAOS 1961-1978; AIR AMERICA PERSONNEL MISSING IN LAOS-1973; STAR AGENTS HONORED; "TAKE THE BUS: LEAVE THE DRIVING TO US": ARTICLES ON THE CIA TIBET OPERATION.
37375.6256	CHEPESIUUK	INFO IN BOTH SPANISH AND ENGLISH RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKING ORG KNOWN AS THE CALI CARTEL
37375.63012	LOVETT	MEETING AT CIA- 12/2/54- DULLES, GODEL, SEATON

Creation Date	Requester Last Name	Case Subject
37375.63466	SPAETH	INFORMATION REGARDING AN INVESTIGATIVE REPORT ON ALFA GROUP, ALFA BANK, ALFA ECO, MIKHAIL FRIEDMAN AND PYOTR AVEN
37375.64735	SANFORD	THE EFFECTS OF MICROWAVE RADIATION FOCUSED ON CIA FACILITIES IN DC BY USSR DURING THE COLD WAR
37375.66119	LOVETT	INFORMATION SURROUNDING THE ARMY- MCCARTHY CONTROVERSY

24 Jan 80

SUBJECT: Human Use Review of Project GRILL FLAME

1. The Office of the Army General Counsel, at the request of ACSI, reviewed Project GRILL FLAME to determine if "human use" issues were involved per Executive Order, HEW, DoD and DA guidelines, particularly AR 70-25, Use of Volunteers as Subjects of Research. On 15 Feb 79, the Army General Counsel advised ACSI (Incl 1) that:

✓ a. Project GRILL FLAME could be classified as one involving testing on human subjects.

b. Immediate contact should be established with The Surgeon General to establish a human use testing committee to review GRILL FLAME activities.

c. Current Army activities should be discontinued until The Surgeon General review was completed.

AMSAA GRILL FLAME activities ceased on 23 Feb 79 upon notification of the Army General Counsel recommendations (Incl 2).

2. In response to the Army General Counsel recommendations, a protocol for the AMSAA sponsored GRILL FLAME work was developed with the assistance of COL Garrison Rapmund, MC, Director, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. The AMSAA protocol was presented to the Ad Hoc Subcommittee of The Surgeon General's Human Subjects Research Review Board (HSRRB) on 26 Mar 79.

3. As reported to you by LTG Pixley on 2 Apr 79 (Incl 3), the HSRRB found the AMSAA protocol to represent technology transfer and validation of the technology transfer rather than research or clinical investigation and, as such, did not require approval for human use. However, the HSRRB expressed concerns that future Army follow-on work might be classified as research and, as such, plans should be considered to provide for the following:

a. Adequate scientific review of research protocols.

b. The collaboration of behavioral scientists in execution of protocols.

c. The establishment of credible human use review processes or committees in action agencies for review of protocols.

AMSAA GRILL FLAME in-house activities and contractual efforts recommenced in Apr 79 upon notification of The Surgeon General's decision and signing of consent forms by all participants as stipulated by and included as part of the approved protocol.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED

When separated from a classified inclosure

CONFIDENTIAL

ARMY review(s) completed.

SUBJECT: Human Use Review of Project GRILL FLAME

4. In June 1979, it was suggested by Dr. LaBerge, then Under Secretary of the Army, that a Scientific Evaluation Committee (SEC) be appointed to review the Army's GRILL FLAME efforts. In July 1979, Dr. Ruth Davis recommended that, because of the special interest of the Secretary of Defense, the SEC review the total DoD GRILL FLAME posture and report directly to the DoD GRILL FLAME Oversight Committee. The eight member committee was organized by the Chairman, Mr. Manfred Gale, in July 1979. It should be noted that one member of the SEC, COL Harry Holloway, MC, Professor and Chairman, Dept. of Psychiatry, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, is also a member of The Surgeon General's HSRRB.

5. The MICOM GRILL FLAME program proceeded to develop the hardware required for their initial efforts and additionally developed a protocol for human use review. The MICOM protocol was presented to The Surgeon General's HSRRB 20 Nov 79. At that same time, AMSAA presented a resume of their progress to date on the AMSAA GRILL FLAME protocol, to include their ongoing efforts in response to Dr. LaBerge's tasking of May 79.

* 6. As reported to you by LTG Pixley on 11 Jan 80 (Incl 4), the HSRRB found the MICOM protocol indeed constituted research involving human subjects, although the risks to the subjects appear minimal. The HSRRB recommended the consent form for participants, as included in the MICOM protocol, be amended to include two concerns:

* a. The risks and responsibilities subjects may face if they come to believe they possess the capability to use their "powers" for personal profit.

* b. The possibility subjects may lose esteem or respect from colleagues because of the nature of GRILL FLAME activities and potentially suffer career damage.

The concerns surfaced during the previous meeting of the HSRRB, as summarized in paragraph 3 above, were again surfaced as being applicable to both the MICOM and AMSAA protocols. The HSRRB did recommend approval of the MICOM protocol pending receipt of a revised consent form which incorporates the above concerns.

7. The HSRRB felt that the ongoing AMSAA GRILL FLAME efforts appeared to involve human experimentation. Thus, in keeping with the HSRRB's recommendations on the MICOM protocol, AMSAA is now in the process of revising its consent form for participants to reflect the two specific concerns of the HSRRB as detailed in paragraph 6 above.

FOIAB5

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DRXSY-DS

23 February 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Preliminary Guidance on GRILL FLAME Experiments

1. No further experiments are to be conducted until actions are taken to comply with Army guidelines on testing per reported guidance from the Army General Council. Necessary actions include:
 - a. Development and signing of consent forms (ADSE&JSA to obtain from ACSI).
 - b. ACSI to contact TSG to set up a committee.
2. More detailed guidance will be provided as it becomes available.



JOHN W. KRAMAR
ADSE&JSA

CF:
GRILL FLAME Participants

"FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY".



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

2 APR 1979

SGRD-HR

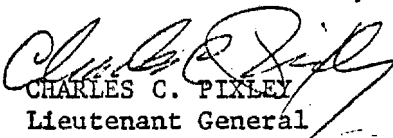
MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL JOHN R. GUTHRIE, COMMANDER, US ARMY MATERIEL
DEVELOPMENT AND READINESS COMMAND

SUBJECT: Human Use Review of Protocols

1. Attached are the minutes of a meeting of the Human Subjects Research Review Board held to consider protocols from Stanford Research Institute and Army Materiel System Analysis Activity in Project Grill Flame.
2. It is my opinion that the specific reviewed protocols are technology transfer and phenomenology validation of the technology transfer rather than research or clinical investigation, and, as such, do not require approval for human use.
3. Anticipating future requirements, the Board expressed concern about possible follow-on research. Your attention is directed to paragraphs 3 and 4 of the minutes.

1 Incl
as

CF:
USA
ACSI


CHARLES C. PIXLEY
Lieutenant General
The Surgeon General



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

SGRD-HR

29 March 1979

SUBJECT: Minutes of Ad Hoc Subcommittee of The Surgeon
General's Human Use Review Committee Meeting -
26 March 1979

The Surgeon General
Headquarters, Department of the Army
Washington, DC 20310

1. Under the provisions of AR 70-25 and OTSG Reg 15-2, a special meeting of an Ad Hoc Subcommittee of the Human Subjects Research Review Board (HSRRB) was convened at 1100 hours in Room 2E465 in the Pentagon on 26 March 1979 to consider human use issues of protocols presented by Stanford Research Institute (SRI) [TDSIILADREVGPL (U) - 23 March 1979] and the Army Materiel System Analysis Activity (AMSAA) [PDAAADREVGPL (U) - 23 March 1979].

a. Members present were:

COL Edward L. Buescher, MC, Chairman, HSRRB.
— COL Harry Holloway, MC, Professor and Chairman, Department of Psychiatry, USUHS, Ad Hoc Member, HSRRB.
Dr. K. E. Emerson, PhD, Consultant Ad Hoc Member, HSRRB.
Dr. Herbert L. Ley, M.D., Consultant Ad Hoc Member, HSRRB.
Dr. Chris J. D. Zarafonitis, M.D., Consultant Ad Hoc Member, HSRRB.
Ms Annie L. Young, Systems Analyst, AMSAA, Ad Hoc Member, HSRRB.
MAJ Frank Arness, JAGC, Judge Advocate, USAMRDC, and Member, HSRRB.
MAJ Richard W. Severson, MSC, C, HURO, Recorder for HSRRB.

b. Also present were:

Dr. Hal Puthoff, PhD, Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, CA.
Mr. Russell Targ, Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, CA.
— Mr. John Kramar, Assistant Director, Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.
COL Garrison Rapmund, MC, Director, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, DC.

SGRD-HR

29 March 1979

SUBJECT: Minutes of Ad Hoc Subcommittee of The Surgeon
General's Human Use Review Committee Meeting -
26 March 1979

2. Mr. Targ and Dr. Puthoff presented the SRI protocol to the Ad Hoc Subcommittee. Mr. Kramar presented the AMSAA protocol. Subsequent to discussions, the following is the unanimous consensus of the Subcommittee members:

a. The Stanford Research Institute protocol was identified as technology transfer rather than research or testing. Similarly, the Army Materiel System Analysis Activity protocol was judged to be phenomenological validation of the technology to be transferred by SRI. Descriptions of procedures and modes of evaluation are straightforward and do not present any known hazard to the persons involved.

b. For reasons stated above, Federal guidelines and Army regulations on the use of human subjects do not apply.

3. While the Ad Hoc Subcommittee judged the current protocols as other than research or clinical investigations involving human subjects, sometime in the future it is possible that follow-on work may be categorized as research, and may involve human subjects. If any follow-on research should involve human subjects, the Ad Hoc Subcommittee felt that the Army sponsors and action agencies are presently unprepared to address all anticipated problems. Specifically, the concerns include:

a. Provision for adequate scientific review of research protocols.

b. Provision for collaborating behavioral scientists in execution of protocols.

c. Provision for credible Human Use Review processes or committees in action agencies for review of protocols.


4. The Ad Hoc Subcommittee recommended that the Army sponsors and action agencies make plans to provide for solutions to the deficiencies listed in paragraph 3, above, in the event that follow-on work is planned.

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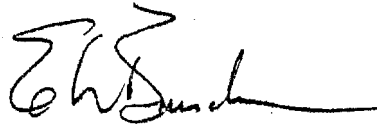
29 March 1979

SUBJECT: Minutes of Ad Hoc Subcommittee of The Surgeon
General's Human Use Review Committee Meeting -
26 March 1979


5. There being no further business, the meeting was ad-
journed at 1550 hours.


RICHARD W. SEVERSON
MAJ, MSC
Recorder

APPROVED/~~DISAPPROVED~~:


EDWARD L. BUESCHER
Colonel, MC
Chairman, Human Subjects
Research Review Board

APPROVED/~~DISAPPROVED~~:


CHARLES C. PIXLEY
Lieutenant General
The Surgeon General



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

11 JAN 1980

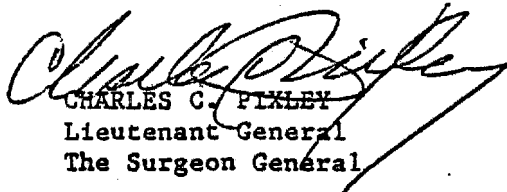
SGRD-HR

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL JOHN R. GUTHRIE, COMMANDER, US ARMY MATERIEL
DEVELOPMENT AND READINESS COMMAND

SUBJECT: Human Use Review of Protocols

1. Attached are the minutes of a meeting of the Human Subjects Research Review Board (HSRRB) held to consider protocols from SRI International and the US Army Missile Command in Project Grill Flame. Comments are also included on a retrospective review of the Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA) study in Project Grill Flame, previously considered by the HSRRB.
2. It is my opinion that the specific reviewed protocols constitute research involving human subjects.
3. The concerns expressed previously about the use of human subjects in research studies in the Grill Flame program and delineated in the 29 March 1979 minutes of the HSRRB considering the SRI International and AMSAA protocols, are applicable to these protocols. Your attention is directed to paragraph 3b of the minutes.

1 Incl
as


CHARLES C. PIXLEY
Lieutenant General
The Surgeon General

CF:
USA
ACSI



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

SGRD-HR

2 January 1980

SUBJECT: Minutes of Meeting of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee of The Surgeon
General's Human Subjects Research Review Board - 20 November 1979

The Surgeon General
Headquarters, Department of the Army
Washington, DC 20310

1. Under provisions of AR 70-25 and OTSG Reg 15-2, a special meeting of an Ad Hoc Subcommittee of the Human Subjects Research Review Board (HSRRB) was convened at 0900 hours in Room 3E368 in the Pentagon on 20 November 1979 to consider human use issues represented in protocols presented by SRI International [Proposed Grill Flame Protocol: Task II (U) PDSIILPLFRRHONREPNTS (U) - 15 November 1979] and the US Army Missile Command (MICOM) [RPT (U) - 7 November 1979].

a. Members present were:

COL Edward L. Buescher, MC, Chairman, HSRRB
COL Harry Holloway, MC, Professor and Chairman, Department of Psychiatry, USUHS, Ad Hoc Member, HSRRB
Dr. K. G. Emerson, Ph.D., Consultant Ad Hoc Member, HSRRB
Dr. Herbert L. Ley, M.D., Consultant Ad Hoc Member, HSRRB
Dr. Chris J. D. Zarafonetis, M.D., Consultant Ad Hoc Member, HSRRB
Ms. Annie L. Young, Systems Analyst, AMSAA, Ad Hoc Member, HSRRB
LTC Richard W. Severson, MSC, C, Human Use Review Office, USAMRDC, Recorder
CPT (P) Steven M. Porter, JAGC, Judge Advocate, USAMRDC, and Member, HSRRB

b. Observers/Investigators present were:

Dr. Billy Z. Jenkins, Ph.D., Grill Flame Principal Investigator, USAMICOM
Dr. Edward May, Ph.D., Grill Flame Project Leader, SRI International, Menlo Park, CA (contractor)
Dr. Hal Puthoff, Ph.D., SRI International, Menlo Park, CA
Dr. Russell Targ, Ph.D., SRI International, Menlo Park, CA
Mr. John Kramar, Assistant Director, Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

SGRD-HR

2 January 1980

SUBJECT: Minutes of Meeting of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee of The Surgeon General's Human Subjects Research Review Board - 20 November 1979

2. Mr. Kramar presented a resume of the progress to date on the AMSAA Grill Flame Protocol [PBAAADREVGPL] (U) - 23 March 1979] dealing with phenomenological validation of technology to be transferred by SRI. The AMSAA effort began in March 1979. The following summarized committee views of the review and discussions:

a. The study has accomplished the initial objective outlined in Protocol PBAAADREVGPL (U) - 23 March 1979 and is now exploring new issues. It is clearly exceeding the validation of technology, and appears to be beyond the work scope originally examined by HSRRB and approved by TSG. The basis for this expanded scope is unclear and the current effort appears to involve human experimentation. The concerns of the ad hoc subcommittee as detailed in the previous minutes are now more relevant: "Army sponsors and action agencies are presently unprepared to address all anticipated problems. Specifically, the concerns include: (1) provision for adequate scientific review of research protocols, (2) provision for collaborating behavioral scientists in execution of protocols, and (3) provision for credible Human Use Review processes or committees in action agencies for review of protocols."

b. There clearly is no fixed and formally appointed professional oversight for work being done under "Grill Flame"; rather, oversight appears to be ad hoc, incomplete and by multiple groups, resulting in inadequate continuing assessment. Conclusions and decisions based on data generated from the research will be divergent, depending on which ad hoc group is evaluating the data; evaluating emerging evidence and deciding which evidence is worth pursuing will be an uncoordinated effort.

c. The subcommittee recommends the ad hoc supervision of the Grill Flame program be discontinued and the command responsibility for the program be identified.

3. Dr. May presented the SRI International protocol to the Ad Hoc Subcommittee. Dr. Jenkins presented the MICOM variations of the same protocol. Subsequent to discussions, the following is the unanimous consensus of the subcommittee members:

a. The SRI International and MICOM protocols do indeed constitute research involving human subjects. The immediate risks to the subjects appear to be minimal; however, there are potential latent related effects which deserve explanation in the subject consent form. Recommend the consent form be amended to include:

SGRD-HR

2 January 1980

SUBJECT: Minutes of Meeting of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee of The Surgeon General's Human Subjects Research Review Board - 20 November 1979

(1) "You may lose the esteem or respect from certain colleagues because of the nature of Grill Flame activities since some may consider participation in such activities as indicating a belief in the 'occult or magical'. To ~~our~~^{our} knowledge of the investigators no-one has suffered such career damage from a Grill Flame-related activity, but the potential for such is brought to your attention.

(2) "Some participating subjects may come to believe that they can possess the capacity to use _____ and/or _____ powers for personal profit in risk-taking situations (Example: participating in games of chance or speculative investment). Some individuals who have served as subjects in this kind of experiment have acted on such assumptions to their apparent disadvantage. Thus, the risk exists that you may come to believe that you have a power that you do not possess. You are advised of this risk and warned that you assume responsibility for any assumptions which you make about your personal powers or capacities."

b. The concerns expressed in the minutes of 29 March 1979 (ref. paragraph 2a above) concerning the Grill Flame program are also appropriate for these protocols and should be addressed. Responsibility seems to be divided between multiple principal investigators and direction of the program is vague and needs definition. The reviewing subcommittee felt the Army sponsors and action agencies should address the following concerning the Grill Flame program because of the public and political sensitivity of human subjects participating in such a classified project:

- (1) Scientific review.
- (2) Command and control of the Grill Flame program needs to be delineated and liability concerns properly addressed.
- (3) Public Information Offices for DA and DoD need to be knowledgeable of the ongoing and proposed work.
- (4) The Chain of Command (and responsibility) for the Grill Flame program (this protocol) from DA to DoD needs to be identified.
- (5) Security classification of the studies under the Grill Flame program is perceived to be a major impediment to continued credible scientific pursuit. If the actual R&D effort is biomedical/behavioral science, as it has been published in the open literature, the need for classification is in question. Classification of the military application of the specific science would seem appropriate.

SGRD-HR


2 January 1980

SUBJECT: Minutes of Meeting of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee of The Surgeon
General's Human Subjects Research Review Board - 20 November 1979

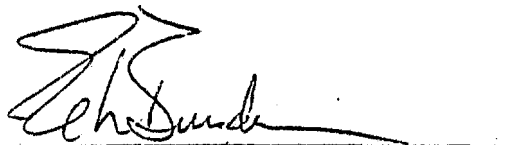
4. In addition, it was recommended that pregnant women should be excluded from participation in the work carried out under this protocol. This recommendation is in keeping with the generally prudent policy of excluding any group of subjects that might be especially sensitive to the effects of stress.

5. The ad hoc subcommittee recommends approval of the protocols pending receipt of a new revised consent form which addresses the anticipated risks mentioned above.

6. There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 1550 hours.

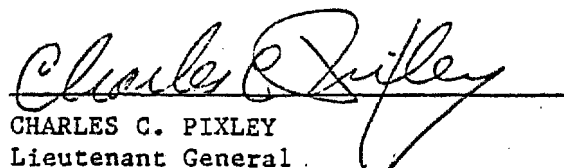

RICHARD W. SEVERSON
LTC, MSC
Recorder

APPROVED/~~DISAPPROVED~~:



EDWARD L. BUESCHER
Colonel, MC
Chairman, Human Subjects
Research Review Board

APPROVED/~~DISAPPROVED~~:



CHARLES C. PIXLEY
Lieutenant General
The Surgeon General



DAMI-ISH

Approved For Release 2003/09/16 : CIA-RDP96-001100440044-5
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FOREIGN NATIONALS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

24 DEC 1980

MEMORANDUM THRU VICE CHIEF OF STAFF ARMY *24 Dec 80* PATRICK M. HUGHES, MAJ, GS
FOR UNDER-SECRETARY OF THE ARMY *Approved RTH 1/14/81*
SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U) -- DECISION MEMORANDUM

1. (S) Army General Counsel has determined that GRILL FLAME activities constitute experimentation on human subjects under Procedure 18, DOD Directive 5240.I-R. Section 4 of Procedure 18 requires the approval of Under Secretary of Army in order for Army Intelligence to continue its GRILL FLAME activities.
2. (S/NOFORN) Army INSCOM GRILL FLAME activities meet or exceed the requirements of Section 3 of Procedure 18. Important foreign intelligence and counterintelligence purposes are served by GRILL FLAME experimentation. Informed consent of all subjects is obtained in writing and only in accordance with guidelines issued by Department of Health Education and Welfare setting conditions that safeguard the welfare of the subjects.
3. (S) Request the Under Secretary approve our participation in GRILL FLAME activities under Procedure 18.

E. R. Thompson

E. R. THOMPSON
Major General, USA
ACofS for Intelligence

14 Jan 81
APPROVED - Under Secretary of
the Army

Patrick M. Hughes
PATRICK M. HUGHES
LTC, GS
Asst to the Director
of the Army Staff

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FOREIGN NATIONALS



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

DAMI-ISH

24 DEC 1980

MEMORANDUM THRU VICE CHIEF OF STAFF ARMY ~~_____~~ PATRICK M. HUGHES, MAJ, GS ^{24 Dec 80}
FOR UNDER-SECRETARY-OF THE ARMY ^{Approved RHP 1/14/81}
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14 Jan 81
APPROVED - Under Secretary of
the Army

Patrick M. Hughes
PATRICK M. HUGHES
LTC, GS

NOT RELEASABLE TO
FOREIGN NATIONALS
Asst to the Director
of the Army Staff

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CLASSIFIED BY DIAM 58-11
EXCL 3, 5 Dec 79
FOUO ON
EXEMPT 2-200c DOD 5200.1-R(3)

24 DEC 2000

SECRET

DAMI-ISH

19 February 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Update (U)

1. (U) Following is an update of GRILL FLAME activities:

a. (S) On 18 Feb 81, Bob Schieffer of CBS News asked the DA PAO for information relating to Army activities in the fields of military research and application of psychic phenomena. The Army response will be included in a spot feature to be aired on CBS Evening News. LTC Caggiano of DA PAO was advised by the undersigned that his response should be: "DA neither confirms nor denies the report."



c. (S) The DIA/DA joint GRILL FLAME contract with the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) is still in limbo. The reason for the limbo status is the inability of the DA General Counsel and the DOD General Counsel to agree whether or not the proposed contract should be coordinated as a "human use" issue (see Incl 1 for DA OGC memo to OSD GC concerning this subject). The Army coordinated its participation in GRILL FLAME as a "human use" issue in December 1980. The OSD GC does not believe the proposed contract between DIA/DA and SRI involves "human use". Representatives from the DA OGC and the OSD GC will meet on 20 Feb 81 to attempt to resolve this impasse.

d. (S) Mr. Tim Hatch, GRILL FLAME POC in the DA OGC, requested an update of MG Thompson's views regarding the "human use" issue and the proposed joint contract. On 18 Feb 81, MG Thompson stated the following:

SECRET

GRILL FLAME (U)
CLOSE HOLD/HAND CARRY

CLASSIFIED BY: ACSI DA
19 FEB 2001
REVIEW BY: 1-100
REASON: 1-100
(1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8)

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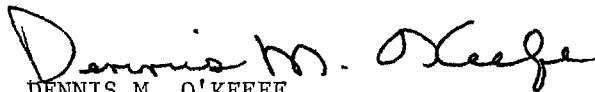
(1) (S) The DECISION MEMORANDUM regarding GRILL FLAME, initialed by the Under Secretary of the Army, dated 24 Dec 80, fully coordinates Army participation in GRILL FLAME UP Section 3, Procedure 18, DOD 5240. 1-R ("human use").

(2) (S) With the "human use" issue resolved within Army, he has no objection to the DOD GRILL FLAME contract being coordinated as a "non-human use" issue.

(3) (C) He desires to have Army participate with DIA in a GRILL FLAME contract with SRI.

2. (U) Effective this date, the undersigned assumes DA staff action officer responsibility for GRILL FLAME from MAJ John Hay.

1 Incl
as


DENNIS M. O'KEEFE
Major, GS
Action Officer, DAMI-ISH

SECRET



Approved For Release 2003/09/16 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100440060-7
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

IAOPS-H-S

1 June 1981

SUBJECT: INSCOM Grill Flame Project Protocol (U)

BG Garrison Rapmund
Chairman
Human Use Committee, MIIA
Fort Detrick, Maryland 21701

1. (S/NOFORN) Attached is the INSCOM Grill Flame Project Protocol which is provided in accordance with your instructions, and for your approval. This protocol is essentially the same as the existing approved AMSAA Grill Flame Protocol. Effective 14 January 1981, by approval of Under Secretary of Army, INSCOM became the only active operational Grill Flame element in the US Army. Since AMSAA is no longer active in the remote viewing field, the INSCOM Grill Flame Project (IGFP) requires its own protocol. IGFP is not research oriented. IGFP trains personnel to do remote viewing and employs remote viewers operationally as sources of information on real world intelligence targets.

2. (S/NOFORN) Because of remote viewing being an evolving intelligence collection media, modifications to this protocol may become necessary, in the future, to enhance the operational ability of the process. Procedures which may require official protocol changes will be cleared through your office prior to implementation. Approved changes or modifications to the AMSAA Grill Flame Protocol or the INSCOM Grill Flame Protocol will be implemented by IGFP as the operations/training requirements of this office dictate.

1 Incl
As stated

CHAD B. WHITE
Colonel, GS
ADCSOPS-HUMINT

GRILL FLAME

Mag Blamy - 1 sh
0516303 Jul 9
June 2001

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

17 July 1981

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT: Grill Flame

(S) The purpose of this memorandum is to inform you as to both the present status of the joint Army/DIA Grill Flame program and to provide guidance for future Army Grill Flame activities. Earlier this week I met with BG Rapmund, Chairperson of the Human Use Review Committee, to resolve whether or not the joint program is within Procedure 18, "Experimentation on Human Subjects" of DOD 5240.1-R. Our discussions were most informative and I learned a great deal about the program beyond the human use issue.

(S) To resolve the most time sensitive issue - what to do with the Army money already committed to the FY 1981 portion of the joint program - I have decided that, since it is at least arguable that none of the FY 1981 taskings targeted by either the Army or DIA involve human experimentation, and in light of Secretary Marsh's approval of the Army's involvement in the program, the money committed for FY 1981 may be released to SRI. From both a legal and policy perspective, I would feel much more comfortable calling all Grill Flame activity human experimentation. However, based upon BG Rapmund's representations I believe that the Army may participate in the FY 1981 portion of the joint program without insisting on DOD Secretariat review and approval of DIA's involvement. The substance of the Rapmund representations provide: (1) the Army's FY 1981 taskings involve only the theoretical refinement of remote viewing techniques; and (2) Army personnel will not be involved for the remainder of the fiscal year.

(S) The second purpose of this memorandum is to provide advice on how in the future the Army can participate in Grill Flame activities without becoming entangled in similar problems. Since any Army involvement in Grill Flame activities will have to be reviewed and approved by the Secretary or Under Secretary of the Army on an annual basis, I strongly recommend that, starting with FY 1982, all Army Grill Flame activity be consolidated under your supervision and coordinated with BG Rapmund on human use issues. Our legal obligations in this area coupled with the current state of the science lead me to believe that the operational aspects of parapsychology, by their very nature cannot be divorced from medical and scientific research. In my opinion this is exactly what has happened both in our in-house program and the SRI contract. This must be corrected. Therefore, at the beginning of each year I recommend that you submit for Secretariat level review and approval, an inventory of all

Grill Flame

CLOSE HOLD

GRILL FLAME

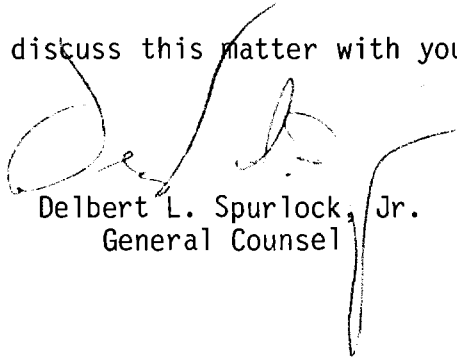
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planned Army Grill Flame involvement for the coming year (i.e., in-house operational, in-house research, outside contracting, etc.). Such an approach will not only be of great assistance to the Secretary and the Under Secretary but I believe it will also improve the overall effectiveness of the Army's Grill Flame efforts by enabling all Army elements to support knowledgeably the effort.

(S) I recognize that an integral aspect of a consolidated Army program will continue to be contracting with outside organizations, such as SRI. I do not discourage such contracting. I anticipate, however, that the Army's likely continued interests in using military personnel and in understanding more about the physiological aspects of parapsychology, any future joint programs, such as the present Army/DIA program, will be viewed as including both research and human experimentation. Accordingly, such programs as a general rule should be designed to require that all participants comply with all aspects of Procedure 18 before the Army enters into any contract. I recommend that the easiest way to avoid potential problems in this area would be to contract independently rather than as a participant in a joint program.

(U) I would be pleased to discuss this matter with you if you so desire.



Delbert L. Spurlock, Jr.
General Counsel

CF: Secretary of the Army
Mr. Taft, OSD/GC
BG Rapmund

**SECRET NOT RELEASABLE TO
FOREIGN NATIONALS**

Approved For Release 2004/12/17 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100440080-5

SUBJECT <p style="text-align: center;">ARMY review(s) completed.</p> <p>Human Use Coordination for Project GRILL FLAME (U)</p>		CONTROL NUMBER <p>100440080-5</p>					
ACTION REQUIRED <p>ACSI signature of memo at <u>TAB A</u>.</p>		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">OFFICE SYMBOL DAMI-ISH</td> <td style="width: 50%;">SUSPENSE</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">DATE 12 Jan 82</td> </tr> </table>		OFFICE SYMBOL DAMI-ISH	SUSPENSE	DATE 12 Jan 82	
OFFICE SYMBOL DAMI-ISH	SUSPENSE						
DATE 12 Jan 82							

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD. (Describe briefly the requirement, background and action taken or recommended. Must be sufficiently detailed to identify the action without recourse to other sources.)

1. (C/NOFORN) BACKGROUND: The Army GRILL FLAME Project requires annual Secretary or Under Secretary of the Army review and approval.
2. (U) DISCUSSION:
 - a. (C/NOFORN) The Army General Counsel determined that Army participation in Project GRILL FLAME constitutes "human use" UP Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R (TAB B).
 - b. (U) Procedure 18 (TAB C) requires:
 - (1) (U) Certification that an important foreign intelligence or counterintelligence purpose is served.
 - (2) (U) Subjects execute written informed consent.
 - (3) (U) Experimentation is conducted IAW applicable HHS regulations and guidelines.
 - c. (U) Representatives from the Army Surgeon General's Office and the Office of the Army General Counsel provide medical and legal oversight of INSCOM GRILL FLAME activities.
 - d. (S/NOFORN) INSCOM contracts with the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) for GRILL FLAME support. SRI policy re human use is described in memo at TAB D.
 - e. (S/NOFORN) INSCOM's GRILL FLAME activities in FY 82 include:
 - (1) (S/NOFORN) Train two newly assigned personnel in remote viewing techniques.
 - (2) (S/NOFORN) Continue performing operational remote viewing in support of valid Army intelligence collection and counterintelligence requirements.

(Cont'd)

IMPLICATIONS		CINFO	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIM PROGS	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	BUDGET	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
COORDINATIONS										
OFFICE	NAME	PHONE	APPROVALS							
Army GC GRILL FLAME (U) CLOSE HOLD/HAND CARRY	CPT Hatch saw draft & made		BR							
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SHOW ADDITIONAL COORDINATION ON REVERSE SIDE OR CONTINUATION SHEET										

ACTION OFFICER (Name, grade, phone and signature) <p><i>Dennis M. O'Keefe</i> DENNIS M. O'KEEFE, MAJ, GS, 90114</p>	CLASSIFIED BY DIAM 58-11 ENCL 3, 5 Dec 78 REVIEW ON: <u>12 JAN 2002</u> REAS: 2-310c DOD 5200.1-R(3)
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FOREIGN NATIONALS

DAMI-ISH

SUBJECT: Human Use Coordination for Project GRILL FLAME (U)

f. (C) The Army General Counsel maintained that GRILL FLAME activities involved human use and required Secretariat review and coordination UP Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R. The DOD General Counsel initially disagreed. The issue was decided on 17 Nov 81 with the DOD General Counsel accepting the Army position. A detailed review of this "human use" question is at TAB E.

g. (S/NOFORN) The future of the Army program has been complicated by the elimination of Army FY 82 GRILL FLAME O&M funds during the Congressional HAC - SAC conferees' hearing. However, it appears that the Army request for five permanent GRILL FLAME personnel positions for FY 82 remained in the program. DIA's GRILL FLAME effort for FY 82 was fully funded for \$330K. Army GRILL FLAME activities are contained in our FY 83 program submission and this will allow us to fully air the issue with Congress. In the interim, INSCOM plans to keep the effort alive by internal reprogramming until a final decision on future funding can be reached.

h. (U) The current Army Secretariat authority to conduct GRILL FLAME activities UP Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R requires renewal in Jan 82 (TAB F). Army GRILL FLAME activities will be continued subsequent to 14 Jan 82 pending resolution of the above described FY 82 funding issue. The ACSI memo at TAB A seeks this authority from the Secretary of the Army.

3. (U) RECOMMENDATION: That ZA sign memorandum at ^{WHITE} TAB A.



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Approved For Release 2004/12/17 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100440080-5
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, DC 20310

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DAMI-ISH

14 JAN 1982

MEMORANDUM THRU VICE CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY
ARMY GENERAL COUNSEL

FOR SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)--DECISION MEMORANDUM

1. (S/NOFORN) The US Army Intelligence and Security Command's (INSCOM) Project GRILL FLAME investigates and applies remote viewing phenomena in support of important foreign intelligence and US counterintelligence requirements. INSCOM employs active duty military and Department of the Army civilians in the execution of the project. Both the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and INSCOM purchase the services of private contract personnel in support of GRILL FLAME. During FY 82, INSCOM plans to train two newly assigned personnel in remote viewing techniques and continue to conduct operational sessions against important foreign intelligence and counterintelligence requirements.
2. (S/NOFORN) The Army General Counsel determined that GRILL FLAME activities constitute experimentation on human subjects under Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R. Section 4 of Procedure 18 requires approval of the Service Secretary or Under Secretary for intelligence components to engage in or contract for experimentation involving human subjects.
3. (S/NOFORN) The US Army INSCOM GRILL FLAME activities satisfy the human use standards of Section 3, Procedure 18. All Army GRILL FLAME participants are volunteers who have executed written statements of informed consent. Representatives from the Army General Counsel and the Office of the Army Surgeon General provide legal and medical oversight. All contracts entered into by INSCOM contain the written commitment that the provisions of Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R will be followed. The DIA contract monitor ensures the contracted party executes their Procedure 18 responsibilities. The Deputy Secretary of Defense authorized DIA participation in GRILL FLAME on 11 Dec 81 (Incl 1).

Classified by ACSI, DA
Review 12 Jan 2002
Reason 2-310c.3

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GRILL FLAME (U)
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FOREIGN NATIONALS

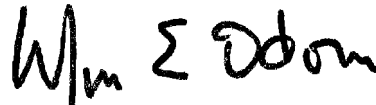
14 JAN 1982

DAMI-ISH

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)--DECISION MEMORANDUM

4. (C) Congress eliminated Army FY 82 funding for GRILL FLAME. At the same time, Congress approved the Army request for five permanent personnel positions for GRILL FLAME. With the Commander, US Army Intelligence and Security Command, I am exploring the various options for maintaining a GRILL FLAME effort in FY 82. I will, by separate correspondence, keep you informed on the future status of GRILL FLAME FY 82 funding. In the meantime, Army's authority to conduct GRILL FLAME operations under the provisions of Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R past 14 Jan 82 must be renewed.
5. (C) Request the Secretary of the Army approve our continued participation in GRILL FLAME activities within INSCOM and with the DIA and its contractor. Army participation will be in strict accordance with the provisions of Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R.

1 Incl
as



WILLIAM E. ODOM
Brigadier General, USA
ACofS for Intelligence

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NOT RELEASABLE TO
FOREIGN NATIONALS

SECRET



DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

SG1J

S-11,141/DT-1

Amended

11 DEC 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME - ACTION MEMORANDUM (U)

(S/NOFORN) In FY 1981, a Memorandum of Understanding (enclosure 1) established a jointly funded Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and U.S. Army three-year contractual effort known as GRILL FLAME. This effort has been investigating for the last year certain parapsychological phenomena, such as remote viewing (the ability of individuals to mentally collect data at a distance), that have potential military applications. Emphasis in FY 1981 was on evaluating potential applications and limitations of such phenomena, and to evaluate the significance of foreign work, particularly as it may pose a threat to the United States.

(S/NOFORN) The U.S. Army has proposed that the FY 1982 joint contract with SRI International include the training of selected Army personnel who have had no prior experience in remote viewing. It has been determined by DoD General Counsel that this activity requires permission under Procedure 18 of DoD Directive 5240. 1-R. Accordingly, the Secretary of the Army has approved Army participation in the program. A copy of the approval is enclosure 2.

(S/NOFORN) In compliance with this determination, all contracts entered into and under the auspices of the DIA/Army GRILL FLAME program will contain the written requirement that the provisions of Procedure 18, DoD Directive 5240. 1-R will be followed. The contract monitor will ensure that the contracted party executes its Procedure 18 responsibilities. Informed consent of all subjects will be obtained in writing and only in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services. These guidelines set conditions safeguarding the welfare of the subjects.

(S/NOFORN) The Defense Intelligence Agency, as joint participant and contracting agent of the GRILL FLAME program, requests permission to proceed with those portions of the joint DIA/Army GRILL FLAME program determined to constitute human experimentation pursuant to Procedure 18 of DoD Directive 5240. 1-R.

SG1J

E. A. Burkhalter, Jr.
E. A. BURKHALTER, JR.
Rear Admiral, USN
Acting Director

Enclosures:
GRILL FLAME MOU (S/NF), 1 Cy
Memo for Sec of Army, 8 May 81,
(S/NF), 1 Cy

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DEC 14 1981

DEP. SEC HAS SEEN

Coordination:

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

OSD(GC) *WHT*

Prepared by

Approved For Release 2004/12/17 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100440080-5

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Approved For Release 2004/12/17 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100440080-5

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Approved For Release 2004/12/17 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100440080-5



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF DOD INTELLIGENCE COMPONENTS THAT AFFECT UNITED STATES PERSONS

NOVEMBER 1979

UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR POLICY

DoD 5240.1-R



THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

November 30, 1979

FOREWORD

This DoD regulation sets forth procedures governing the activities of DoD intelligence components that affect United States persons. It is issued to implement DoD Directive 5240.1. It is applicable to all intelligence components of the Department of Defense.

Executive Order 12036, "United States Intelligence Activities," stipulates that certain activities of intelligence components that affect U.S. persons be governed by procedures issued by the agency head and approved by the Attorney General. Procedures 1 through 16 satisfy this requirement. Procedures 17 through 21, while not requiring approval by the Attorney General, are issued as further guidance to DoD Components in implementing Executive Order 12036.

Heads of DoD Components may issue supplementary guidance necessary to provide for the internal administration of these procedures within their respective components; such supplementary guidance must be consistent with the procedures set forth herein.

This regulation is effective immediately.

W. Graham Claytor, Jr.

W. Graham Claytor, Jr.

107

PROCEDURE 18
EXPERIMENTATION ON HUMAN SUBJECTS

Sec. 1. Applicability and Scope

This procedure implements Section 2-302 of Executive Order 12036, ref. (f), and applies to experimentation on human subjects if such experimentation is conducted by or on behalf of a DoD intelligence component. This procedure does not apply to experimentation on animal subjects.

Sec. 2. Definitions

The definitions of the following terms, set out in Appendix A, are applicable to these procedures:

- . consent
- . ~~counterintelligence~~
- . DoD intelligence components
- . ~~foreign intelligence~~
- . United States person

Experimentation in this context means a research, development, or related activity that may expose an individual to the possibility of injury (including physical, psychological, or social injury) that increases the ordinary risks of daily life for the subject (including the recognized risks inherent in a chosen occupation or field of service), or that temporarily adversely affects a person's mental or physical condition.

Experimentation is conducted "on behalf of" a DoD intelligence component if it is conducted under contract to that component or to another DoD component for the benefit of the intelligence component or at the request of such a component regardless of the existence of a contractual relationship.

Human subjects in this context includes any person regardless of whether the person qualifies as a United States person.

Sec. 3. Policy

~~DoD intelligence components conduct experimentation on human subjects only when an important foreign intelligence or counterintelligence purpose is to be served, only after the informed consent of the subject has been obtained in writing, and only in accordance with guidelines issued by the Department of Health, Education & Welfare setting out conditions that safeguard the welfare of the subjects, and other applicable regulation.~~

Sec. 4. Procedure

~~DoD intelligence components may not engage in or contract for experimentation on human subjects without approval of the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary or Under Secretary of the Military Departments.~~

Date of Secretary of Defense approval: W. Graham Clayton

30 NOV 1979



MEMO

TO: File

DATE 19 June 1978

LOCATION 44

CC:

In response to requests for information with regard to the psychic research program at SRI International, this memo is to state for the record that ~~this program does not involve the use of hypnosis, drugs, or other psychopharmacological agents, or treatment of research subjects by subliminal technologies or other means of stimulation unknown to them.~~

This policy statement derives from a broader SRI policy statement concerning requirements governing activities with human subjects (SRI International Administration Manual, Topic 812, Complete Revision 2 May 1977). ~~This policy statement applies to all uses of human subjects at or under the sponsorship of SRI International. It is intended to comply with Department of Health, Education and Welfare (DHQ) rules and regulations for the protection of human subjects and is concerned with the protection of any individual who may be at risk as a consequence of participation as a subject in an experimental activity. An individual is considered to be at risk if he or she is exposed to the possibility of injury, including physical, psychological, emotional injury, as a consequence of participation as a subject in any research, development, or related activity which departs from the application of those established and accepted methods necessary to meet his needs, which increases the ordinary risks of daily life, including the recognized risks inherent in a chosen occupation or field of service.~~¹ A Human Subjects Committee appointed by the Vice President and Chairman, Office of Research Operations, SRI International, is responsible for the enforcement of this policy.

SRI adheres to the statement of principles issued by the World Medical Association, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York 10019, and known as the Declaration of Helsinki. Copies are available from the Chairman of the SRI Human Subjects Committee.

¹ Title 45 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 46.

CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION PAPER

DAMI-ISH
12 January 1982

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)

ISSUE: DOD - Army General Counsel debate re applicability of Procedure 18,
DOD Reg 5240.1-R (Human Use) to GRILL FLAME (U)

FACTS.

1. (U) Army obtained Secretary of the Army approval to conduct INSCOM GRILL FLAME operations 14 Jan 81. Army General Counsel advised ACSI that separate approval was required for joint Army - DIA GRILL FLAME activities.
2. (U) (U) From Feb - Apr 81, representatives from the Army and the DOD General Counsel's Offices were unable to agree that GRILL FLAME required their respective Secretariat level review and coordination.
3. (C) Faced with the need to commit FY 81 money, the Army General Counsel in May 81 advised ACSI to submit the necessary paperwork to seek Secretariat approval for Army contracting through the DIA for Stanford Research Institute (SRI) GRILL FLAME support. Secretariat approval was obtained on 14 May 81 for joint Army - DIA contracting activities. The SA emphasized to ACSI that GRILL FLAME activities be directed against "an important foreign intelligence or counterintelligence purpose". He also directed the ACSI "monitor the joint (DIA - Army) research program to assure that such purpose is served".
4. (U) From May - Nov 81, the Army General Counsel continued to seek DOD General Counsel agreement that GRILL FLAME involved human use and should be reviewed and coordinated with the DOD Secretariat.
5. (U) On 17 Nov 81, the DOD General Counsel finally agreed with the Army General Counsel. He directed DIA to seek DOD Secretariat review and coordination of GRILL FLAME activities UP Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R. The DepSecDef reviewed and coordinated the DIA/Army participation in GRILL FLAME on 11 Dec 81.

MAJ O'Keefe/50114

CONFIDENTIAL

GRILL FLAME (U)

CLOSE HOLDING AND CARRY

CLASSIFIED BY DIAM 58-11

ENCL 3 5 Dec 78
12 JAN 2002

REAS: 2-310c DOD 5200.1-R(3)

FOIAB5

Approved For Release 2004/12/17 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100440080-5

Approved For Release 2004/12/17 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100440080-5



NOT RELEASABLE TO
PUBLIC OR NATIONALS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

DAMI-ISH

24 DEC 1980

MEMORANDUM THRU VICE CHIEF OF STAFF ARMY

PATRICK M. HUGHES, MAT, GS ^{24 Dec 80}

FOR UNDER-SECRETARY OF THE ARMY *Approved Rist 1/14/81*

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U) -- DECISION MEMORANDUM

1. (S) Army General Counsel has determined that GRILL FLAME activities constitute experimentation on human subjects under Procedure 18, DOD Directive 5240.I-R. Section 4 of Procedure 18 requires the approval of Under Secretary of Army in order for Army Intelligence to continue its GRILL FLAME activities.
2. (S/NOFORN) Army INSCOM GRILL FLAME activities meet or exceed the requirements of Section 3 of Procedure 18. Important foreign intelligence and counterintelligence purposes are served by GRILL FLAME experimentation. Informed consent of all subjects is obtained in writing and only in accordance with guidelines issued by Department of Health Education and Welfare setting conditions that safeguard the welfare of the subjects.
3. (S) Request the Under Secretary approve our participation in GRILL FLAME activities under Procedure 18.

E. R. Thompson

E. R. THOMPSON
Major General, USA
ACofS for Intelligence

14 Jan 81

APPROVED - Under Secretary of
the Army

Patrick M. Hughes
PATRICK M. HUGHES
LTC, GS

Asst to the Director
of the Army Staff

24 DEC 2000



Approved For Release 2004/08/31 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100460001-0
~~SECRET~~ NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, DC 20310

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DAMI-ISH

14 JAN 1982

MEMORANDUM THRU ~~VICE CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY~~ *JW 2/11*
ARMY GENERAL COUNSEL

FOR SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)--DECISION MEMORANDUM

1. (S/NOFORN) The US Army Intelligence and Security Command's (INSCOM) Project GRILL FLAME investigates and applies remote viewing phenomena in support of important foreign intelligence and US counterintelligence requirements. INSCOM employs active duty military and Department of the Army civilians in the execution of the project. Both the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and INSCOM purchase the services of private contract personnel in support of GRILL FLAME. During FY 82, INSCOM plans to train two newly assigned personnel in remote viewing techniques and continue to conduct operational sessions against important foreign intelligence and counterintelligence requirements.
2. (S/NOFORN) The Army General Counsel determined that GRILL FLAME activities constitute experimentation on human subjects under Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R. Section 4 of Procedure 18 requires approval of the Service Secretary or Under Secretary for intelligence components to engage in or contract for experimentation involving human subjects.
3. (S/NOFORN) The US Army INSCOM GRILL FLAME activities satisfy the human use standards of Section 3, Procedure 18. All Army GRILL FLAME participants are volunteers who have executed written statements of informed consent. Representatives from the Army General Counsel and the Office of the Army Surgeon General provide legal and medical oversight. All contracts entered into by INSCOM contain the written commitment that the provisions of Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R will be followed. The DIA contract monitor ensures the contracted party executes their Procedure 18 responsibilities. The Deputy Secretary of Defense authorized DIA participation in GRILL FLAME on 11 Dec 81 (Incl 1).

ARMY review(s) completed.

Classified by ACSI, DA
Review 12 Jan 2002
Reason 2-310c.3

GRILL FLAME (U)

~~SECRET~~ NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

Approved For Release 2004/08/31 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001100460001-0
CLOSE HOLD/H NO CARRY

SECRET

NOT RELEASABLE TO
FOREIGN NATIONALS

14 JAN 1982

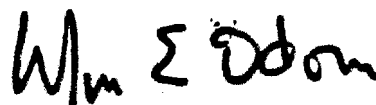
DAMI-ISH

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)--DECISION MEMORANDUM

4. (C) Congress eliminated Army FY 82 funding for GRILL FLAME. At the same time, Congress approved the Army request for five permanent personnel positions for GRILL FLAME. With the Commander, US Army Intelligence and Security Command, I am exploring the various options for maintaining a GRILL FLAME effort in FY 82. I will, by separate correspondence, keep you informed on the future status of GRILL FLAME FY 82 funding. In the meantime, Army's authority to conduct GRILL FLAME operations under the provisions of Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R past 14 Jan 82 must be renewed.

5. (C) Request the Secretary of the Army approve our continued participation in GRILL FLAME activities within INSCOM and with the DIA and its contractor. Army participation will be in strict accordance with the provisions of Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R.

1 Incl
as



WILLIAM E. ODOM
Brigadier General, USA
ACofS for Intelligence

SECRET

NOT RELEASABLE TO
FOREIGN NATIONALS

SECRET

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

19 JAN 1983

RESEARCH AND
ENGINEERING

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND ACQUISITION),
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, AND SYSTEMS),
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE (RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND LOGISTICS),
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY

2-7
1/21
Tow
Bob

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Activity (U)

Reference: USDRE Memo of 5 Mar 80 on the subject.

(S/NF) The reference limited OUSDRE sponsorship of GRILL FLAME research activities, but interposed no objection to low-level support to intelligence-related efforts.

(S/NF) Since 1980, jointly sponsored research by DIA and Army INSCOM has shown GRILL FLAME to have potential for military applications. In the classified annex to the FY 1983 Authorization Conference Report, however, the Intelligence Committee conferees agreed that if research were to continue, it should be outside the National Foreign Intelligence Program. Although DIA should have sufficient funding in FY 1983 to complete its GRILL FLAME evaluation, the conferees did not provide resources for Army intelligence participation in the project.

(S/NF) A scientific review of GRILL FLAME evidence accumulated in the course of a three-year National Foreign Intelligence Program study is to be completed by early April 1983. In the interim, Program 6 resources may be used to maintain the current Army INSCOM capability and supplement as necessary the FY 83 DIA evaluation effort. I would like to be informed in advance of the proposed Program 6 funding sources identified to support these intelligence research activities. Future OUSDRE sponsorship of GRILL FLAME or related activities will depend in part on the results of the DIA evaluation and any other such review as I deem appropriate.

cc: Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
Assistant Chief of Staff,
Intelligence, USA.

SECRET

SECRET

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301



RESEARCH AND
ENGINEERING

19 JAN 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND ACQUISITION),
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, AND SYSTEMS),
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE (RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND LOGISTICS),
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY

2-7
1/2
Tow
Bob

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Activity (U)

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(S/NF) The reference limited OUSDRE sponsorship of GRILL FLAME research activities, but interposed no objection to low-level support to intelligence-related efforts.

(S/NF) Since 1980, jointly sponsored research by DIA and Army INSCOM has shown GRILL FLAME to have potential for military applications. In the classified annex to the FY 1983 Authorization Conference Report, however, the Intelligence Committee conferees agreed that if research were to continue, it should be outside the National Foreign Intelligence Program. Although DIA should have sufficient funding in FY 1983 to complete its GRILL FLAME evaluation, the conferees did not provide resources for Army intelligence participation in the project.

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Chief of Staff

cc: Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
Assistant Chief of Staff,
Intelligence, USA.

SECRET

~~SECRET~~GRILL FLAME
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This joint three year GRILL FLAME effort is intended to implement a comprehensive effort designated from the outset to determine the operational parameters and usefulness of certain elements of psychoenergetics and assess the threat these phenomena pose to the National security. The DoD GRILL FLAME effort will include, but not be limited to, external assistance contracts.

It is recognized that each participant reserves the right to discontinue participation in this program at the end of each fiscal year. *Each side reserves right to withdraw* The GRILL FLAME Committee will seek throughout the first year, and continually during follow on years, to examine capabilities in remote viewing (RV) and psychokinetics (PK) developed by potential contractors and unanimously agree to contract with the contractors who can best meet the requirements of the DoD at the least possible cost.

a. The DIA will:

(1) Issue joint contracts to accomplish the required external support.

(2) Chair the GRILL FLAME Committee and provide, in coordination with committee members, regular progress reports to appropriate high level decision-makers.

(3) Provide the primary contract monitor to be located where he/she can best monitor all joint contracts.

b. The participants (DIA and Army) will:

(1) Contribute to the development of contract goals, unanimously agree to the contract goals, and outline specific requirements, tasks, and priorities to be accomplished by the joint contracts.

Classified by DIA/DT *(see pg 15)*Declassify on _____
Review on 27 February 2001~~SECRET~~

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

(2) MIPR funds to DIA for the first year of the joint contracts.

(3) Host the quarterly GRILL FLAME Committee meetings on a rotating basis. The first quarter meeting by Army.

(4) Provide ORV monitors and viewer to support the programs when appropriate.

(5) Total Program dollar efforts for FY 81 are as follows:

(a) Army/INSCOM: \$150K

(b) DIA: \$300K

c. The GRILL FLAME Committee will:

(1) Be composed of members from DIA and Army and will consist of two voting members from each organization.

(2) Review the DIA and Army requirements for psychoenergetics and incorporate them into the contract work statements, thereby ensuring that the program will meet the requirements of each contributor.

(3) Prepare all ^{joint} final GRILL FLAME contracts and determine priorities.

(4) Provide continual review of all ^{joint} GRILL FLAME contractual matters, to include, when appropriate, review by cleared parties both within and outside the DoD.

(5) During the quarterly meetings, review and critique past work and revise, as needed, the next quarter's work.

(6) Will determine the allocation of MIPR'd funds amongst specific contractual tasks.

(7) Provide scientific and technical expertise needed to guide the contractual investigations.

(8) Serves as an advisory group to DIA on collection priorities for application of ORV techniques to real targets.

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

d. The primary contract monitor will:

- (1) Be cognizant of all GRILL FLAME joint contracts.
- (2) Serve as an interface between the Committee and all contractors.
- (3) Ensure that all raw data produced by the contractors is shared by all the participants.
- (4) In coordination and concurrence with the Committee, relay guidance to the contractors.
- (5) Report contract results to the GRILL FLAME Committee.
- (6) Ensure research goals are met.
- (7) Be responsive to all inquiries by participants as to the activities and progress being made by the contractors.
- (8) Be responsive to all inquiries by other DoD or governmental agencies on the status of the contract research in keeping with established security guidelines and approval of the Committee.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

By _____

By _____

Date _____

Date _____

~~SECRET~~

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

~~SECRET~~

WORKING PAPER

INSCOMAgreed to
MBW

GRILL FLAME

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This Joint Service three year GRILL FLAME effort is intended to implement a comprehensive effort designated from the outset to determine the operational parameters and usefulness of certain elements of psychoenergetics and assess the threat these phenomena pose to the national security. The DOD GRILL FLAME effort will include, but not be limited to, external assistance contracts. It is recognized that each participant reserves the right to discontinue participation in this program at the end of each fiscal year.

The GRILL FLAME Committee will seek throughout the first year, and continually during follow on years, to examine capabilities in RV and PK developed by potential contractors and unanimously agree to contract with the contractors who can best meet the requirements of the DOD at the least possible cost.

a. The DIA will:

- (1) Issue Joint Service contracts to accomplish the required external support.
- (2) Chair the GRILL FLAME Committee and provide, in coordination ~~and concurrence~~ with committee members, regular progress reports to appropriate high level decisionmakers.
- (3) Provide the primary contract monitor to be located where he/she can best monitor all Joint Service contracts.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

b. The participants (DIA, Air Force, Army) will:

(1) Contribute to the development of contract goals, unanimously agree to the contract goals, and outline specific requirements, tasks, and priorities to be accomplished by the Joint Service contracts.

(2) MEPR funds to DIA for the first year of the Joint Service contracts.

(3) Host the quarterly GRILL FLAME Committee meetings on a rotating basis. The first quarter meeting by Air Force, the second by Army, the third by DIA.

(4) Provide ORV monitors and viewer to support the programs when appropriate.

(5) Total Program dollar efforts for FY 81 are as follows:

(a) Army/INSCOM: \$150K

(b) USAF: \$150K

(c) DIA: \$150K

c. The GRILL FLAME Committee will:

(1) Be composed of members from DIA, Army and Air Force and will consist of two voting members from DIA and each Service department.

(2) Review the DIA and Service requirements for psychoenergetics and incorporate them into the contract work statements, thereby ensuring that the program will meet the requirements of each contributor.

(3) Prepare all final GRILL FLAME contracts and determine priorities.

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(4) Provide continual review of all GRILL FLAME contractual matters, to include, when appropriate, review by cleared parties both within and outside the DOD.

(5) During the quarterly meetings, review and critique past work and revise, as needed, the next quarter's work.

(6) Will determine the allocation of MIPR'd funds amongst specific contractual tasks.

(7) Provide scientific and technical expertise needed to guide the contractual investigation.

(8) Serves as an advisory group to DIA on collection priorities for application of ORV techniques to real targets.

d. The primary contract monitor will:

(1) Be cognizant of all GRILL FLAME Joint Service contracts.

(2) Serve as an interface between the Committee and all contractors.

(3) Ensure that all raw data produced by the contractors is shared by all the participants.

(4) In coordination and concurrence with the Committee, relay guidance to the contractors.

(5) Report contract results to GRILL FLAME Committee.

(6) Ensure research goals are met.

(7) Be responsive to all inquiries by participants as to the activities and progress being made by the contractors.

(8) Be responsive to all inquiries by other DOD or governmental agencies on the status of the contract research in keeping with established security guidelines and approval of the Committee.

~~SECRET~~

This MOU should be designed for
JOINT effort JOINT effort
to "SAVE" SRI !!

GRILL FLAME

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This Joint Service three year Grill Flame effort is intended to implement a comprehensive effort designed from the outset to determine the operational parameters and usefulness of certain elements of psychoenergetics and assess the threat these phenomena posed to the national security. The DoD Grill Flame effort will include but not be limited to an external assistance contract.

It is recognized that a minimum of 450K per year is necessary to maintain an adequate program at SRI International for the first year. Currently, only 390K is programmed from Army, Air Force, and DIA. In the interim, until the additional funds are forthcoming, the DIA will prepare a Joint Service contract for FY81 in the amount of 390K. This contract will be for a 12 month period, with options to continue for a second or third year. It is recognized that each participant reserves the right to discontinue participation in this program at the end of each fiscal year. When the funds become available additional contracts will be developed. Contracts not to exceed 30K in the first year will be established to initiate investigation of psychokinetics.

* The 120K
from INSCOM
is NOT
programmed
for SRI

What
Additional
funds?

The Grill Flame Committee will seek throughout the first year, and continually during follow on years, to examine capabilities in RV and PK developed by potential contractors other than SRI International.

How can we
if we have to
devote ALL \$\$\$ to
SRI?

a. The DIA will

(1) Issue Joint Service Contracts to accomplish the required external support.

(2) Chair the Grill Flame Committee and provide regular progress reports to appropriate high level decisionmakers.

(3) Provide the primary contract monitor.

b. The participants (DIA, Air Force, Army) will

* (1) Contribute to the development of contract goals.

(2) MIPR funds to DIA for the first year of the Joint Service Contract(s).

* (3) Contribute specific task to be accomplished by Joint Service Contracts.

(4) Host the quarterly Grill Flame Committee meetings on a rotating basis. The first quarter meeting by Air Force, the second by Army, the third by DIA and the fourth by SRI. NO!! SRI is not Committee member.

(5) Provide ORV monitors and viewer to support, when appropriate, SRI programs in years 2-3. NO! We are trying to build a DoD Program

Not enlarge role of SRI

WORKING PAPER

~~SECRET~~

c. The Grill Flame Committee will

(1) Be composed of members from DIA, Army and Air Force.

(2) Review the DIA and Service requirements for psychoenergetics and incorporate them into the contract work statements, thereby insuring that the program will meet the requirements of each contributor.

(3) Prepare all final Grill Flame contracts and determine priorities.

(4) Provide continual review of all Grill Flame contractual matters.

(5) During the quarterly meetings, review the critique past work and revise, as needed, the next quarter's work.

(6) Will determine the allocation of MIPR'd Funds amongst specific contractual tasks.

(7) Provide scientific and technical expertise needed to guide the contractual investigation.

(8) Serves as an advisory group to DIA on collection priorities for application of ORV techniques to real targets.

d. The primary contract monitor will

(1) Be cognizant of the ^{STATUS of All} day-to-day Grill Flame ^{contracts} work at SRI International.

(2) Serve as a interface between the Committee and all contractors.

(3) Insure that all raw data produced by the contractors is shared by all the participants.

(4) Relay guidance to the contractors.

(5) Report contract results to Grill Flame Committee.

(6) Insure research goals are met.

(7) Be responsive to all inquiries by participants as to the activities and progress being made by the contractors.

(8) Be responsive to all inquiries by other DoD or governmental agencies on the status of the contract research.

DISCUSS IN detail!

~~SECRET~~

WORKING PAPER

~~SECRET~~*now should
address total
program, not
specific contracts*

GRILL FLAME

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This Joint Service three year GRILL FLAME effort is intended to implement a comprehensive effort designed from the outset to determine the operational parameters and usefulness of certain elements of psychoenergetics and assess the threat these phenomena pose to the national security. The DOD GRILL FLAME effort will include, but not be limited to, external assistance contracts. (It is recognized that a minimum of 390K is necessary to maintain an adequate program for the first year (FY 81).) (Currently 390K is programmed from Army, Air Force, and DIA to maintain external contracts.) (In the interim, until the additional funds are forthcoming, the DIA will prepare Joint Service contracts for FY 81 in the amount of 390K.) (These ^{use} contracts will be for a 12 month period, with options to continue for a second or third year.) It is recognized that each participant reserves the right to discontinue participation in this program at the end of each fiscal year. (When the funds become available additional contracts will be developed. Contracts of at least 30K in the first year will be established to initiate investigation of psychokinetics.)

The GRILL FLAME Committee will seek throughout the first year, and continually during follow on years, to examine capabilities in RV and PK developed by potential contractors and unanimously agree to contract with the contractors who can best meet the requirements of the DOD at the least possible cost.

a. The DIA will:

(1) Issue Joint Service Contracts to accomplish the required external support.

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WORKING PAPER

~~SECRET~~

(2) Chair the GRILL FLAME Committee and provide, in coordination and concurrence with committee members, regular progress reports to appropriate high level decisionmakers.

(3) Provide the primary contract monitor to be located where he/she can best monitor all Joint Service contracts.

b. The participants (DIA, Air Force, Army) will:

** put funding here*
(1) Contribute to the development of contract goals, unanimously agree to the contract goals, and outline specific requirements, tasks, and priorities to be accomplished by the Joint Service ~~CONTRACTS~~.

(2) MIPR funds to DIA for the first year of the Joint Service contracts.

(3) Host the quarterly GRILL FLAME Committee meetings on a rotating basis. The first quarter meeting by Air Force, the second by Army, the third by DIA.

(4) Provide ORV monitors and viewer to support the programs when appropriate.

c. The GRILL FLAME Committee will:

(1) Be composed of members from DIA, Army, and Air Force and will consist of two voting members from DIA and each Service department.

(2) Review the DIA and Service requirements for psychoenergetics and incorporate them into the contract work statements, thereby insuring that the program will meet the requirements of each contributor.

(3) Prepare all final GRILL FLAME contracts and determine priorities.

(4) Provide continual review of all GRILL FLAME contractual matters, to include, when appropriate, review by cleared parties both within and outside the DOD.

~~SECRET~~ WORKING PAPER

~~SECRET~~

(5) During the quarterly meetings, review ^{AND} the critique past work and revise, as needed, the next quarter's work.

(6) Will determine the allocation of MIPR's Funds amongst specific contractual tasks.

(7) Provide scientific and technical expertise needed to guide the contractual investigation.

(8) Serves as an advisory group to DIA on collection priorities for application of ORV techniques to real targets.

d. The primary contract monitor will:

(1) Be cognizant of all GRILL FLAME Joint Service contracts.

(2) Serve as an interface between the Committee and all contractors.

(3) Insure that all raw data produced by the contractors is shared by all the participants.

(4) In coordination and concurrence with the Committee, relay guidance to the contractors.

(5) Report contract results to GRILL FLAME Committee.

(6) Insure research goals are met.

(7) Be responsive to all inquiries by participants as to the activities and progress being made by the contractors.

(8) Be responsive to all inquiries by other DOD or governmental agencies on the status of the contract research in keeping with established security guidelines and approval of the Committee.

~~SECRET~~ WORKING PAPER

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX B

APPROVAL REQUEST FOR CHANGES/ADDITIONS TO ESTABLISHED
INSCOM GRILL FLAME PROTOCOL

~~SECRET~~



IAOPS-H-S

SUBJECT: Approval Request for Changes/Additions to Established
INSCOM GRILL FLAME Protocol (U)

BG Garrison Rapmund
Chairman
Human Use Committee, MIIA
Fort Detrick, Maryland 21701

1. (S/NOFORN) Request the following addition to paragraph 6a(3) INSCOM GRILL FLAME Protocol (U) dated 1 June 1981 be approved:

During the remote viewing session the remote viewer may be monitored physiologically. His brain waves may be monitored in frequency and amplitude by the use of a multichannel electroencephalograph. Bipolar corporal voltage reversals may be monitored using a multichannel electromyograph. Electronic skin resistance may be monitored using a psychogalvometer. Heart rate and non-invasive flagraphic measurements may be monitored using a plethysmograph (see Inclosures 1, 2 and 3).

2. (S/NOFORN) Request the following addition to paragraph 6a(4) INSCOM GRILL FLAME Protocol (U) be approved:

Physiological monitorings which may be recorded during the RV session are collated in time sequence with the session transcript. When the transcript is then compared with known target data, psychophysiological states of the remote viewer are identified with accurate target data. This process is expected to be automated.

3. (S/NOFORN) Request the following addition to paragraph 13, INSCOM GRILL FLAME Protocol be approved:

6. When physiological correlates to accurate viewing data have been established for a particular remote viewer, judges will highlight those portions of the session transcript indicated by the monitoring records. These highlighted areas will then receive special attention when judging a session.

GRILL FLAME

~~SECRET~~

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

CLASSIFIED BY *Mag. 8 AMI-15 M*
DECLASSIFY ON *051630 3 Jul 78*
OR
REVIEW ON *June 2001*
EXTENDED BY
REASON

IAOPS-H-S

SUBJECT: Approval Request for Changes/Additions to Established
INSCOM GRILL FLAME Protocol (U)

4. (S/NOFORN) Recommend approval of the above changes/additions to the INSCOM GRILL FLAME Protocol. Determining when a viewer is providing accurate/reliable information is of the highest priority. Studies reviewed by this office indicate that physiological monitoring of remote viewers and subsequent analysis of these monitorings may be the answer to rating the perceptions of a viewer as accurate or not. Many times on-target confirmation cannot be obtained, i.e., operational remote viewing of a Soviet installation to which we are denied access.

3 Incl
As stated

CHAD B. WHITE
Colonel, GS
ADCSOPS-HUMINT

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

SECRET

19 January 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: ADCSOPS-HUMINT

SUBJECT: Operations Security of GRILL FLAME (U)

1. (U) REFERENCE: DCG-I Note (Incl 1).
2. (S/NOFORN) During briefings and operational updates provided the INSCOM, Command Group, the requirement for positive security of the GRILL FLAME Program was stressed by Command Group personnel. Based on research of previous work done in this area, I propose that a formal Army program be initiated to enhance the security of the INSCOM, GRILL FLAME Program. A study by the Pentagon Counterintelligence Force, for OACSI concerned a Special Access Program (SAP) as outlined in AR 380-5, and recommended a DIA SAP be established (Incl 2). No such program has been initiated. I believe that an update of the GRILL FLAME Operational Security Program must include a review of the SAP requirement. The personnel of the Operations Security Support Division, Security Support Detachment, 902d MI Group, possess the expertise to evaluate the existing security program, design, develop, and recommend enhancements along with recommendation for implementation of a SAP. The DIA, GRILL FLAME Project Officer is still considering a study of security of the entire DIA, GRILL FLAME Program. We plan to participate in this study. However, I do believe that we must initiate an independent action as DIA's track record in the past is not the best.
3. (U) RECOMMENDATION: Authorize direct contact with Special Security Detachment to initiate a security review.

2 Incl
as

R. Jachim
ROBERT J. JACHIM
LTC, MI
GRILL FLAME Project Manager

CLASSIFIED BY MSG,DAMI-ISH
(XXXXXXXXXXDTG:051630ZJUL78)

Jan 2002

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

SECRET**GRILL FLAME**

COON DRAFT

CONFIDENTIAL

*This may
never
be released.*

FROM SSO ACSI DA

TO SSO DARCOM

SSO ABERDEEN

SSO REDSTONE

SSO MEADE

INFO SSO DIA

AFSSO FTD

AFSSO SAMSO

[Redacted]

CNO

SSO MT VIEW

C O N F I D E N T I A L ORCON

FROM COL WELLS, DAMI-IS. DARCOM for Mr. Haley/DRCDE. Aberdeen for Mr. Kramar, AMSAA-DRCSY-DD. Redstone for Mr. Clinton/DIRMI-YB, and Mr. Green/DRDMI-EAA.

Meade for MAJ Watt/DIRHUM. DIA for Dr. Vorona/DT. USAF for LTC Bloom/AF-INYS.

FTD for Mr. Graff/TQTR. SAMSO for Mr. Dailey/DDR&E.

[Redacted]

CNO for Dr. Mehuron/OP-OO(T. Mt. View for Dr. Targ/SRI.

SSO ACSI PASS to Mr. Freyfogle, Office Army General Counsel, Rm 2E729 (X74348).

SUBJECT: Army Legal Guidance Re GRILL FLAME (U)

A. CFR (Code of Fed Reg) Title 45, Part 46.

B. AR 70-25, Use of Volunteers as Subject of Research

C. DA Procurement Info ltr 78-19, dtd 30 Aug 78.

1. (U) Re Project GRILL FLAME, Army General Counsel (AGC) has determined that all Army activities under the Project, whether conducted by the Army or Under contract, must comply with references. The requirements outlined by AGC

ARMY review(s) completed.

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have been already satisfied in great part but not entirely.

2. (U) The following must be adhered to by all Army organizations:

a. (C/ORCON) Any organization, including contractors, are required to obtain signed consent statements prior to initiating a GRILL FLAME experiment or test involving human "subjects." The consent statement will be ^{IAW} ~~in accord~~ with para 46.103(c) reference A, and with AR 70-25. OACSI POC now preparing the statement which will be coordinated with AGC within the next few days. Each agency GRILL FLAME project officer will maintain copies of signed statements, to be inspected as required. Persons who have previously acted as Army subjects in Grill Flame tests or experiments, will be identified, contacted, and will be notified of the health risks involved in the testing, as the risks are being described in the consent statement now being prepared. OACSI POC should be notified in all cases where this is not possible.

b. (C/ORCON) a form clause on human testing will be inserted into Army contracts, in accordance with Ref C above. This form clause is the same as Inclosure Nr 2 ("use of Human Subjects") to Ref C, except that para (b)(1) will read: "The proposed study has been reviewed and approved by the permanent DOD GRILL FLAME Subcommittee on Human Testing." Further, subpara (b) (1) will state that the proposed program or activity does not involve the use of hypnosis, drugs, or other psychopharmacological agents, or treatment of research subjects by subliminal technologies or other means of stimulation unknown to them. Note: If necessary OACSI may ask the Deputy for Materiel Acquisition, Office of Assistant Secretary of the Army (RD&A) permission for further deviations from the contract.

c. (C/ORCON) Prior to any person participating (e.g., acting as a "sensor" or "subject") in actual GRILL FLAME tests or experiments, he will receive a

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complete physical examination, including EKG. Individual will be apprised in writing of his state of health and potential health risks involved. This requirement will be incorporated in the aforementioned consent statement.

d. (C/ORCON) A permanent Human Use Testing Committee will review and approve all projects, protocols and other GRILL FLAME related activities to ensure absolute compliance with para 46.102(b) through (d), Ref A; and with pertinent provisions of AR 70-25. This requirement has already been satisfied by the formation earlier this month of the permanent DOD GRILL FLAME Working Group subcommittee on Human Testing (SHUT). Per AGC guidance several key Surgeon General personnel have been briefed on GRILL FLAME. Surgeon General's Office subsequently designated Colonel Garrison Rapmund, Director of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington DC 20012 (tel: 576-3551/2), as their permanent point of contact for GRILL FLAME. COL Rapmund will sit as an impartial member of both the DOD Working Group and SHUT.

3. (U) Your compliance with para 2b above, in conjunction with receipt of this message, constitutes permission to continue planning, programming, budgeting and contracting activities regarding GRILL FLAME. Upon compliance with para 2a above, agencies may proceed/continue validated tests and experiments.

4. (U) OACSI POC is MAJ Stoner (AV 225-5048). Recommendations as to the date for the next Working Group meeting are solicited.

REVW 2 Mar 99 reas 3

SSO NOTE: deliver during duty hours.

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Where is the button, when you
enter into it??

GRILL FLAME

e.g., who?

→

1. Independent RV checks \$350k/yr
 - a. Development of alternate protocols
 - b. " " " " judging procedures

2. RV Application Concepts \$350k/yr
 - a. Direction Finding
 - b. Ranging
 - c. Unit state determination
 - d. Training ^{book}

3. RV Countermessure Concepts \$150k/yr

4. PK ^{\$800k/yr}
 - a. ~~Dece~~ Elementary Devices
 - b. Passive

5. Basic Research on the phenomenon \$800k/yr

IAFM-OPS-HUP

29 November 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJ: GRILL FLAME Meeting, DARCOM, 28 Nov 78

1.(S) DA representatives met at HQ DARCOM to discuss project GRILL FLAME and what Army position should be. Individuals present were:

Dr. Haley - DARCOM
COL Capps - OACSI, HQ DA
COL DeProspero - AMSAA
Mr. Kramar - AMSAA
Maj Stoner - OACSI, HQ DA
Maj Watt - HQ INSCOM
Mr. Clinton - MIRADCOM
Mr. Green - MIRADCOM

2. (S/NOFORN) Dr. Haley asked the various representatives to provide the group with a brief update as to their activities in the GRILL FLAME area.

a. Mr. Kramas, AMSAA: Contract with SRI is being rewritten to include INSCOM participation. Meanwhile, AMSAA has been conducting experiments on their own--thus far have completed 20 and results are being judged now.


b. Maj Watt, INSCOM: Highlighted recent trip to SRI and covered major MILESTONES for project concerned with training INSCOM personnel at SRI.

c. Mr. Clinton: MIRADCOM presently does not have any outstanding projects in the GRILL FLAME CATEGORY; however, he had Mr. Green present short briefing on MIRADCOM proposal for a project involving psychokinesis (PK) phenomenon. Dr. Haley requested that MG Thompson be made aware of the proposal and that eventually Dr. La Berge should be briefed. Col Capps and Maj Stoner were going to follow through on this topic.

3. Maj Stoner and Maj Watt briefed Dr. Haley (at his request) on the major points covered at the DoD GRILL FLAME meeting earlier in the day.

4. Dr. Haley requested all members to look at what information should be made available to the public or not made available. He was concerned that Army could look "bad" if news broke concerning Army involvement in paranormal activities and there was not an acceptable story prepared for release.

5. Meeting adjourned at 1530 hrs.


MURRAY B. WATT
Maj, MI
GRILL FLAME
Project Officer, INSCOM

Class by DIR DIA
Declassify on 29 Nov
Extended by DIR DIA
Reason: 2.301-C
(3)(6).

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DASG-RDZ

26 August 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME

1. For the past several years, I have assisted the project GRILL FLAME with respect to the issue of human experimentation. In the course of addressing this issue, several members of my organization were cleared for this project: COL Edward L. Buescher, MC, and LTC Richard W. Severson, MSC. COL Buescher is still with the US Army Medical Research and Development Command, but LTC Severson has transferred to another assignment. This memorandum requests clearance for his replacement and several others.
2. Clearance for access to GRILL FLAME documents is requested for the following individuals:
 - a. LTC Roger A. Bennett, MSC, Chief, Human Use Review Office (vice LTC Severson)
 - b. Ms. Evelyn M. Boone, secretary to the Commander, US Army Medical Research and Development Command, and Assistant Surgeon General (Research and Development)
 - c. David Marlowe, Ph.D., Chief, Department of Military Psychiatry, Division of Neuropsychiatry, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research
3. By training and experience, a social anthropologist with special expertise in the field of the psychiatry of military organizations, Dr. Marlowe is the best informed person in the US Army Medical Research and Development Command on the subject addressed in project GRILL FLAME. I need someone from the professional staff of the command with whom I can dialogue on the body of knowledge pertaining to the subject of project GRILL FLAME. Inclusion of Dr. Marlowe among those cleared for this project will greatly assist me to pursue the possibility of a research effort as part of GRILL FLAME.

GARRISON RAPMUND
Brigadier General, MC
Assistant Surgeon General
(Research and Development)

~~SECRET~~

ACSI IPR - CENTER LANE INFORMATION PAPERS
23 February 1984

WARNING NOTICE: CENTER LANE SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM
RESTRICT DISSEMINATION TO THOSE WITH VERIFIED ACCESS
TO CATEGORY FOUR (4)

SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

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ACSI IPR - CENTER LANE INFORMATION PAPERS
23 February 1984

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UNCLASSIFIED

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
23 Feb 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Mission (U)

ISSUE: To provide the ACSI with information on the development of the CENTER LANE mission.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) CENTER LANE: A Special Access Program enhancing intelligence collection and OPSEC operations with psychoenergetics.
2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) MISSION (1978-1982): Establish a program to examine potential use of psychoenergetics for intelligence purposes with initial emphasis on remote viewing, specifically:
 - a. Establish remote viewing training programs utilizing specially selected INSCOM personnel.
 - b. Establish remote viewing intelligence collection techniques.
 - c. Establish a mechanism for responding to intelligence collection requirements so that data produced by remote viewing is quickly and efficiently used.

Comment: The philosophy behind this mission was to see if responsible, level headed, Army personnel could replicate remote viewing results reported by SRI International and other reputable labs in the greater accademic community.

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CLASSIFIED BY: CG, INSCOM
DECL: OADR

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IAGPA-F-SD

23 Feb 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Mission (U)

3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) MISSION (1983-Present): Conduct a psychoenergetic intelligence collection and counterintelligence program, specifically:

a. Select and train qualified personnel in state-of-the-art psychoenergetic intelligence collection and counterintelligence techniques.

b. Conduct psychoenergetic intelligence collection and counterintelligence operations.

c. Expand operational capabilities and training beyond the confines of remote viewing into the fields of psychoenergetic communication and psychokinesis.

LTC Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
23 Feb 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Operational Accomplishments (U)

ISSUE: (U) To provide the ACSI with statistical and narrative information on CENTER LANE operations.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Total number of projects
from November 1981 to February 1984: 31
 2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects rated
by sponsor as having intelligence value: 17
 3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects rated
by sponsor as having no intelligence value: 3
 4. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects reporting
information not verifiable by the sponsor: 1
 5. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects without
evaluations from the sponsor: 3
 6. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of ongoing projects: 7
- (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Inclosed is a summary of the 31 projects listed
by project number, task, and value of information obtained.

LTC Brian Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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TO CATEGORY FOUR (4)

SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
23 Feb 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Approval Procedures (U)

ISSUE: (U) To provide the ACSI with CENTER LANE approval history to include human use approval.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) Ultimate approval for the conduct of CENTER LANE activities within INSCOM rests with the Secretary of the Army. The Army General Counsel determined that the intelligence application of psychoenergetics constitutes human experimentation and, therefore, falls under the provisions of DoD Directive 5240.1-R. This paper will provide a summary of approval history of INSCOM's use of psychoenergetics to include DA Staff and human use procedures approval.

2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) In May 1978, the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI), Department of the Army (DA) accepted lead responsibility for GRILL FLAME activities within the DA. Effective 14 January 1981, by approval of the Under Secretary of the Army, INSCOM became the only active operational GRILL FLAME element in the Army. Program management for GRILL FLAME was transferred to Commander, INSCOM effective 11 February 1981, while OACSI, DAMI-ISH was designated the focal point for policy matters and interface at the national level. INSCOM's intelligence applications of psychoenergetics were conducted under the GRILL FLAME Program until 30 September 1982 when Congress directed that DoD psychoenergetic activities could not be conducted within the NFIP. With the approval and knowledge of OACSI, CG, INSCOM decided to continue the command's

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CLASSIFIED BY: CG, INSCOM
DECL: OADR

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IAGPA-F-SD

23 Feb 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Approval Procedures (U)

psychoenergetic efforts under a new program nicknamed CENTER LANE. The effective implementation date of CENTER LANE was 3 December 1982. Overall responsibility for psychoenergetic activities within DoD resided with the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) from 1978 until 30 September 1982. DIA currently maintains an interest in the intelligence application of psychoenergetics. DIA has USDRE approval for the use of P-6 funds to continue psychoenergetic R&D efforts. Obligation to spend these funds is pending OACSI approval to allow them to be administered by the INSCOM CENTER LANE Project Manager.

3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Human use has been an issue associated with CENTER LANE/GRILL FLAME activities since the program's inception. OACSI and DIA addressed the human use issue because the initial program management rested with OACSI and because DIA had overall DoD responsibility for the program. The following are key dates pertaining to human use issues:

a. 15 Feb 79 - Army General Counsel advised Project GRILL FLAME could be classified as one involving testing on human subjects.

b. 2 Apr 79 - The Surgeon General's Human Subjects Research Review Board (HSRRB) determined that remote viewing protocols were technology transfer and phenomenology validation of the technology transfer rather than research or clinical investigation.

c. 11 Jan 80 - HSRRB determined that remote viewing efforts did involve human experimentation, and that human use procedures and directives had to be followed. INSCOM complied with HSRRB recommendations.

d. 14 Jan 81 - Under Secretary of the Army approved continuation of GRILL FLAME activities UP Section 4, Procedure 18, DoD Directive 5240.1-R. Approval required because Army General Counsel determined that GRILL FLAME activities constituted experimentation on human subjects.

e. 17 Jul 81 - Army General Counsel recommended OACSI submit, at the beginning of each year for secretariat level review and approval, an inventory of all planned Army GRILL FLAME activity for the coming year.

f. 1 Feb 82 - Secretary of the Army approved continued Army participation in GRILL FLAME activities within INSCOM. Approval required to comply with Procedure 18, DoD Directive 5240.1-R.

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IAGPA-F-SD

23 Feb 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Approval Procedures (U)

g. 4 Feb 83 - DACSI notified the Secretary of the Army of cessation of GRILL FLAME activities per Congressional directive, and CG, INSCOM decision to conduct a similar program within S&IA programs.

h. 1 Sep 83 - The Secretary of the Army approved Army continued participation in CENTER LANE activities within INSCOM with appropriate contractors in a cooperative effort with DIA.

4. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) The INSCOM CENTER LANE Project currently complies with Procedure 13, DoD Directive 5240.1-R in the conduct of its operations.

LTC Buzby/AVN 923-2656

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TAB

ARMY review(s) completed.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

IAFM-OPS-HU

21 February 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: INSCOM PROJECT GRILL FLAME: PROGRESS REPORT #1 (U)

1. (U) Period Covered: 27 October 1978 - 16 February 1979
2. (U) Purpose: The purpose of the progress report is to provide periodic status reports concerning INSCOM's involvement in project GRILL FLAME. These reports will be shown to "key" INSCOM personnel and then only after the INSCOM GRILL FLAME Project Officer has determined that a "need-to-know" exists.
3. (S/ORCON) Introduction: Sometime during the month of October 1978, Colonel A. W. Hamel, ADCSOPS-HUMINT, INSCOM, was tasked by the DCSOPS, INSCOM, to provide a Project Officer for a new program that INSCOM was becoming involved in at the direction of the ACSI. Major Murray B. Watt, PPPA, ADCSOPS-HUMINT, was selected to be the INSCOM Project Manager (PM) and on 27 October 1978 was so notified.

In short, the new project involved the development of a program using parapsychology phenomena for intelligence applications. INSCOM was verbally tasked (Note: There exists no written tasking between OACSI and HQ, INSCOM) to explore the technique of remote viewing using INSCOM selected personnel who would be trained by Stanford Research Institute - International (SRI). Remote viewing pertains to the ability of certain individuals to access and describe, by means of mental processes, information sources blocked from ordinary perception, and generally accepted as secure against such access.

4. (S/ORCON) Tasking: As previously stated, HQ INSCOM never received any written tasking on this subject. However, the CG, INSCOM and the ACSI had agreed upon the concept of remote viewing and the need for Army involvement in this area. At TAB A is a copy of the revised Statement of Work which provides for the training of three INSCOM personnel by SRI.

ARMY review(s) completed.

CLASSIFIED BY: Director, DIA
DECLASSIFY ON: 22 Feb 99
EXTENDED BY: Director, DIA
REASON: 2-301-C (3) (6)

IAFM-OPS-HU

21 February 1979

SUBJECT: INSCOM PROJECT GRILL FLAME: PROGRESS REPORT #1 (U)

5. (S/ORCON) Project Development: The initial concern of the Project Manager (PM) was to develop a full understanding of parapsychology and the various aspects of the phenomena. Towards this end, the PM has been greatly assisted by Lieutenant Frederick H. Atwater. LT Atwater, although assigned to the Special Security Detachment, 902d MI Group, was attached to the GRILL FLAME project because of previous research into this area during work on a separate project.

a. To develop a sense of appreciation for an understanding of parapsychology, the PM undertook a vigorous Research Program (which is still ongoing) to include the following:

- (1) Extensive reading on the subject matter.
- (2) Visits to DOD officials with knowledge of the subject matter.
- (3) Visits to SRI (see TABs B and C).
- (4) Visits to AMSAA (see TABs D and E).

b. On 24 November 1978, the tentative milestone schedule for INSCOM GRILL FLAME activity was submitted to the ADCSOPS-HUMINT (COL Hamel) for his approval (see TAB F).

c. DOD Committee Action: On 28 November 1978, the first meeting of the Working Group Committee of the DOD Special Sensors Project met at DIA. (See TAB G.) One of the first actions of the Working Group was to formally change the name of the group to the DOD GRILL FLAME Committee. The Working Group will meet at the call of the Chairperson, Dr. Jack Vorona, DIA. MAJ Watt, not only is a member of the Working Group, but he also sits on the two Ad Hoc Committees formed to establish "Goals and Objectives" and to develop "experimental protocol and methods for validating experiments."

d. DA GRILL FLAME Committee: DA representatives met at HQ DARCOM on 28 November 1978 to discuss Project GRILL FLAME and what the Army position should be (see TAB H).

e. Procedures for conducting "Survey" -- Throughout the orientation period, MAJ Watt and LT Atwater were busy preparing a method that would help them select the INSCOM personnel who would volunteer for participation in the GRILL FLAME Project that INSCOM was going to carry out. It was decided to conduct an interview with selected INSCOM personnel throughout the greater Washington area. The interviews would serve as the "guise" under which project personnel could obtain viewpoints,

IAFM-OPS-HU

21 February 1979

SUBJECT: INSCOM PROJECT GRILL FLAME: PROGRESS REPORT #1 (U)

opinions, and general feelings toward the subject of parapsychology and the uses to which such psychic ability should be applied. The following chart denotes the number of personnel considered and interviewed. For security purposes the number of personnel actually selected has been omitted--such data can be readily obtained from project personnel only on a very strict "need-to-know" basis.

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>CONSIDERED</u>	<u>INTERVIEWED</u>
SOD	24	21
IIPD	48	27
DCI	17	7
902d	12	4
ADCSOPS-HUMINT	20	14
OPS GP	25	10
DCSOPS	41	13
ITAC	55	12
Misc.	9	9
Total	251	117

The large difference between number considered and number interviewed is due to the elimination factors that were initially applied when meeting with the various unit commanders or principal staff officers. The selection criteria/process was carried out in the following manner:

- (1) Decision made to interview only WO/OFF/Civilians (GS9 and above).*
- (2) Initial elimination based on:
 - (a) Commander's evaluation.
 - (b) Retainability - at least 20 months.
 - (c) Health.
 - (d) Not readily available (programmed TDY, schools, etc.).
- (3) Conduct personal interviews/survey.
- (4) Reassessment process.
- (5) Request specific personnel to volunteer for INSCOM program.

IAFM-OPS-HU

21 February 1979

SUBJECT: INSCOM PROJECT GRILL FLAME: PROGRESS REPORT #1 (U)

- (6) SRI personnel interview selected personnel.
- (7) Final decision/selection of personnel.

*Exceptions to this rule were made in three cases when project personnel received strong recommendations concerning three individuals who did not meet original criteria.

f. Security Aspects: Throughout the developmental phases of this project, security has been of primary concern--not only security of GRILL FLAME itself but security/safety of personnel involved with the project.

Access to GRILL FLAME information is limited to a "Strict Need-to-Know Basis" and the PM maintains a Security Access Roster of all INSCOM personnel with knowledge of the activities of the program. Further, the PM serves as POC for all other agencies desiring GRILL FLAME information including security status as regards GRILL FLAME.

6. (S/ORCON) Future Plans: The coming weeks will basically be devoted to the following activities:

- a. Initial in-house training of all project personnel.
- b. Training at SRI.
- c. Establishing procedures and determining appropriate applications.

Murray B. Watt
MURRAY B. WATT
Major, MI
INSCOM GRILL FLAME
Project Officer

SECRET

INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD
10 Oct 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Operational Accomplishments (U)

ISSUE: (U) To provide the Director, DIA with statistical and narrative information on CENTER LANE operations.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Total number of projects from 1 September 1979 to 28 September 1984: 106
 2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects rated by sponsor as having intelligence value: 53
 3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects rated by sponsor as having no intelligence value: 26
 4. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects reporting information not verifiable by the sponsor: 2
 5. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects without evaluations from the sponsor: 7
 6. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of projects cancelled: 12
 7. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Number of ongoing projects: 6
- (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Attached is a summary of all operational projects listed by project number, task, and value of information obtained.

LTC Brian Buzby/AVN 923-2656

WARNING NOTICE: CENTER LANE SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM
RESTRICT DISSEMINATION TO THOSE WITH VERIFIED ACCESS
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DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

COPY 1 OF 2 COPIES

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TAB

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051630Z JUL 78

DA WASHDC//DNAMI-ISH//

DIA WASHDC//DT//

CDRDARCOM ALEXANDRIA VA//DRCDE//

CDRAMSAA APG MD//DRCSY-DD//

CDRMIA REDSTONE ARSENAL AL//DRDMI-YE//

S E C R E T / N O F O R N

SUBJECT: ISSUANCE OF UNCLASSIFIED NICKNAME--GRILL FLAME {U}
{S/NOFORN} RECENTLY INCREASED HIGH LEVEL INTEREST IN MILITARY
PARAPSYCHOLOGY/REMOTE VIEWING {PY/RV}, ALONG WITH INHERENT SENSI-
TIVITIES, NOW WARRANT USE OF AN UNCLASSIFIED NICKNAME. THE UNCLASSI-
FIED NICKNAME GRILL FLAME WILL REPLACE ANY OPEN REFERENCE TO US ARMY
INVOLVEMENT IN PY/RV RESEARCH, EXPERIMENTS, APPLICATION, ETC. THE
FACT OF US ARMY INTEREST OR WORK IN PY/RV IS CLASSIFIED SECRET
NOFORN. FROM THE US ARMY STANDPOINT, A STRICT NEED-TO-KNOW CAVEAT
IS NOW OPERATIVE IN ANY SITUATION INVOLVING PY/RV. XGDS-2, 31 DEC
2008.

MAJ W. STONER/DAMI-ISH/50114/3JUL78

SAVE-580-78

COL HASSEL L. PARKER/DAMI-IS

SECRET

TAB A

SG1A

/// S E C R E T ///

C/S

████████████████████
 0224 PP SOA DE
 131717Z JUL 78
 FM SSO ACSI DA
 TO SSO INSCOM

184
 E C R E T NOFORN

FROM DAMI-IS FOR CHIEF OF STAFF, INSCOM.

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)

1. MSG DAMI-ISH DTG 051630Z JUL 78, SUBJECT: ISSUANCE OF UNCLASSIFIED NICKNAME--GRILL FLAME (U).

2. (S/NOFORN) IN THE PAST FEW WEEKS A GREAT DEAL OF INTEREST IN MILITARY-RELATED PARAPSYCHOLOGY HAS BEEN GENERATED AT THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY LEVEL. SPECIFICALLY, DR. LABERGE, USOFA, IS PERSONALLY INVOLVED, AND OACSI IS PUTTING TOGETHER AN INFORMATION PACKAGE FOR HIM. TO ASSURE ADEQUATE SECURITY PROTECTION FOR THIS INCREASINGLY SENSITIVE SUBJECT, THE FOLLOWING POLICY MESSAGE (REF ABOVE) IS RETRANSMITTED: QUOTE "RECENTLY INCREASED HIGH LEVEL INTEREST IN PARAPSYCHOLOGY/REMOTE VIEWING (PY/RV), ALONG WITH INFERENT SENSITIVITIES, NOW WARRANT USE OF AN UNCLASSIFIED NICKNAME. THE UNCLASSIFIED NICKNAME GRILL FLAME WILL REPLACE ANY OPEN REFERENCE TO US ARMY INVOLVEMENT IN PY/RV RESEARCH, EXPERIMENTS, APPLICATION, ETC. THE FACT OF US ARMY INTEREST OR WORK IN PY/RV IS CLASSIFIED SECRET NOFORN. FROM THE US ARMY STANDPOINT, A STRICT NEED-TO-KNOW CAVEAT IS NOW OPERATIVE IN ANY SITUATION INVOLVING PY/RV." END QUOTE.

3. (S/NOFORN) IT IS KNOWN THAT A NUMBER OF DOD "PLAYERS," WHO OACSI IS TRYING TO IDENTIFY, ARE INVESTIGATING THE PY/RV PHENOMENA. OACSI IS AWARE THAT INSCOM IS ALSO MOVING FORWARD IN AN ASPECT OF THIS ENDEAVOR.

4. (S/NOFORN) THERE IS A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF ON-GOING ACTIVITY BY SEVERAL ARMY OPERATING AGENCIES AND DOD ELEMENTS REGARDING PY/RV RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND APPLICATION. THERE IS NO DOUBT OF THE NEED FOR A COHERENT ARMY/DOD PROGRAM. UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE FULL RANGE OF OPTIONS ARE DEVELOPED BY OACSI, REQUEST INSCOM HOLD IN ABYSSANCE ANY PLANNED EXECUTION WITH OUTSIDE AGENCIES OF ANY PROJECTS OF THIS NATURE. THIS OFFICE WILL KEEP INSCOM UPDATED WITH INFORMATION RECEIVED AND OPTIONS DEVELOPED IN ORDER TO ENHANCE INTERNAL PLANNING AND FUTURE ACTION. INSCOM IS TO BE COMMENDED FOR THE INITIATIVE TAKEN IN THIS ENDEAVOR. THE SENSITIVITY OF THE ENTIRE SUBJECT OF MILITARY-RELATED PY/RV IS SUCH THAT MAXIMUM CAUTION IS ADVISED, TO PRECLUDE POSSIBILITY OF COMPROMISE.

NOTE: DELIVER TO ADDRESSEE ONLY, DURING NORMAL DUTY HOURS.

3-2, 31 DEC 2008.

/// S E C R E T ///

SAVE -624-78

TAB

RESEARCH AND
ENGINEERING

Approved For Release 2005/03/09 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001500040003-0

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

5 MAR 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (RESEARCH,
DEVELOPMENT AND ACQUISITION)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (RESEARCH,
ENGINEERING AND SYSTEMS)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE (RESEARCH,
DEVELOPMENT AND LOGISTICS)

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Activity (U)

(S) This note is for the purpose of establishing policy with respect to OUSDRE support of investigations into parapsychology and its potential military applications.

(S) Based upon the December 1979 report of the GRILL FLAME Scientific Evaluation Committee and upon my own sense of priorities for efforts within the OUSDRE, I believe it appropriate that the Recommendations of Chapter 3, pages 10 and 11, relating to OUSDRE activities be implemented.

(S) The substance of those recommendations as they relate to OUSDRE is that it was found to be not appropriate to fund technology programs aimed at scientific demonstration of the existence of the subject effects, and that as a consequence future work at AMSAA and Huntsville in these areas not be authorized by USDRE. Therefore, no new work will be initiated under the sponsorship of OUSDRE in the areas of potential military application of parapsychology effects.

(S) Other recommendations in the report deal with intelligence related R&D and suggest a continuation of low level efforts within the INSCOM. These activities clearly are outside the responsibility of OUSDRE and therefore are neither endorsed nor denied. When intelligence related parapsychological efforts require support by OUSDRE personnel or facilities, I would like to be advised, but interpose no objection if the level of their requests are not an appreciable fraction of the work of the facility involved.

William J. Perry

CDR J. P. OUSPRE
MAR 80

DIA-191

80 1133

Approved For Release 2005/03/09 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001500040003-0

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TAB C

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Approved For Release 2005/03/09 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001500040003-0
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

DAMI-1SH

24 DEC 1980

MEMORANDUM THRU VICE CHIEF OF STAFF ARMY *Pat* PATRICK M. HUGHES, MAJ, GS ^{24 Dec 80}
FOR UNDER-SECRETARY OF THE ARMY *Approved*
SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U) -- DECISION MEMORANDUM *RHS 1/14/81*

1. (S)

FOIA b5
ARMY

Section 4 of Procedure 18 requires the approval of Under Secretary of Army in order for Army Intelligence to continue its GRILL FLAME activities.

2. (S/NOFORN) Army INSCOM GRILL FLAME activities meet or exceed the requirements of Section 3 of Procedure 18. Important foreign intelligence and counterintelligence purposes are served by GRILL FLAME experimentation. Informed consent of all subjects is obtained in writing and only in accordance with guidelines issued by Department of Health Education and Welfare setting conditions that safeguard the welfare of the subjects.

3. (S) Request the Under Secretary approve our participation in GRILL FLAME activities under Procedure 18.

E. R. Thompson

E. R. THOMPSON
Major General, USA
ACofS for Intelligence

14 Jan 81

APPROVED - Under Secretary of
the Army

Pat
PATRICK M. HUGHES
LTC, GS
Asst to the Director
of the Army Staff

CLASSIFIED BY DIAM 58-11
EXCL 3, 5 Dec 79
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2000-1-1
24 DEC 2000
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Need to go
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people &
money

SSO

MG ROLYA

W/R

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1111000Z FEB 81

FM SSO DA
TO SSO INSCOM
INFO SSO MEADE

FM
SECRET NOFORN EYES ONLY
000

EYES ONLY/EYES ONLY//EYES ONLY//EYES ONLY//EYES ONLY//EYES ONLY//

SSO INSCOM FOR MG ROLYA, CDR

INFO SSO MEADE FOR LTC M. B. WATT ADCSOPNS/HUMINT ONLY.

FROM MG E. R. THOMPSON, ACSI, DA WASH DC.

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)

1. COORDINATION BETWEEN MAJ HAY, DAMI-ISH AND LTC WATT ADCSOPNS/
HUMINT.

2. (S/NOFORN) EFFECTIVE 14 JAN 81, BY APPROVAL OF UNDER SECRETARY
OF ARMY, INSCOM IS NOW THE ONLY ACTIVE OPERATIONAL GRILL FLAME (GF)
ELEMENT IN ARMY. IN ORDER TO ENSURE A CONTINUED EFFECTIVE GF PROGRAM
THAT ALLOWS MAXIMUM RESPONSIBILITY/AUTHORITY TO INSCOM, PROGRAM MAN-
AGEMENT FOR GF IS TRANSFERRED FROM OACSI DA TO CDR INSCOM EFFECTIVE
THIS DATE. OACSI, DAMI-ISH WILL CONTINUE TO CLOSELY MONITOR GF,
AND REMAIN THE ARMY FOCAL POINT FOR POLICY MATTERS, AND WHEN RE-
QUIRED INTERFACE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL. THE ACSI WILL CONTINUE TO BE
INFORMED OF SIGNIFICANT GF ACTIONS/DEVELOPMENTS AS REQUIRED.

3. (C) RECOMMEND INSCOM GF ELEMENT CONTINUE TO ENSURE ALL LEGAL/
MEDICAL HUMAN USE ISSUES ARE MET PRIOR TO CONDUCT OF ANY NEW GF INI-
TIATIVES. FURTHER REQUEST CONTINUED CLOSE COORDINATION BETWEEN
DAMI-ISH AND GF PROJECT OFFICER. RPTV ON 31 MAY 80.

4. NOTE: DELIVER DURING NORMAL DUTY HOURS.

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NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN
NATIONALS

/// SECRET ///

This one I have
referred to the
DCG-I, 23 Feb 81,
in fact sheet form.
See Memo for Record
1981

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NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN
NATIONALS

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/// S E C R E T ///

- Need to go
back re
people &
money

WPR



SSO

MC ROLYA

111800Z FEB 81

FM SSO DA

TO SSO INSCOM

INFO SSO MEADE

FM

SECRET NOFORN EYES ONLY

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EYES ONLY/EYES ONLY//EYES ONLY//EYES ONLY//EYES ONLY//EYES ONLY//

SSO INSCOM FOR MC ROLYA, CDR

INFO SSO MEADE FOR LTC M. B. WATT ADCSOPNS/HUMINT ONLY.

FROM MC E. R. THOMPSON, ACSI, DA WASH DC.

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)

A. COORDINATION BETWEEN MAJ HAY, DAMI-ISH AND LTC WATT ADCSOPNS/HUMINT.

1. (S/NOFORN) EFFECTIVE 14 JAN 81, BY APPROVAL OF UNDER SECRETARY OF ARMY, INSCOM IS NOW THE ONLY ACTIVE OPERATIONAL GRILL FLAME (GF) ELEMENT IN ARMY. IN ORDER TO ENSURE A CONTINUED EFFECTIVE GF PROGRAM THAT ALLOWS MAXIMUM RESPONSIBILITY/AUTHORITY TO INSCOM, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT FOR GF IS TRANSFERRED FROM OACSI DA TO CDR INSCOM EFFECTIVE THIS DATE. OACSI, DAMI-ISH WILL CONTINUE TO CLOSELY MONITOR GF, AND REMAIN THE ARMY FOCAL POINT FOR POLICY MATTERS, AND WHEN REQUIRED INTERFACE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL. THE ACSI WILL CONTINUE TO BE INFORMED OF SIGNIFICANT GF ACTIONS/DEVELOPMENTS AS REQUIRED.

2. (C) RECOMMEND INSCOM GF ELEMENT CONTINUE TO ENSURE ALL LEGAL/MEDICAL HUMAN USE ISSUES ARE MET PRIOR TO CONDUCT OF ANY NEW GF INITIATIVES. FURTHER REQUEST CONTINUED CLOSE COORDINATION BETWEEN DAMI-ISH AND GF PROJECT OFFICER. REVW ON 31 MAY 89.

SSO NOTE: DELIVER DURING NORMAL DUTY HOURS.

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NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN
NATIONALS

/// S E C R E T ///

This msg was
responded to the
DCG-I, 23 Feb 81,
in fact sheet form,
see memo for Record
1981

E

TAB

30 November 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: ADCSOPS-HUMINT

SUBJECT: Briefing of New ACSI, BG ODOM

1. (U) On 20 November 1981, from 1030-1130 hours. BG Odom was briefed by COL Norman S. Wells, Director, Intelligence Systems, OACSI and MAJ Dennis O'Keefe, OACSI GRILL FLAME Project Officer.
2. (FOUO) The OACSI briefing covered the history of the project, participants past and current, significant actions, funding and future planning. I provided a summary of INSCOM activities and requestors, and selected samples of successful projects.
3. (S) BG Odom described himself as an honest skeptic. He expressed an interest in Army becoming involved in an R&D effort to prove or disprove the existence of the phenomena. BG Odom questioned the low (40%) useful data ratio provided requestors, and while COL Wells, MAJ O'Keefe and I tried to put it into the same perspective as other collection systems, I do not think he was completely satisfied. (After the brief, COL Wells recommended to MAJ O'Keefe an update on this after BG Odom becomes more familiar with GRILL FLAME.)

R Jachim

ROBERT J. JACHIM
LTC, MI
Grill Flame Project Manager

- 2 Incl
1. Opns Summ
2. Requestor Summ

CLASSIFIED BY MSG, DAMI-ISH
XXXXXXXXXX 051630ZJUL78

OR

30 Nov 2001

SECRET

GRILL FLAME

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Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

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NOT RELEASABLE TO
FOREIGN NATIONALS

Approved For Release 2005/03/09 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001500040003-0

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, DC 20310

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DAMI-ISH

14 JAN 1982

MEMORANDUM THRU ~~VICE CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY~~ *JW 2/1*
ARMY GENERAL COUNSEL

FOR SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)--DECISION MEMORANDUM

1. (S/NOFORN) The US Army Intelligence and Security Command's (INSCOM) Project GRILL FLAME investigates and applies remote viewing phenomena in support of important foreign intelligence and US counterintelligence requirements. INSCOM employs active duty military and Department of the Army civilians in the execution of the project. Both the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and INSCOM purchase the services of private contract personnel in support of GRILL FLAME. During FY 82, INSCOM plans to train two newly assigned personnel in remote viewing techniques and continue to conduct operational sessions against important foreign intelligence and counterintelligence requirements.

FOIA b5
ARMY

3. (S/NOFORN) The US Army INSCOM GRILL FLAME activities satisfy the human use standards of Section 3, Procedure 18. All Army GRILL FLAME participants are volunteers who have executed written statements of informed consent. Representatives from the Army General Counsel and the Office of the Army Surgeon General provide legal and medical oversight. All contracts entered into by INSCOM contain the written commitment that the provisions of Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R will be followed. The DIA contract monitor ensures the contracted party executes their Procedure 18 responsibilities. The Deputy Secretary of Defense authorized DIA participation in GRILL FLAME on 11 Dec 81 (Incl 1).

Classified by ACSI, DA
Review 12 Jan 2002
Reason 2-310c.3

GRILL FLAME (U)
CLOSE HOLD/HAND CARRY

SECRET NOT RELEASABLE TO
FOREIGN NATIONALS

Approved For Release 2005/03/09 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001500040003-0

14 JAN 1982

DAMI-ISH

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)--DECISION MEMORANDUM

4. (C) Congress eliminated Army FY 82 funding for GRILL FLAME. At the same time, Congress approved the Army request for five permanent personnel positions for GRILL FLAME. With the Commander, US Army Intelligence and Security Command, I am exploring the various options for maintaining a GRILL FLAME effort in FY 82. I will, by separate correspondence, keep you informed on the future status of GRILL FLAME FY 82 funding. In the meantime, Army's authority to conduct GRILL FLAME operations under the provisions of Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R past 14 Jan 82 must be renewed.
5. (C) Request the Secretary of the Army approve our continued participation in GRILL FLAME activities within INSCOM and with the DIA and its contractor. Army participation will be in strict accordance with the provisions of Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R.

1 Incl
as

Wm E Odom
WILLIAM E. ODOM
Brigadier General, USA
ACofS for Intelligence

TAB

IAGPC-G

24 August 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR ADCSOPS-HUMINT

SUBJECT: Termination of The Army GRILL FLAME (U)

1. (FOUO) Attached is a copy of a paper provided OACSI by the GDIP Staff indicating the Army GRILL FLAME Program would not be funded for FY 83.
2. (S/NOFORN) MAJ Fox, OACSI, GRILL FLAME Project Officer, is preparing an ACSI letter to CG, INSCOM officially notifying him of the project termination. The letter will also seek to determine if INSCOM wishes to attempt to continue the program in some manner. If the CG wishes to continue there are five possible options:
 1. (S/NOFORN) Determine if the INSCOM personnel could be integrated into the final year of the three year DIA program. In the third year a prime objective is the completion and verification of the new SRI training program.
 2. (S/NOFORN) Determine if the Director, NSA would integrate the current INSCOM GRILL FLAME project into any NSA program.
 3. (FOUO) Determine if the current INSCOM project could be funded in FY 83 with R&D money.
 4. (FOUO) Integrate the current INSCOM GRILL FLAME project into a training and evaluation program under the auspices of the INSCOM Staff Psychologist or Organizational Effectiveness Officer.
 5. (U) Reassign the current military personnel into Fort Meade organizations for FY 83 pending completion of the DIA program and Congressional review for FY 84.
3. (S/NOFORN) Options:
 - a. Option 1 and 2 would continue the program but without INSCOM control.
 - b. Funds to implement option 3 may not be available or reprogrammable.
 - c. Option 4 requires initiation of a training/evaluation program without an operational mission funded and supported "out-of-hide" by INSCOM.
 - d. Option 5 suspends activity in the program for a minimum of 1 year.

SECRET

CLASSIFIED BY: MSG, DAMI-ISH

051630ZJUL78

REVIEW: ON: Aug 2002

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

SECRET

IAGPC-G

SUBJECT: Termination of The Army GRILL FLAME (U)

4. Options 1/2 and 4 appear to be the most viable approaches.

1 Incl
as

ROBERT J. JACHIM
LTC, MI
GRILL FLAME Project Manager

SECRET

~~SECRET~~ NOFORN

PER GDIP STAFF,
20 AUG 1982

GRILL FLAME (Manpower)	0.8 (12)	-- (--)	-0.8 (-12)	-0.5 (-12)	0.3 (--)
---------------------------	-------------	------------	---------------	---------------	-------------

GRILL FLAME (O&M, Army)	0.8 (0.3)	-- (--)	-0.8 (-0.3)	0.3 (0.0)
(R&D Defense Agencies)	(0.3)	(--)	(-0.3)	(0.3)
(Mil Pers, Army)	(0.2)	(--)	(-0.2)	(0.0)

GRILL FLAME

-0.5M
(-12 spaces)

The conferees agreed to the Senate position to curtail all operational activities conducted by the Army in the National Foreign Intelligence Program at the end of fiscal year 1982. Accordingly, \$0.5 million and 12 spaces were reduced from the fiscal year 1983 GDIP. The conferees agreed to retain \$0.3 million for DIA to complete the third year of a 3 year research contract. Future funding -- if any -- of this parapsychological research and experimentation activity should be budgeted outside the NFIP.

~~SECRET~~ NOFORN

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SECRET

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301



RESEARCH AND
ENGINEERING

19 JAN 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND ACQUISITION),
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, AND SYSTEMS),
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE (RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND LOGISTICS),
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY

2-7
1/2
Tow
Bob

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Activity (U)

Reference: USDRE Memo of 5 Mar 80 on the subject.

(S/NF) The reference limited OUSDRE sponsorship of GRILL FLAME research activities, but interposed no objection to low-level support to intelligence-related efforts.

(S/NF) Since 1980, jointly sponsored research by DIA and Army INSCOM has shown GRILL FLAME to have potential for military applications. In the classified annex to the FY 1983 Authorization Conference Report, however, the Intelligence Committee conferees agreed that if research were to continue, it should be outside the National Foreign Intelligence Program. Although DIA should have sufficient funding in FY 1983 to complete its GRILL FLAME evaluation, the conferees did not provide resources for Army intelligence participation in the project.

(S/NF) A scientific review of GRILL FLAME evidence accumulated in the course of a three-year National Foreign Intelligence Program study is to be completed by early April 1983. In the interim, Program 6 resources may be used to maintain the current Army INSCOM capability and supplement as necessary the FY 83 DIA evaluation effort. I would like to be informed in advance of the proposed Program 6 funding sources identified to support these intelligence research activities. Future OUSDRE sponsorship of GRILL FLAME or related activities will depend in part on the results of the DIA evaluation and any other such review as I deem appropriate.

SGFOIA3

Chief of Staff

cc: Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
Assistant Chief of Staff,
Intelligence, USA.

SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~ NOT RELEASABLE TO
PUBLIC

INFORMATION PAPER

DAMI-ISH
4 November 1983

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Funding (U)

ISSUE. (S/NOFORN) Use of Program 6 (R&D) monies for CENTER LANE.

FACTS.

1. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) Memorandum for USDRE concerning the source of P.6 funding for CENTER LANE was hand carried to Principal Deputy ASA (RDA) and Executive Assistant to USDRE. (3 NOV 83 MEMO)

o Principal Deputy ASA (RDA) desires update on project. DAMI-ISH will brief her 1130-1200 hrs 9 Nov 83.

o Executive Asst. to USDRE stated that memorandum was acceptable and that the P.6 monies could be dispersed.

o DAMI-ISH notified CENTER LANE Project Manager of above; check will be delivered to contractor 14 Nov 83.

2. (S/CL-2/NOFORN/CLOSE HOLD) USDRE supports providing Army with approximately \$600K additional funds for CENTER LANE research.

o Funds were requested by DIA to support their related effort. DIA is under same constraint as Army regarding no use of MFIP funds and has no mechanism to move USDRE funds to contractor.

o DAMI-ISH suggestion to OUSDRE 3 Nov 83 was that USDRE send a memorandum to Army offering funds. ISH will structure a proposal satisfactory to USDRE, DIA, ASA (RDA), DCSRDA, ACSI and INSCOM, and obtain legal review. Unofficial agreement has already been obtained from DIA, ASA (RDA) and INSCOM Project Manager.

o Acceptance of these funds will essentially make Army Executive Agent for CENTER LANE type activity for DoD and give Army greater voice in setting project priorities.

o OUSDRE will request that DARPA make the funds available, then work with DAMI-ISH to write the USDRE memorandum to Army offering the funds.

o Army (ISH) role will have a yet to be determined staffing impact on ISH.

~~CENTER LANE~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

LTC Fox/50114



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, DC 20310

3 NOV 1983

DAMI-ISH

MEMORANDUM THRU ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (RESEARCH,
DEVELOPMENT, AND ACQUISITION)

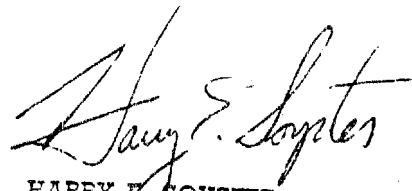
FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Activity (U)

1. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) Reference memorandum, OUSDRE, dated 19 Jan 83, subject: GRILL FLAME Activity (U). (TAB A)
2. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) The Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition, Department of the Army, has agreed to provide funds from Program 6 in an appropriate testing project. The funds will be applied to CENTER LANE, the follow-on program to the Army portion of DoD GRILL FLAME, which was terminated in FY 82.
3. (S/NOFORN) CENTER LANE is an Army Special Access Program and its connection with any previous program is compartmented.

1 Encl
as

CF:
DCSRDA


HARRY E. SOYSTER
Brigadier General, USA
Acting ACoS for Intelligence

LTC Fox/50114

Classified by CDR, INSCOM
Declassify on: OADR

CENTER LANE

SECRET

NOT RELEASABLE TO
PERSONNEL

CLOSE HOLD/HAND CARRY

INFORMATION PAPER

DAMI-ISH
4 Nov 83

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE (U)

ISSUE: (U) To update SA on CENTER LANE.

FACTS:

1. (U) Last update on subject was briefing 25 Oct 83.
2. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) Memorandum to Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering (USDRE) describing Program 6 (RDT&E) proposed funding for CENTER LANE was provided 3 Nov 83. USDRE 19 Jan 83 memorandum authorizing the use of P.6 funds in support of these intelligence research activities requested such notification in advance of any expenditure. Funds will be provided to the CENTER LANE contractor 14 Nov 83.
3. (U) The Principal Deputy and Deputy Assistant SA (RD&S) requested an update on the project. DAMI-ISH will provide the briefing on 9 Nov 83.
4. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) The USDRE has indicated a desire to provide Army with approximately \$600K additional P.6 funds for CENTER LANE research. These funds were previously intended to support Defense Intelligence Agency requirements, but DIA is now bound by the same Congressionally mandated restriction on use of National Foreign Intelligence Program resources as Army and has no mechanism to move USDRE funds to the contractor. Army will consider the USDRE funding proposal when the offer is extended.
5. (S/CL-4/NOFORN) Advanced, individually-tailored training is being given by Dr. Bob Monroe at his Institute of Applied Sciences for a CENTER LANE Remote Viewer and the Project Operations Officer. Initial results of the training are positive and the intention is to continue it on a periodic basis over the next year.

LTC Fox 50114

Classified by Cdr. INSCOM
Declassify on: OADR

Approved For Release 2005/03/09 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001500040003-0

CENTER LANE

TAB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved For Release 2005/03/09 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001500040003-0

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND

ARLINGTON HALL STATION

ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22212



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

IAOPS

1 MAR 1983

SUBJECT: Letter of Instruction - Project CENTER LANE (U)

Commander
902d Military Intelligence Group
Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755

1. (C) PURPOSE: The purpose of this LOI is to establish policy and provide direction for the administrative, logistical and operational management of the USAINSCOM Project CENTER LANE. Project CENTER LANE will be managed by the Security Systems Planning Division (SSPD), Security Support Detachment (SSD), 902d MI Group USAINSCOM. This LOI further delineates the command relationships between the Commander, SSD and the Chief, SSPD and structures the operational control and reporting channels to be used by Project CENTER LANE.

2. (C) GENERAL: The activities of Project CENTER LANE were originated as a specially controlled and compartmented activity under the direct supervision of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence (ACSI), DA, in conjunction with other DoD agencies concerned with related activities. For operational and staffing considerations, the functions and responsibilities were transferred to HQ, USAINSCOM where it was conducted on an ad hoc basis.

3. (C) The mission and functions of SSPD are to manage Project CENTER LANE by planning for the integration of prototype and developmental security concepts and doctrine into current and future USAINSCOM security support planning for which the SSD, 902d MI Group is responsible. Functionally, this includes preparing security estimates for intelligence planning, assist other SSD elements by securing information required for their support plans, and assisting USAINSCOM staff elements in planning security system applications throughout the world.

TAB K

CLASSIFIED BY: MSG, DAMI-ISH
DTG: 051630ZJUL78
DECL: Originating Agency's
Determination Required

Approved For Release 2005/03/09 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001500040003-0

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IAOPS

1 MAR 1983

SUBJECT: Letter of Instruction - Project CENTER LANE (U)

Access to Project CENTER LANE will be based on a "MUST KNOW" basis until individual prototype and developmental concepts have been tested and approved for release by the CG, USAINSCOM for universal application.

4. (U) ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL:

a. (U) Military personnel executing Project CENTER LANE will all be attached to the 902d MI Group for duty with SSPD. Personnel administration will be handled by the organizations where assigned. Changes to speciality codes and grades will be coordinated by the Commander, SSD based upon the recommendations of the Chief, SSPD.

b. (U) Civilian personnel will be assigned to SSD.

c. (U) UCMJ authority will be exercised by the Commander, 902d MI Group.

d. (U) Personnel assigned to SSPD will receive support from SSD for administration and logistics, except as specified below:

(1) (U) Operational funding for FY83 and FY84 will be provided by HQ, USAINSCOM. Funds will be budgeted and provided to SSPD under a separate account by direct coordination between the USAINSCOM, DCSRM (FGGM) and SSPD, IAW existing procedures. Funding requirements for FY85-89 will be included in the 902d MI Group POM submission.

(2) (U) Efficiency reports will be rendered through the OPCON chain of command (ADCSOPS-HUMINT and DCSOPS) with optional letter input by the Commander, 902d MI Group.

(3) (U) Military training of SSPD personnel will be IAW the SSD SOP.

(4) (U) TDY and leave approval authorities will be IAW the SSD SOP.

(5) (U) Personnel will not be placed on SSD duty rosters nor, assigned to HQ SSD duty details.

(6) (U) SI/SAO billets for SSPD will be coordinated with the Special Security Office (FGGM) by the S2, SSD.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

IAOPS

1 MAR 1983

SUBJECT: Letter of Instruction - Project CENTER LANE (U)

5. (U) OPERATIONS:

a. (U) Operational control will initially be exercised by the DCSOPS for the CG, USAINSCOM. OPCON will be transferred to the Commander, 902d MI Group when directed by the CG, USAINSCOM.

b. (U) Operational support will be provided through OPCON channels.

c. (U) Operations will be conducted in strict accordance with the guidelines established by the CG, USAINSCOM for Project CENTER LANE.

d. (U) All operational related reports generated by SSPD will be forwarded only through the OPCON chain.

6. (U) LOGISTICS: Logistical support will be provided through SSD, 902d MI Group, except as specified below:

a. (U) Long distance telephone billings will be handled directly by Chief, SSPD.

b. (U) Hand receipt/property accounts for SSPD real property and intelligence property will be held directly by the Chief, SSPD.

c. (U) Transportation support and POL requirement will be provided through OPCON channels for FY83, and by the Commander, 902d MI Group when OPCON is transferred by the CG, USAINSCOM.

7. (U) This LOI is effective 15 February 1983. It will be reviewed annually prior to the anniversary of that date. Revisions may be made by mutual agreement of the Commander, 902d MI Group and the DCSOPS, USAINSCOM.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Charles C Partridge
CHARLES C. PARTRIDGE
Colonel, GS
Chief of Staff

CONFIDENTIAL

TAB

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DAMI-ISH

1 April 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Briefing (U)

1. (U) Per conversation with Dr. Verona, DIA, 1 Apr 83.
2. (S/NOFORN) Dr. Verona briefed the Vice President for 30 minutes on CENTER LANE related activities on 31 Mar 83. The briefing was well received and the Vice President was interested and impressed. Also present at the briefing were Admiral Daniel J. Murphy (C/S), Mr. Donald Gregg (Asst to VP, National Security Affairs), and LTC Fry (Military Assistant).
3. (S/NOFORN) DIA and Army INSCOM efforts were reviewed and three INSCOM projects were used as examples:
4. (C) Dr. Verona was told by Adm Murphy that he had not initiated the briefing, so it appears that the Vice President personally requested it.
5. (S/NOFORN) Dr. Verona made a strong push for the worth of the effort. He also pointed out that while our (collective) product was now achieving high reliability we all were in danger of closing due to a lack of funding.

SG1A

SG1A

*Gerald Fox*GERALD FOX
Major, GS
HUMINT DivisionCENTER LANE

CLOSE HOLD/HAND CARRY

Classified by DIA DT
Declassify on: OADR~~SECRET~~NOT RELEASABLE TO
FOREIGN NATIONALS

TAB 2

TAB

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SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON

15 JUN 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(POLICY)

SUBJECT: Report of Establishment of Special Access
Program (U) -- INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

(S) In compliance with Chapter XII, DOD 5200.1-R, report is made of the establishment of a Special Access Program to safeguard especially sensitive information. The specific compartmented aspects of the program protect unique technology and capabilities for intelligence collection purposes.

(U) The Special Access Program, CENTER LANE, was approved by the Secretary of the Army this date.

(U) Details concerning the program are attached.


John O. Marsh, Jr.

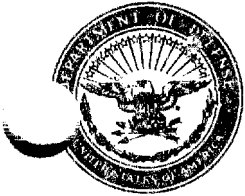
Enclosures

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
ARLINGTON HALL STATION
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22212

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

IACG

MAY 03 1984

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Mission Statement (U)

THRU: Chief of Staff
U. S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
Arlington Hall Station
Arlington, VA 22212

Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
U. S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
Arlington Hall Station
Arlington, VA 22212

Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations-HUMINT
U. S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
Ft Meade, MD 20755

TO: CENTER LANE Project Manager
U. S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
Ft Meade, MD 20755

1. (S) Reference:

- a. (U) MSG, SSO, DA, 111800Z Feb 81, subject: GRILL FLAME (U) (TAB A).
- b. (U) Letter, IAOPS-H-S, 1 Jun 81, subject: INSCOM GRILL FLAME Project Protocol (U) (TAB B).
- c. (U) Letter, IACG, 3 Dec 82, subject: GRILL FLAME (U) (TAB C).

WARNING NOTICE: CENTER LANE SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM
RESTRICT DISSEMINATION TO THOSE WITH VERIFIED ACCESS
TO CATEGORY THREE (3)

SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED
NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

CLASSIFIED BY: CDR, INSCOM
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

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IACG

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Mission Statement (U)

d. (U) Letter, IAOPS, 1 Mar 83, subject: Letter of Instruction - Project CENTER LANE (U) (TAB D).

e. (U) DoD Directive 5240.1R, Procedure 13, Dec 82; AR 381-10, para 2-18; and 45 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 46, "Protection of Human Subjects" (TAB E).

2. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) CENTER LANE is the compartmented Special Access Program within the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) that develops and applies psychoenergetics in intelligence collection and counterintelligence operations. The INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP) is a follow-on to earlier INSCOM participation in the joint services GRILL FLAME program (TABs C and D).

3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The ICLP mission is:

a. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) To conduct intelligence collection and counterintelligence operations using all applicable psycho-energetic processes.

b. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) To train selected personnel in state-of-the-art psychoenergetic intelligence collection and counterintelligence techniques.

c. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) To expand the operational capabilities and training beyond the confines of information collection into the field of psychoenergetic communications and psychokinesis. The ICLP will conduct specialized intelligence collection operations in response to INSCOM, departmental, and national intelligence needs.

4. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) CENTER LANE activities will be conducted IAW established and approved protocols (TAB B) and applicable DA and DoD regulations governing experimentation on human subjects (TAB E). The ICLP will coordinate its activities with DAMI-ISH, OACSI, HQ, DA which is the HQ, DA focal point for psychoenergetic activities within DA (TAB A).

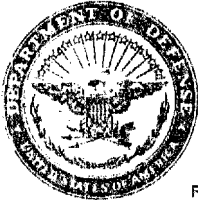
5. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) This letter is the authority for the ICLP to develop and apply psychoenergetics to support the INSCOM mission. It confirms verbal directives issued in connection with reference 1c (TAB C).

5 Incl
as

Albert N. Stubblebine III
ALBERT N. STUBBLEBINE III
Major General, USA
Commanding

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TAB



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SECURITY SUPPORT DETACHMENT
USAINSCOM, 902D MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

IAGPA-F-SD

6 June 1984

SUBJECT: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project Training and Applications
Procedures (U)

Chairperson
US Army Intelligence and Security Command
Human Technology Review Board
Arlington Hall Station
Arlington, VA 22212

1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP) Training and Applications Procedures (TAAP) document is submitted herewith for review and appropriate action by the INSCOM Human Technology Review Board (HTRB). ICLP trains selected project personnel to perform psychoenergetic tasks and employs trained personnel operationally to support intelligence and counterintelligence requirements in collection, target acquisition, and deception. The attached TAAP is a revision and amplification of the GRILL FLAME (CENTER LANE's predecessor) Protocol submitted to the Chairman, Human Use Committee, US Army Medical Research and Development Command, Fort Detrick, MD in June 1981.

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SENSITIVE INFORMATION CONCERNING SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED
IN THE CONDUCT OF FOREIGN NATIONALS

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IAGPA-F-SD

6 June 1984

SUBJECT: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project Training and Applications
Procedures (U)

required INSCOM to obtain approval from the Under Secretary or Secretary of the Army to continue its program on a regular basis. The Secretary of the Army last approved the ICLP on 1 September 1983.

3. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) If the INSCOM HTRB concludes that the ICLP continues to constitute human use and requests Secretary of the Army approval to continue ICLP activities, request clarification on which regulation and portions of those regulations apply to ICLP.

1 Incl
as

Brian Buzby
BRIAN BUZBY
LTC, MI
Chief, SSPD

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US ARMY
INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
CENTER LANE TRAINING AND APPLICATIONS PROCEDURES

WARNING NOTICE: CENTER LANE SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM
RESTRICT DISSEMINATION TO THOSE WITH VERIFIED ACCESS
TO CATEGORY THREE (3)

SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED
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US ARMY
INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
CENTER LANE TRAINING AND APPLICATIONS PROCEDURES

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IAGAP-F-SD

6 June 1984

US ARMY
INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
CENTER LANE TRAINING AND APPLICATIONS PROCEDURES

1. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) GENERAL: The procedures set forth herein detail the activities of the US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) Special Access Program (SAP) CENTER LANE in psychoenergetics. These procedures are in effect for the period required to train and apply psychoenergetics. They are effective and do not involve any practices which expose participants to harmful circumstances or substances such as drugs.

2. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) DEFINITIONS:

a. (U) Psychoenergetics: A mental process by which an individual perceives, communicates with, and/or perturbs characteristics of a designated target, person, or event remote in space and/or time from that individual. It does not involve any electronic devices located or focused at the target, nor does it involve classical photo interpretation of photographs obtained from overhead or oblique means.

b. (U) Psychoenergetic Source: A person who perceives, communicates with, and/or perturbs characteristics of a designated target, person, or event.

c. (U) Psychoenergetic Trainee: A person being trained to be a psychoenergetic source.

d. (U) Psychoenergetic Session: A single attempt by a psychoenergetic source and an interviewer/monitor to perceive, communicate with, and/or perturb characteristics of a designated target, person, or event.

e. (U) Interviewer/Monitor: The individual who interacts directly with the psychoenergetic source before, during, and after the session.

WARNING NOTICE: CENTER LANE SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM
RESTRICT DISSEMINATION TO THOSE WITH VERIFIED ACCESS
TO CATEGORY THREE (3)

SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED
NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

CLASSIFIED BY: CDR, INSCOM

Approved For Release 2005/03/09 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001500040003-0

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f. (U) Remote Viewing: The name of a method of psychoenergetic perception. A term coined by SRI-International (SRI-I) and defined as "the acquisition and description, by mental means, of information blocked from ordinary perception by distance, shielding, or time."

g. (U) Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV): A Remote Viewing technique that requires the use of coordinates as targeting information.

h. (U) Targeting Information: An abstract referent which represents the target of interest.

i. (U) Target/Site: A specific area, person or event at a specific time.

j. (U) Discrete State: A type of psychoenergetic activity in which the source perceives his consciousness to be located at the target.

3. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) MILITARY OBJECTIVE: It is the objective of these procedures to maintain the quality of psychoenergetic training and applications so that CENTER LANE will continue to support the broad spectrum of intelligence and counterintelligence requirements in collection, target acquisition, and deception.

4. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) MILITARY APPLICATIONS: CENTER LANE applications of psychoenergetics include but are not limited to: (1) targeting of key enemy military personnel from covert agents to key battle commanders, (2) monitoring hostile military movements, lines of communication, and specific technologies, (3) detecting changes in the state of military units, (4) detecting and assessing hostile intelligence efforts targeted against friendly units/missions, and (5) detecting and assessing hostile technological capabilities in specific locations. Since US Army personnel, units, materiel, and operations are subject to a similar hostile intelligence service threat, CENTER LANE can assist in devising countermeasures to eliminate or reduce vulnerabilities.

5. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) APPROVAL HISTORY:

a. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Concept Approval: The Commander, US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) approved in principle the US Army Material Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA) involvement in the project GRILL FLAME; which began in April 1978 (GRILL FLAME was the predecessor to the CENTER LANE Project). In May 1978, the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI) accepted lead responsibility for GRILL FLAME applications. Effective 14 January 1981, by approval of

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the Under Secretary of the Army, INSCOM became the only active operational GRILL FLAME element in the Army. Program management for GRILL FLAME was transferred to Commander, INSCOM effective 11 February 1981. OACSI, DAMI-ISH remained the Army focal point for policy matters and interface at the national level. Overall DoD responsibility resided with the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). Also in 1981, a joint services GRILL FLAME Committee consisting of DIA, the US Air Force and US Army was formed. Later the Air Force Chief of Staff directed that the Air Force withdraw from the committee and all psychoenergetic programs. A comprehensive program was designed to determine the operational parameters and usefulness of psychoenergetics and assess the threat these phenomena posed to national security. At that time DIA was R&D oriented and INSCOM's GRILL FLAME Project was applications oriented. In the FY83 DoD budget review the Budget Subcommittee of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence curtailed all psychoenergetic activities funded by the Army in the National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP), but directed that DIA could complete the third year of their effort and that all future Army funding be budgeted outside the NFIP. INSCOM terminated formal involvement with GRILL FLAME at the end of FY 82; in the fall of 1982, in keeping with congressional desires, the Commanding General INSCOM provided funding from Security and Investigative Activities (S&IA) monies, and continued its efforts under a provisional compartmented SAP nicknamed CENTER LANE. On 1 September 1983, the Secretary of the Army approved continued Army participation in CENTER LANE activities within INSCOM and with appropriate contractors in a cooperative effort with DIA.

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6. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) SELECTION OF PERSONNEL:

a. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Current Selection Criteria: After over a year of participation within the psychoenergetic project, source personnel were tested by the INSCOM Staff Psychologist in an attempt to determine a suitable profile by which further participants could be identified. The specific tests administered were (see Appendix B for test descriptions):

(1) The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI).

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- (2) Gordon Personal Profile - Inventory (GPI).
- (3) Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation-Behavior (FIRO-B).
- (4) California Psychological Inventory (CPI).
- (5) Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS).
- (6) Personal Orientation Inventory (POI).

For the most part, the group presented itself as emotionally stable with no marked trends. There did appear to be an interesting similarity in defensive style, a tending toward artistic, aesthetic, and cultural interests, and an introversive style, of emotional expression. From these test results the INSCOM Staff Psychologist constructed a test that may be used as an initial screening tool in the selection of new psychoenergetic participants. This new test is called the INSCOM Factor Questionnaire. This instrument is used to compare individuals with CENTER LANE sources. A high score suggests that individuals have similar characteristics to operational personnel and may be potential candidates for the project. A score of 20 or higher is considered to be similar to CENTER LANE personnel. Individuals who score within the parameters specified by the INSCOM psychologist would then receive personal interviews with CENTER LANE Project personnel. From these interviews new project participants would be selected and trained.

b. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Projected Selection Criteria: SRI-I has been contracted to investigate and report on a particular aspect of psychoenergetics relating to operational management of personnel; that is, to determine if a personality testing technique can be created which, when applied to a general population, will delineate specific individuals who exhibit a higher degree of talent for psychoenergetic abilities.

c. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Voluntary Consent: As required under the regulations governing "Human Use" (see para 2., Appendix A), all personnel operate on a strictly voluntary basis, and may withdraw at any time without any form of prejudicial action or consideration directed against them. Further, participants are informed of any known or potential risks that might be inherent in program participation. This is accomplished through the use of a verbal briefing from a knowledgeable CENTER LANE official, and the execution of a personalized Statement of Consent form outlining all pertinent information and considerations. The voluntary consent requirement pertains to individuals assigned to the CENTER LANE Project and contractors/consultants. A sample of the voluntary consent form is attached as Inclosure 5, Appendix A.

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7. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) TRAINING PROCEDURES: To provide a framework for the standardizing of the task of psychoenergetic learning, a number of methodologies are being utilized and conducted within the CENTER LANE Project. These are as follows:

a. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Orientation Testing/Training:

(1) Purpose: To provide new personnel with an introduction to training and applications procedures.

(2) Administered by: CENTER LANE Project personnel and selected contractor and subcontractors.

(3) Location: Fort George G. Meade, Maryland and other designated locations.

(4) Duration: One to six months.

(5) Description of Procedures: Orientation testing/training is developed from the practical application of state-of-the-art psychoenergetic technology drawn from academic institutions, scientific laboratories, and research establishments around the world. It is an eclectic approach, using those methods which have applications potential. Orientation testing is designed to determine if new personnel have aptitudes which would be of operational value and could be developed through training. This orientation testing consists of a series of controlled exercises in psychoenergetic functioning. New personnel may be asked to attempt to perceive, communicate with, and/or perturb characteristics of a designated target, person, or event remote in space and/or time from that individual. Orientation training is composed of practical exercises in Remote Viewing, lectures, literature review, and observation of others. It includes the use of locally significant sites, as well as more remote geographical locations as targets. A target pool consists of a controlled group of sites or targets and their associated targeting information. Prior to the beginning of a training session, a target is randomly selected from this target pool. Information available concerning the target is kept from the trainee until after the session.

(6) Training Session Preliminaries: Before a first training session is scheduled, the person being trained is oriented fully to the procedure to be followed by the monitor. The trainee is instructed that he or she should state only raw perceptions, since experience has shown that specific definitions are quite often wrong while initial raw perception tends to be correct. Personnel being trained are always encouraged to express their feelings and ideas for enhancing all aspects of the psychoenergetics collection process.

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(7) Training Session Dynamics: During the 30-60 minutes prior to the agreed-upon time of a training session, the monitor offers some encouragement to the trainee in the same manner that a coach might give a pep talk to his team. During the 15 minutes immediately before the session the trainee and monitor are generally silent. Experience has shown (unpublished data) that this quiet time enhances the training process. The training room is homogeneously-colored, acoustic-tiled, and featureless, with light controlled by a dimmer, so that environmental distractions can be minimized. During the entire process the trainee and monitor function as a team. The monitor provides encouragement with words of reassurance that the task is, in fact, possible. At no time is the session conducted by the trainee in the absence of all other persons. If the trainee does not have any immediate sensory impressions, the monitor applies no pressure. Rather, the monitor reassures the trainee that there is no time limit for the training session. If it appears to the monitor that the impressions are in some way contradictory or inconsistent, the monitor may then attempt clarification by asking questions in order to verify what the trainee first describes. All sessions are tape-recorded, and pen and paper are available for the trainee to sketch his or her perceptions. Experience has shown that some trainees prefer to combine written and oral descriptions, while some prefer to work sequentially. The average training session for orientation is approximately 15 minutes of actual perception. Trainees generally are not permitted to go beyond 30 minutes as this leads to perceptual confusion and eventual loss of the training affect.

(8) Post Session Dynamics: After the training session is over, the trainee and monitor obtain specific information about the target, either in picture descriptive form for remote geographic sites, or--as in the case of local sites--by actually visiting the target site. The trainee and monitor then discuss the session results. The purpose of this post-session activity is to provide the trainee with the satisfaction of knowing how well he or she did while mental perceptions of the targeted site are still fresh in mind.

b. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) CRV Training:

(1) Purpose: To provide trainees with the requisite skills necessary to perform certain psychoenergetic applications.

(2) Administered by: Contractor and subcontractor personnel.

(3) Location: SRI-I Menlo Park, CA; SRI-I New York, NY; SRI-I Washington D.C.; and other mutually agreed locations as required.

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(4) Duration: 12 to 18 months.

(5) Description of Procedure: CRV training is a contracted service provided by SRI-I. The training involves lectures on theory coupled with practical exercises and drills. Particularly effective instructional procedures include active participation wherein the trainee interacts with the curriculum materials by responding, practicing, and testing each step of the material to be mastered; information feedback, wherein the trainee finds out with minimal delay whether the response is correct; and individualized instruction, wherein the trainee moves ahead at his or her own rate. The training procedures have been broken down into several stages representing various elements of CRV phenomena. These stages both facilitate training and actually follow the predictable course of increasing perception which builds itself in specific increments and impact. Stages 1 through 3 appertain to general site features, which become increasingly refined as individual competency with Stage 3 techniques develops. Stage 4 involves perception of specific site elements, a good portion of which may not be available to any other intelligence techniques, save for actual penetration of the site. Stage 5 allows the trainee in a sense to reverse the procedure and "interrogate" his perceptions, allowing clarification of various specific or subtle features of the site. Stage 6 permits the construction of 3-dimensional models of major site characteristics, with increasing refinements in detail. Experience and theory extension indicates that additional increments exist beyond Stage 6. Research is underway to develop and define the parameters and potentials of these additional fields.

(6) Session Dynamics: In conducting a CRV session, a remote viewer or trainee and a monitor begin by seating themselves at the opposite ends of a table in a special remote viewing room equipped with paper and pens, a tape recorder, and an overhead TV camera which allows either recording for documentation, or monitoring by individuals outside the room. The room is homogeneously-colored, acoustic-tiled, and featureless, with light controlled by a dimmer, so that environmental distractions can be minimized. The session begins when the monitor provides targeting information, in the form of specific site coordinates, to the trainee. For training purposes the monitor is allowed to know enough about the site to enable him to determine when accurate versus inaccurate information is being provided. The session then proceeds with the monitor repeating the targeting information at appropriate intervals and providing necessary feedback. The feedback procedure was designed to reinforce the trainee's contact with the site but not to assist him by random cuing. The remote viewer generates verbal responses and sketches, until a coherent

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response to the overall task requirement emerges. The use of the quick reaction-response procedure has been found useful in minimizing imaginative embellishment.

(7) Post Session Dynamics: After the training session is over, the trainee and monitor obtain specific information about the target. As in the case of orientation training, this is presented in picture descriptive form for remote geographic sites, or in the case of local sites, may involve actually visiting the target site. The trainee and monitor then discuss the session results, again with the purpose of providing the trainee with the satisfaction of knowing how well he or she did while mental perceptions of the targeted site are still fresh.

c. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Applications Training:

(1) Purpose: To enable advanced trainees to integrate and expand acquired skills for psychoenergetic applications.

(2) Administered by: CENTER LANE Project personnel.

(3) Location: Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

(4) Duration: Continuous.

(5) Description of Procedure: Procedures for applications training are essentially identical as those previously presented except in the style of target presented. Applications targets are actual targets of military interest, such as US facilities or USSR sites from which data are available or can eventually be obtained. Targets of this type provide a basis for judgements regarding utility, accuracy, calibration, and depth of detail for any given trainee in a real world environment.

d. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Advanced Individual Training:

(1) Purpose: To provide experienced sources with advanced individual training to meet applications requirements.

(2) Administered by: CENTER LANE Project personnel, and selected contractors and subcontractors.

(3) Location: Fort Meade, Maryland and various contractor locations.

(4) Duration: Continuous.

(5) Description of Procedure: Individualized advanced training programs are developed to meet specific applications needs. Such programs may involve training in biofeedback,

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communications skills, perturbation techniques, discrete state, hemi-sync, search, Neuro-linguistic Programming, and alternate target acquisition methods. One program of particular interest is hemi-sync training conducted by the Monroe Institute of Applied Sciences (MIAS), Faber, VA:

The MIAS hemi-sync techniques are used to teach sources to control highly specialized mental states conducive to psychoenergetic performance. This form of advanced individual training is only used with sources of proven performance and a recognized degree of maturity. Training is accomplished in four essential phases; (1) application of the Monroe "Discovery" series done at Fort Meade to screen personnel and prepare for phase two; (2) Attendance at the MIAS Gateway program for qualified personnel, conducted in a seminar atmosphere; (3) One-on-one training sessions with Robert A. Monroe at MIAS, which are designed to "customize" individual techniques for specific individual needs; (4) use of specially designed hemi-sync environments during applications training done at Fort Meade.

8. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) PSYCHOENERGETIC APPLICATIONS: CENTER LANE sources can be used to perform psychoenergetic applications in support of intelligence and counterintelligence requirements (see paragraph 3, above). The dynamics of applications sessions parallel those of training sessions. The sequence of events consists of the following: (1) tasking; (2) development of a collection plan; (3) conduct of psychoenergetic session(s); (4) reporting; (5) evaluation. Applications sessions are always conducted under the control and management of CENTER LANE personnel. Sessions may be conducted at Fort Meade or other locations as deemed necessary. Psychoenergetic consultants/contractors may be employed when required to meet applications requirements.

9. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

a. Selected personnel may use the hemi-sync environment in conjunction with psychoenergetic applications/training.

b. Sources and trainees may be monitored using appropriate non-intrusive biological monitoring equipment.

c. The maximum number of applications sessions for each source will not exceed ten per week.

d. The maximum number of training sessions for each source will not exceed 20 per week.

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e. CENTER LANE procedures do not involve the use of drugs, substances, or circumstances harmful to participants. The INSCOM Staff Psychologist provides continuous support to the project. Facilities at Kimbrough Army Hospital, Fort Meade, MD, are available if required.

10. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) CONFIDENTIALITY: Individuals performing as psychoenergetic trainees, sources, and monitors under the CENTER LANE Project will not have their roles identified outside of their parent organization without their specific prior consent, and they will be referred to in project reports only by an alpha-numeric designator. Products of CENTER LANE such as tapes, drawings, transcripts, rosters, or other materials which might reveal the identity of the source will be coded to assure the protection of their identity.

11. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT: Psychoenergetic sessions will be conducted in an ordinary room at ambient temperature and humidity during the normal waking hours of the participants. The only limitations on these parameters will be for security from electronic eavesdropping and elimination of ordinary distractions, such as radio, office machinery, and outside noises.

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APPENDIX A

US ARMY
INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
CENTER LANE TRAINING AND APPLICATIONS PROCEDURES

Historical Summary of "Human Use" Issue

WARNING NOTICE: CENTER LANE SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM
RESTRICT DISSEMINATION TO THOSE WITH VERIFIED ACCESS
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SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED
NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

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APPENDIX A

Historical Summary of "Human Use" Issue

1 (S/CL-2/NOFORN) In February 1979, the Army General Counsel determined that GRILL FLAME activities involved testing on human subjects, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] In March 1979, The Surgeon General's Human Subjects Research Review Board reviewed the GRILL FLAME protocol and concluded that it represented technology transfer and validation of the technology transfer, rather than research or clinical investigation, and as such, GRILL FLAME activities did not require approval for human use. However, the Board expressed concerns that future Army follow-on work might be classified as research, and as such, plans should be considered to establish credible human use review procedures to oversee GRILL FLAME activities. In April 1979, Army General Counsel determined that the Army could continue/proceed with GRILL FLAME activities as long as HEW guidelines and other appropriate precautionary measures were taken. In April 1980, the Under Secretary of the Army approved the continuation of GRILL FLAME activities. In October 1980, the DoD, DIA, and Army General Counsel jointly agreed that it would be prudent to obtain written approval from the Deputy Secretary of Defense to conduct GRILL FLAME activities. ACSI, DA concurrently initiated action to obtain Secretary of the Army approval to conduct GRILL FLAME activities. In September 1982, INSCOM GRILL FLAME activities ceased because of NFIP restrictions; INSCOM psychoenergetic activities were reinitiated in December 1982, under the INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP), an S&IA activity. Secretary or Under Secretary approval for GRILL FLAME/ICLP activities has been granted on 14 January 1981, 1 February 1982 and 1 September 1983. Approvals are generally valid for one year.

2. (U) Regulations governing "Experimentation on Human Subjects" are as follows:

a. (U) 45 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 46, "Protection of Human Subjects" (Incl 1).

b. (U) Procedure 13, DOD Directive 5240.1-R (Incl 2).

c. (U) AR 381-10, paragraph 2-18 (Incl 3).

d. (U) USAINSCOM Regulation 15-3, "Boards, Commissions and Committees: HIGH PERFORMANCE REVIEW PROCEDURES" (Incl 4).

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STATEMENT OF CONSENT
INSCOM CENTER LANE PROJECT PARTICIPANT

DAIPA-P-SD

Date:

1. (S/CL-4/NOFORN) I, _____ voluntarily accept assignment to the INSCOM CENTER LANE PROJECT (ICLP) and fully understand that:

a. (U) Army General Counsel has determined that ICLP constitutes experimentation on human subjects. As required by Procedure 13 of DoD Directive 540.1-R, approval for project activities has been granted by Secretary of the Army.

b. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The aim of ICLP is to develop highly skilled personnel who are capable of conducting professional level intelligence/counterintelligence operations through use of psychoenergetic methodology. Development of ICLP personnel will be accomplished with special training based on mission requirements.

c. (U) Assignments in ICLP are governed by the sensitivity and degree of expertise required for the position. I will be assigned in accordance with my capabilities and experience, regardless of my rank or previous position. Due to the nature of training involved, the duration of my participation is indefinite. Records of my involvement will be available to project personnel, but otherwise protected under project security measures.

d. (U) The primary consideration in any career development or assignment action will be ICLP mission and operational requirements. I understand that exemption, interruption, or delay in normal career development patterns--such as branch schooling and assignment opportunities--may prejudice future promotion and assignment potential. I have been assured, however, that every effort will be made to preclude the adverse effects listed above on my career.

2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) PSYCHOENERGETICS (PE) include various processes by which individuals psychically interact with objects, locations, and organisms.

a. (U) There is no demonstrated risk of permanent or temporary injury (including physical, psychological and/or damage to participants' reputation) to project personnel beyond risks to which they would ordinarily be exposed in their daily lives.

b. (U) I may temporarily choose not to perform PE at specific times, or permanently discontinue participation without prejudicial effect.

WARNING NOTICE:
CENTER LANE SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM
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CATEGORY CL-4
NOT RELEASEABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

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DECL: OADR

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1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) As a participant in ICLP, and IAW AR 381-17, I consent to tape recording, monitoring and transcription of all operational and training interviews in which I am involved as an integral part of the ICLP mission. I understand that these recordings are subject to being monitored and/or transcribed by third parties not otherwise involved in operations or training. I waive any claim or right of ownership to all tape recordings and transcripts made in conjunction with ICLP, with the understanding that these tape recordings and transcripts are property of the United States Government.

2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) I further consent to participate in any nonintrusive monitoring activities that are necessary for project mission accomplishment.

3. (U) I hereby acknowledge receiving formal counseling concerning my assignment to ICLP. Basic operational and training procedures (both routine and experimental) and their purposes, as well as attendant discomforts, risks, and benefits have been explained to me. I understand that I may at any time ask questions of project personnel relating to areas unclear to me. I further understand that my participation in ICLP is voluntary and that at my request I may at any time be reassigned without fear of adverse personnel action.

Signature:

Signature:

Name, Rank/Grade of Witness

Name, Rank/Grade of Participant

Social Security Number

Social Security Number

Unit/Organization

Unit/Organization

Position

Position

FATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C. 552a)

1. Authority: National Records Act, 44 U.S.C. 3102; E.O. 9397, Numbering System for Federal Accounts Relating to Individual Persons, November 22, 1943.

2. Principal Purpose: To maintain a record of those individuals who have executed statements of informed consent as participants in ICLP.

3. Routine Uses: The Social Security Number is to be used to identify the individual, and the information is to be retained strictly within the program.

4. Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure: Information is disclosed on a voluntary basis, but withholding information will render it impossible to grant an individual access to or participation in the program.

SECRET

APPENDIX B

US ARMY
INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
CENTER LANE TRAINING AND APPLICATIONS PROCEDURES

Psychological Test Descriptions

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APPENDIX B

Psychological Test Descriptions

1. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI): Developed by S. R. Hathaway, Ph.D., and J. C. McKinley, M.D., The Psychological Corporation. The MMPI is designed to provide an objective assessment of some of the major personality characteristics that affect personal and social adjustment. The point of view determining the importance of a trait in this case is that of the clinical or personnel worker who wishes to assay those traits that are commonly characteristic of disabling psychological abnormality. The carefully constructed and cross-validated scales provide a means for measuring the personality status of literate adolescents and adults together with a basis for evaluating the acceptability and dependability of each test record. Nine scales were originally developed for clinical use of the inventory and were named for the abnormal conditions on which their construction was based. The scales were not expected to measure pure traits nor to represent discrete etiological or prognostic entities. Since they have been shown to have meaning within the normal range of behavior, these scales are now commonly referred to by their abbreviations--Hs (hypochondriasis), D (depression), Hy (Hysteria), Pd (psychopathic deviate), Mf (masculinity-femininity), Pa (paranoia), Pt (psychasthenia), Sc (schizophrenia), and Ma (hypomania)--or by their code numbers to avoid possibly misleading connotations. Many other scales have subsequently been developed from the same items; Si (social introversion) is one that is commonly scored. There are also three validating scales: L (lie), F (validity), and K (correction).

2. Gordon Personal Profile - Inventory (GPI): Developed by Leonard V. Gordon, Ph.D., The Psychological Corporation. The GPI is companion instrument to the Gordon Personal Profile (GPP). It measures four additional traits, namely Cautiousness (C), Original Thinking (O), Personal Relations (P), and Vigor (V). The two instruments used together provide an economical coverage of eight important factors in the personality domain. Both have been found to be appropriate for use with high school, college, industrial, and general adult groups.

3. Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation - Behavior (FIRO - B): Developed by Will Schutz, Ph.D., Consulting Psychologists Press, Inc. The fundamental interpersonal dimensions of the FIRO Theory are; Inclusion (I), Control (C), and Affection (A) and are defined behaviorally as follows: I - The interpersonal need for inclusion is the need to establish

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

and maintain a satisfactory relationship with people with respect to interaction and association (both positive or negative). C - The interpersonal need for control is the need to establish and maintain a satisfactory relationship with people with respect to control and power. A - The interpersonal need for affection is the need to establish and maintain a satisfactory relationship with others with respect to love and affection.

4. California Psychological Inventory (CPI): Developed by Harrison G. Gough, Ph.D., Consulting Psychologists Press, Inc. The CPI is intended primarily for use with "normal" (non-psychiatrically disturbed) subjects. Its scales are addressed to personality characteristics important for social living and social interaction, i.e., to variables that are woven into the fabric of everyday life. "Folk concepts" such as these are hypothesized to be relevant to the prediction and understanding of interpersonal behavior in any setting, culture, or circumstance. Thus, although the inventory has been found to have special utility in work with particular kinds of problems, e.g., delinquent and asocial behavior, it can also provide information of value in regard to educational, vocational, familial, and many other issues.

5. Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS): Developed by Allen L. Edwards, Ph.D., University of Washington. The EPPS was designed primarily as an instrument for research and counseling purposes, to provide quick and convenient measures of a number of relatively independent normal personality variables. The statements in the EPPS and the variables that these statements purport to measure have their origin in a list of manifest needs presented by H. A. Murray and other noted psychologists. The names that have been assigned to the variables are those used by Murray. These 15 measurable personality variables are; achievement (ach), deference (def), order (ord), exhibition (exh), autonomy (aut), affiliation (aff), intraception (int), succorance (suc), dominance (dom), abasement (aba), nurturance (nur), change (chg), endurance (end), heterosexuality (het), and aggression (agg). In addition to the above 15 personality variables, the EPPS provides a measure of test consistency and a measure of profile stability.

6. Personal Orientation Inventory (POI): Developed by Everett L. Shostrom, Ph.D., Educational and Industrial Testing Service, San Diego, California. The profile on the POI shows the degree to which the subject's attitudes and values compare with those of self-actualizing people. A self-actualizing person is one who is more fully functioning and who lives a more enriched life than does the average person. Such a person is developing and utilizing his unique talents to the fullest extent.

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SECRET

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON



15 JUN 1963

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(POLICY)**

**SUBJECT: Report of Establishment of Special Access
Program (U) -- INFORMATION MEMORANDUM**

(S) In compliance with Chapter XII, DOD 5200.1-R, report is made of the establishment of a Special Access Program to safeguard especially sensitive information. The specific compartmented aspects of the program protect unique technology and capabilities for intelligence collection purposes.

(U) The Special Access Program, CENTER LANE, was approved by the Secretary of the Army this date.

(U) Details concerning the program are attached.

John O. Marsh, Jr.
John O. Marsh, Jr.

Enclosures

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SG1A

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IAGPA-F-SD

LTC Buzby/7829
4 May 1984

1. (U) PURPOSE: To provide an overview of CENTER LANE.

2. (U) RECOMMENDED POSITION: That CENTER LANE operations, training, and development continue within the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command.

3. (U) POINTS SUPPORTING RECOMMENDED POSITION:

a. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Since October 1978, when ACSI (then MG Thompson) tasked INSCOM to develop a parapsychology program (then GRILL FLAME), INSCOM has through strictly controlled, thoroughly documented, and carefully monitored training, operations, and development established the feasibility and soundness of the remote viewing phenomenon as an intelligence collection tool. Without continuation, this crucial momentum would be lost.

b. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Since May 1981, when I assumed command of INSCOM, the project (now CENTER LANE) has provided the U.S. Army and such agencies as DIA, CIA, NSA, FBI, and the Secret Service critical intelligence unavailable from other sources. Without continuation, the Intelligence Community would lose a valuable collection capability which now allows penetration of intelligence targets inaccessible to any conventional system. Two evaluations, one from the CIA and one from the NSA, are attached.

c. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Continuing work in the academic and R&D communities has refined the methodology, demonstrating far greater accuracy, control, and reliability than ever before. Without continuation, CENTER LANE would be kept from realizing its true potential.

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TO CATEGORY THREE (3)

SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED
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4 May 1984

4. (U) OTHER VIEWS:

a. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) "The phenomenon is not real." This argument simply does not stand up in the face of many valid scientific replications conducted by reputable institutions such as Princeton University, Maimonidies Medical Center, Bell Laboratories, McDonnell Douglas Corporation and SRI-International, among others. In addition, a Congressionally directed independent scientific review panel concluded in October 1983, "The evidence shown to us is too impressive to dismiss as mere coincidence."

b. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) "The phenomenon is not well understood and therefore has no practical value." The users of intelligence produced by CENTER LANE feel that it does have value.

c. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) "The phenomenon is the work of the devil and should not be exploited." This is an emotional statement that critics and skeptics of the CENTER LANE Project occasionally use because they do not accept an explanation of the phenomenon.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
ARLINGTON HALL STATION
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22212

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

IACG

17 July 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (U)

1. (U) We have completed a review of project CENTER LANE with a focus on resources involved, results obtained and the role of INSCOM in this area.
2. (S) INSCOM has invested considerable effort over a long period of time to develop the remote viewing technology. As a result the Army enjoys a monopoly on this revolutionary concept for intelligence collection. We must insure that we do not lose this knowledge and experience in any action taken to change INSCOM's role in the use and development of the technology.
3. (S) I am concerned about these three aspects of the program.
 - a. Continued research and development. We cannot abandon the work already done if for no other reason than to keep pace with the effort being expended by our adversaries.
 - b. Current operations. Intelligence users in the Army, DIA, NSA and CIA have all tasked this methodology to augment established disciplines and for missions that would be extremely difficult or impractical for any other collection resource. The Intelligence Community cannot afford the loss of this capability while it waits for a total refinement and understanding of the observed phenomenon.
 - c. People involved. Changing INSCOM's role affects the dedicated personnel involved. We must insure the timely and fair reassignment of our excellent cadre who may or may not wish or be able to participate in some further continuation of the program.
4. (S) In spite of these concerns it is my opinion that INSCOM, who has supported this project with S and IA funds and personnel assigned without spaces, should discontinue our involvement with psychoenergetic research and operations. To mitigate adverse impact in the areas of concern expressed above I intend to cease INSCOM CENTER LANE Project operations on 30 Sept 1984, but allow completion of outstanding contracts and training by 31 December 1984. This would:

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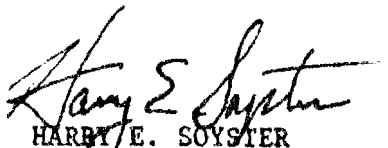
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IACG

17 July 1984

SUBJECT: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project(U)

- a. (U) Allow the reassignment of ICLP personnel on an equitable basis.
 - b. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Permit trainees to complete training and become 60% operational.
 - c. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Permit timely and undisrupted transfer of (1) ICLP operations to a national agency such as DIA or NSA and (2) ICLP phenomena validation and technology extension to the US Army Medical Research and Development Command.
 - d. (U) Permit preparation of comprehensive after action reports, thereby preserving vital institutional knowledge and technical details that would otherwise be permanently lost.
5. (U) Accordingly, I request that:
- a. OACSI coordinate this action to insure that there is no objection at Department of Army.
 - b. INSCOM be authorized to coordinate directly with DIA, NSA and Medical R&D Command with regard to para. 4c.


HARRY E. SOYSTER
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DAMI-ISH

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, DC 20310

*(S) OADR
AS 1 AUG 1984*

MEMORANDUM THRU VICE CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY
ARMY GENERAL COUNSEL

22 Aug 1984

FOR SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE (U)--ACTION MEMORANDUM

*Approved
8/23/84*

1. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) Purpose: To obtain your approval for the discontinuation of Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) involvement with psychoenergetic research and operations.

2. (U) Discussion:

a. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) CENTER LANE is an INSCOM Special Access Program which utilizes an aspect of parapsychology known as Remote Viewing (RV) as the collection method for obtaining information of intelligence interest. Your approval for the Army to engage in CENTER LANE activities was most recently obtained on 1 Sep 83.

b. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) CDR INSCOM has reviewed the project and reached the decision to discontinue the command's involvement with psychoenergetic research and operations.. Recognizing that INSCOM has invested considerable effort over a long period of time to develop the RV technology and holds a monopoly on this revolutionary concept for intelligence collection, he desires that we not lose this knowledge and experience.

c. (U) As such, INSCOM intends to do the following:

(1) (S/CL-1/NOFORN) Cease CENTER LANE operations on 30 Sep 84, but allow contracts and training to continue to 31 Dec 84.

(2) (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Transfer project operational aspects to DIA and technology extension to the US Army Medical Research and Development Command. In the event DIA is not interested in the transfer, NSA will be considered.

CENTER LANE

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1 AUG 1984

DAMI-ISH

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE (U)--ACTION MEMORANDUM

d. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) It is anticipated that discussion between INSCOM and the above organizations will result in a Memorandum of Agreement transferring all CENTER LANE activity outside of INSCOM, while insuring that research and operational capabilities are protected and the people involved are reassigned on an equitable basis.

3. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) ~~Recommendation~~ That the Secretary of the Army approve the INSCOM concept for discontinuing involvement with psychoenergetic research and operations and transferring CENTER LANE functions.

James W. Shufelt
JAMES W. SHUFELT
Brigadier General, USA
Acting ACoS for Intelligence

LTC Fox/50114
Typed by C. Huggins

19 AUG 1984
APPROVED BY
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
Charles E. Donlin
CHARLES E. DONLIN
COL, GS
EXECUTIVE TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

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IACG

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
ARLINGTON HALL STATION
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22212

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN

USA INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND AND THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SUBJECT: Transfer of the INSCOM CENTER LANE Project to DIA
(S/CL-2/NOFORN)

1. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) PURPOSE. This Memorandum of Agreement is intended to clarify the elements necessary for an effective transfer of the US Army Intelligence and Security Command (USAINSCOM) psychoenergetic intelligence collection capability to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). This course of action is based on an agreement by DIA to accept the INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP) as a "package-deal" without a loss of any INSCOM personnel spaces. It is intended that the transfer will take place with minimum disruption to operations and training.

2. (U) REFERENCES.

a. (U) Memorandum, IACG, INSCOM, dtd 17 July 1984; subject: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (U) (TAB A).

b. (U) Memorandum, DAMI-ISH, OACSI, dtd 1 August 1984; subject: CENTER LANE (U)--ACTION MEMORANDUM (U) (TAB B).

c. (U) Ltr, DAMI-ISH, OACSI, dtd 10 September 1984, subject: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (TAB C).

d. (S/NOFORN) Memorandum of Agreement, DIA, dtd 17 August 1984, subject: "Operating rationale and terms of agreement for the participants in DoD psychoenergetics activities" (TAB D).

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SUBJECT: Transfer of the INSCOM CENTER LANE Project to DIA
(S/CL-2/NOFORN)

3. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) BACKGROUND. USAINSCOM has invested considerable effort since 1977 in developing psychoenergetic operational methods. Intelligence consumers in the US Army, US Air Force, DIA, NSA, CIA, and NSC have all tasked this methodology to augment other intelligence systems. These agencies have recognized the value and potential of the intelligence application of psychoenergetics; it is likely they will continue to task the system. The transfer of ICLP capability to DIA must be done in such a way as to maintain continuity and momentum of effort, as well as the state-of-the-art expertise exclusive to this time-proven, highly respected activity.

4. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) SCOPE. The effective transfer of ICLP to DIA requires the cooperation of INSCOM, DA (ACSI), and DIA.

5. (S/CL-3/NOFORN)) AGREEMENTS, SUPPORT, AND RESOURCES REQUIREMENTS. The "package deal" concept has been agreed to in principle by all parties involved. This concept has as its intent the transfer of all personnel, documents, equipment, and office space from INSCOM to DIA. The transfer of ICLP personnel to DIA will not involve the transfer of any INSCOM spaces. ICLP has been an active intelligence collection unit since 1978. It is intended that the unit will remain an operational element under the direct OPCON of the Assistant Vice Director for Scientific and Technical Intelligence (DT), DIA.

a. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Personnel. All personnel assigned to INSCOM and working on ICLP will be encouraged to PCS to DIA for assignment to the DIA element that will perform the psychoenergetic training and collection mission. (Operational participation with CENTER LANE is strictly voluntary and falls under the guidelines of DoD directive 5240.1-R, AR 381-10, and Code of Federal Regulation, Title 45, part 46.)

b. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Documents. All documents maintained by ICLP will be transferred to, and become the property and responsibility of, DIA. INSCOM will be permitted to retain access to command and control and historical ICLP documents.

c. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Equipment. All ICLP equipment, rental agreements, and on hand supplies will be transferred to DIA. ICLP automatic data processing equipment and automobiles will remain with INSCOM.

d. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Office Space. The affected agencies have agreed that the best course of action would be to continue to use the ICLP facilities at Ft. Meade, MD, which consists of two buildings, T-2560 and T-2561. Use of the Ft. Meade facility will provide the least amount of turmoil for the personnel involved,

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SUBJECT: Transfer of the INSCOM CENTER LANE Project to DIA
(S/CL-2/NOFORN)

permit continued operations and training with the least amount of disruption, and permit the best use of these buildings, which over the years have been modified to support this unique activity. Coordination with post authorities must be initiated to assign buildings T-2560 and T-2561 to DIA.

6. (U) RESPONSIBILITIES. USAINSCOM ICLP Project Manager will:

a. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Function as INSCOM POC for transfer of ICLP to DIA.

b. (S/NOFORN) Coordinate for use or transfer of present ICLP physical facilities (bldgs. T-2560 and T-2561).

c. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Coordinate transfer of ICLP equipment, contracts and rental agreements from INSCOM to DIA.

d. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Coordinate the transfer of all ICLP personnel to DIA. Counsel all ICLP personnel concerning the transfer and insure ICLP personnel are aware that they will be performing operational remote viewing at DIA.

e. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Coordinate for transfer of all relevant documents maintained by ICLP to DIA.

7. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) EFFECTIVE DATE. ICLP is scheduled to cease operations on or about 30 September 1984, at which time it will be available for transfer to DIA. It is expected that the transfer will be completed by 31 December 1984. Until completion of the transfer process ICLP will remain in its entirety within USAINSCOM.

HARRY E. SOYSTER
Major General, USA
Commanding

JAMES A. WILLIAMS
Lieutenant General, USA
Director

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IAGPA-F-SD

3 October 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Termination of CENTER LANE Operational Activities

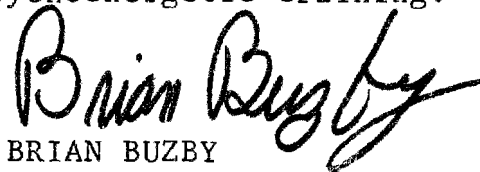
1. REFERENCES:

a. Memorandum, IACG, HQ, INSCOM, 17 July 1984, subject: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (U)

b. Memorandum, DAMI-ISH, ACSI, HQDA, 1 August 1984, subject: CENTER LANE (U) Action Memorandum

c. Letter, DAMI-ISH, ACSI, HQDA 10 September 1984, subject: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (U)

2. (S-CL-3/NOFORN) IAW above reference, the INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP) suspended intelligence collection operation on 28 September 1984. ICLP will remain an USAINSCOM asset until 31 December 1984, or when the transfer to the Defense Intelligence Agency is accomplished. The ICLP mission until the transfer will be to continue to conduct psychoenergetic training.



BRIAN BUZBY
LTC, MI
CENTER LANE Project Manager

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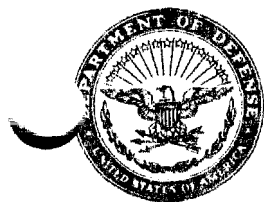
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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, DC 20310

DAMI-ISH

4 OCT 1984

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Agreement (U)

Commander
USA Intelligence and Security Command
Arlington Hall Station
Arlington, VA 22212

1. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Reference memorandum, INSCOM, IAGC, 26 Sep 84, subject: Memorandum of Agreement, Transfer of INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP) to DIA (S/CL-2/NOFORN).
2. (U) Reference proposed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is approved.
3. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Request you consider the inclusion of some detail on the procedure to be followed in transferring personnel to DIA. INSCOM may detail the individuals involved for up to one year to allow time for DIA to identify spaces. Once such spaces are available, the detailed personnel may be given a Permanent Change of Station. If DIA desires a change in authorized strength to allow for immediate PCS reassignment, they may apply for it through JCS. OACSI, DA will support such a change in status if the subject becomes an issue.

WILLIAM E. ODOM
Lieutenant General, USA
ACofS for Intelligence

Classified by Cdr, INSCOM
Declassify on: OADR

CENTER LANE

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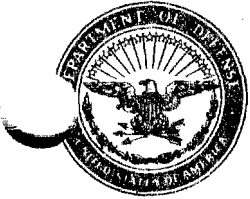
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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
ARLINGTON HALL STATION
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22212

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN

USA INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND AND THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SUBJECT: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project OPCON to DIA (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL)

1. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) PURPOSE. This Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) places the US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) psychoenergetic intelligence collection capability (CENTER LANE) under the operational control (OPCON) of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). The OPCON action will attach all INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP) personnel, documents, equipment, and office space to DIA to form the nucleus of a prototype operational group that will conduct psychoenergetic intelligence activities for the U.S. Intelligence Community. This course of action is an interim measure until Congressional approval is obtained for GDIP billets for DIA for the ICLP.

2. (U) REFERENCES.

a. (U) Memorandum, INSCOM, IACG, 17 July 1984; subject: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (U) (TAB A).

b. (U) Memorandum, OACSI, DAMI-ISH, 1 August 1984; subject: CENTER LANE (U)--ACTION MEMORANDUM (U) (TAB B).

c. (U) Letter, OACSI, DAMI-ISH, 10 September 1984, subject: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (U) (TAB C).

d. (U) Letter, OACSI, DAMI-ISH, 4 October 1984 subject: Memorandum of Agreement (U) (TAB D).

e. (U) Document, 6 June 1984, subject: INSCOM CENTER LANE Project Training and Applications Procedures (U) (TAB E).

3. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) BACKGROUND. USAINSCOM has invested considerable effort and resources since 1977 to develop an operational psychoenergetic capability. Intelligence consumers in the US Army, US Air Force, DIA, NSA, CIA, and NSC have all tasked this capability to augment other intelligence systems. These agencies have recognized the value and potential of the intelligence application of psychoenergetics; it is likely they will continue to task the system. Since INSCOM has disestablished CENTER LANE, existing resources must be put under the

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DECLASSIFY ON OADR

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operational control of DIA or the Intelligence Community psychoenergetic capability will cease to exist. The transfer of ICLP to DIA OPCON must be done in such a way as to maintain continuity and momentum of effort, as well as state-of-the-art expertise.

4. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) SCOPE. The transfer of operational control of ICLP to DIA affects DA (ACSI), INSCOM, and DIA.

5. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) AGREEMENTS, SUPPORT, AND RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS. ICLP has been an active intelligence collection unit since 1978, and it is therefore intended that it will continue as an operational element under the operational control of the appropriate organizational element of DIA. Defense Intelligence Agency accepts the entire responsibility for mission-related training, mode of employment, applicable requirements of the "human use" issue, and the operation and security of the former ICLP and its assets for the OPCON period. The period of operational control will be no longer than one calendar year from the implementation date of this MOA. If, by the end of this period, DIA is successful in obtaining requisite positions and funding allocated for continued psychoenergetic activity, INSCOM agrees to assign affected personnel and other project resources to DIA as will be deemed appropriate and mutually agreed upon. This assignment will be by a separate MOA. If the aforementioned funding and resources are not approved in the FY 86 General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) submission, ICLP will revert to USAINSCOM to be reassigned or utilized at the discretion of the CG, INSCOM.

a. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Personnel. All ICLP Personnel will be encouraged to continue with the project as it devolves under DIA control. Direct participation in psychoenergetic activities by CENTER LANE personnel is strictly voluntary and falls under the guidelines of DoD Directive 5240.1-R, AR 381-10, and Code of Federal Regulation, Title 45, Part 46. The ICLP manager will ensure that ICLP operational personnel understand that they will be performing operational remote viewing in support of the DIA psychoenergetic program under the guidelines of established procedures outlined in reference 2e.

b. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Documents. All documents maintained by ICLP will remain under INSCOM control until such a time as need dictates a separate agreement be concluded transferring pertinent documents to DIA. Upon the event of such a contingency, INSCOM will in any case be permitted to retain access to command and control and historical ICLP documents. Documents generated after transfer of OPCON to DIA are the property and responsibility of DIA, but may be administered by the project manager of the INSCOM element at DIA direction.

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c. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Equipment. All ICLP equipment, rental agreements, and on hand supplies will remain INSCOM property during the OPCON period.

d. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Facilities. The ICLP will remain at Ft. George G. Meade, MD during the OPCON period.

e. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Funding. Funding for all project-related training and operations is the responsibility of DIA. Funding for personnel, administrative functions and Army career development training remains the responsibility of INSCOM.

f. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Security. CENTER LANE will be discontinued as a Secretary of the Army-directed Special Access Program (SAP) and the nickname CENTER LANE will be deactivated upon initiation of OPCON status. Responsibility for project security passes to DIA on the effective date of OPCON.

g. (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Administration. During OPCON period, all ICLP military personnel will remain assigned to INSCOM for rations, quarters, administration (personnel, finance, and medical records) and UCMJ. Civilian personnel will continue to be supported by their current civilian personnel office.

h. (C) The Project Manager of the INSCOM element will, as appropriate, update CG, INSCOM concerning current developments relating to the program and the involved INSCOM assets.

6. (U) RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. (U) CG, USAINSCOM will:

(1) (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Attach the ICLP to DIA.

(2) (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Appoint the ICLP Manager as POC for the eventual transfer of ICLP to DIA.

b. (U) Director, Defense Intelligence Agency will:

(1) (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Accept operational control of ICLP and assume full responsibility for the operations and training of INSCOM CENTER LANE assets during the attachment period.

(2) (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Direct the development of a plan that will permit the eventual total assignment of ICLP to DIA and an operations plan that will manage, operate, task and evaluate operational psychoenergetic activities.

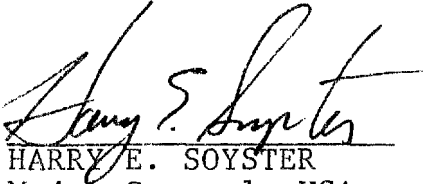
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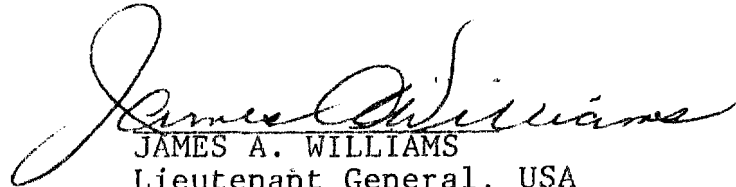
(3) (S/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Notify Congress of transfer of operational control of CENTER LANE to DIA.

7. (U) EFFECTIVE DATE. This MOA is effective on the date signed.



HARRY E. SOYSTER
Major General, USA
Commanding General, USAINSCOM

11 Feb 1985



JAMES A. WILLIAMS
Lieutenant General, USA
Director, Defense
Intelligence Agency

7 MAR '85

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

**UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
ARLINGTON HALL STATION
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22212**

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

7 MAR 1985

IACG

**SUBJECT: Deactivation of INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP)
as a Special Access Program (SAP) (U)**

HQDA

ATTN: DAMI-ZA

Washington, D.C. 20310-1001

1. (S/NOFORN) This letter serves to notify you of the deactivation of the INSCOM CENTER LANE Project, the attachment OPCON of CENTER LANE assets and resources to the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the retirement of CENTER LANE as an active project nickname, effective as of the date of this letter.
2. (U) Request that the necessary actions be taken to officially discontinue CENTER LANE as a Secretary of the Army designated Special Access Program.

Harry E. Soyster
HARRY E. SOYSTER
Major General, USA
Commanding

CLASSIFIED BY: CG, INSCOM
DECLAS: OADR

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
ARLINGTON HALL STATION
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22212

IAGPA-F-SD

19 October 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. VORONA, DT, DIA

SUBJECT: Milestones Document for CENTER LANE Transfer (U)

1. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Attached are documents delineating necessary tasks for the transfer of USAINSCOM Project CENTER LANE to DIA in as expeditious, effective and least disruptive a manner as possible.
2. (C) POC is LTC Buzby/CPT Bill Ray, tel. commercial (301) 677-7829/2656, or AUTOVON 923-7829/2656.

Brian Buzby
BRIAN BUZBY
LTC, MI
Project Manager

WARNING NOTICE: CENTER LANE SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM
RESTRICT DISSEMINATION TO THOSE WITH VERIFIED ACCESS
TO CATEGORY TWO (2)

SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED
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IAGPA-F-SD

19 Oct 84

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Tasks to accomplish CENTER LANE Transfer - Military Personnel

1. (S/NOFORN) Goal: To effect the smooth transfer of ICLP military personnel from INSCOM to DIA with no disruption in operations or training, and no decrease in operational capabilities.
2. (U) Givens:
 - a. (U) All military personnel who desire to remain in this specialized area of intelligence will be given the opportunity to do so.
 - b. (U) Training will continue with no disruptions or delays.
 - c. (S/CL1/NOFORN) The CENTER LANE Project will continue to be governed by Human Use Regulations and as such involvement in the project will continue to be voluntary.
3. (S/CL2/NOFORN) The following milestones have been established in order to insure a smooth and timely transfer:

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IAGPA-F-SD

19 Oct 84

SUBJECT: Tasks to accomplish CENTER LANE Transfer - Military
PersonnelMilestonesdateSec. of the Army agrees to transfer
project from INSCOM to DIA.Transfer of INSCOM military personnel
to DIA coordinated with DCSPER INSCOM.

4 Oct 84

All project military personnel given
a one-on-one briefing by project manager
concerning the personal impact of transfer.
Personnel who desire to transfer will execute
statement.

NLT 19 Oct 84

Project manager coordinates with DCSPER/DIA.

Project manager to DA MILPERCEN to
coordinate PCS action.

NLT 1 Nov 84

RFOs from DA MILPERCEN to INSCOM.

NLT 15 Nov 84

Establish joint agreement with
ASD for continued personnel support.

NLT 30 Nov 84

Make appropriate coordination for
transfer of Great Skills personnel.

NLT 30 Nov 84

INSCOM publishes PCS orders with
effective date of 1 Jan 85.

NLT 30 Nov 84

Service members desiring to remain with
project PCS to DIA.

1 Jan 85.

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IAGPA-F-SD

19 Oct 84

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Tasks to Accomplish CENTER LANE Transfer - Civilian
Personnel

1. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Civilian employees assigned to Project CENTER LANE will be transferred from INSCOM to DIA with no disruption in operations and no adverse impact on the status or career of an employee.
2. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) ICLP civilian employees who desire to remain with the project will be given the opportunity to do so. Training will continue with no disruptions or delays. The CENTER LANE Project will continue to be governed by Human Use Regulations and as such involvement in the project will continue to be voluntary.
3. (U) The vacant civilian position will be recruited for and filled subsequent to transfer of the project.
4. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) The following milestones have been established in order to ensure a smooth and timely transfer;

<u>Milestones</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Sec. of the Army approves project transfer.	COMPLETED
Transfer of INSCOM civilian personnel to DIA coordinated with INSCOM SCPO.	5 OCT 84

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MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Tasks to Accomplish CENTER LANE Transfer - Civilian Personnel 19 Oct 84

SG1J Coordinate possible detail of [] with INSCOM DCSRM. 5 Oct 84

Project civilian personnel given a one-on-one briefing by project manager concerning the personal impact of transfer. Personnel who desire to transfer will execute statement of agreement. NLT 22 Oct 84

SG1J Formal request submitted by project manager thru C/S to CG, INSCOM to detail [] to DIA (detail NTE 1 Apr 85). NLT 26 Oct 84

DIA identifies spaces for civilians or DA approves "loan" of spaces. NLT 31 Oct 84

Project manager coordinates required personnel actions (detail, appointment, and recruitment) with DIA CPO. NLT 31 Oct 84

SG1J CG, INSCOM approves detail of []. NLT 15 Nov 84

Establish cross-servicing agreement between DIA and ASD for continued personnel support. NLT 30 Nov 84

Submit SF-52s (Personnel Action Requests) to FGGM CPO, ASD CPO, and DIA CPO. NLT 30 Nov 84

FGGM CPO, ASD CPO, and DIA CPO complete Personnel Actions for civilians transferring to DIA. NLT 15 Dec 84

Civilians appointed to or detailed to DIA. 1 Jan 85

Detailed employee appointed to DIA. 1 Apr 85

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IAGPA-F-SD

19 Oct 84

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Tasks to Accomplish CENTER LANE Transfer - Buildings, Services, and Support

1. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) The buildings currently occupied by ICLP under INSCOM will continue to be occupied by the project after the transfer to DIA on 1 Jan 85. Additionally, all services and support currently provided to INSCOM (tenant) by HQ Fort George G. Meade (FORSCOM activity) will continue to be provided to DIA (tenant).
2. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) An Inter-Service Support Agreement (ISSA) between DIA and HQ FGGM must be established in order to transfer buildings and continue all services and support currently provided Project CENTER LANE (ICLP) under INSCOM.
3. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) The following milestones have been established in order to ensure a smooth and timely transfer:

<u>Milestones</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Sec. of the Army approves project transfer.	COMPLETED
Mtg with Mr. Silvano to determine necessary action to establish ISSA.	11 & 15 Oct 84
Requirements to be included in ISSA determined by project manager.	NLT 19 OCT 84

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IAGPA-F-SD 19 Oct 84
SUBJECT: Tasks to Accomplish CENTER LANE Transfer - Buildings,
Services, and Support

Project manager and Mr. Silvano
brief Cdr, FGGM and DIO on
proposed transfer of bldgs
from INSCOM to FGGM to DIA
through ISSA.

NLT 2 Nov 84

Project manager coordinates
proposed ISSA with appropriate
DIA POCs (RM/LOG).

NLT 2 NOV 84

Project manager submits ISSA
cover letter and document to DIA
for signature.

NLT 9 Nov 84

DIA forwards ISSA thru FORSCOM
to HQ FGGM for review and
concurrence.

NLT 15 Nov 84

FORSCOM/HQ FGGM approve
ISSA.

NLT 15 Dec 84

ISSA goes into effect.

1 Jan 85

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IAGPA-F-SD

19 Oct 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Tasks to Accomplish CENTER LANE Transfer - Equipment and Furnishings

1. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) GOAL: To effect the smooth transfer of ICLP equipment and furnishings from INSCOM to DIA with no disruption in operational capabilities.

2. (U) GIVENS:

(U) The equipment and furnishings which we currently hold on hand receipt are necessary for the continued operations of ICLP.

b. (U) ICLP should receive logistics support from the property book office of the agency which provides our funding.

3. (U) MILESTONES

DATE

Initial coordination with HQ Support Division	completed
Initial coordination with IPBO DIA	30 Nov 84
Initial coordination with DIA PBO	30 Nov 84
Turn-in Automotive credit card to OPSGP	31 Dec 84
Turn-in OPSGP car	31 Dec 84
Become tenant activity on Ft Meade	1 Jan 85
Transfer of IPB equipment from INSCOM to DIA	1 Jan 85
Hand receipt of IPB equipment from DIA IPB	1 Jan 85
Transfer of office equipment from INSCOM to DIA	1 Jan 85
Hand receipt of office equipment from DIA	1 Jan 85
Establish HR with post furnishings branch	2 Jan 85
Transfer furnishings from HQ Co to our HR	2 Jan 85

4. (U) Transfer of the SAVIN Reproduction machine or purchase of a new reproduction machine is a problem which can be solved only after a POC can be found at DIA.

WARNING NOTICE: CENTER LANE SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM
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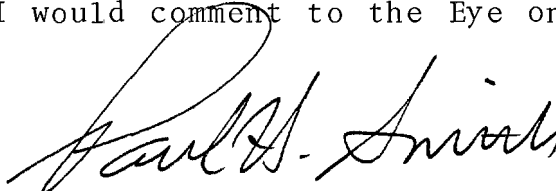
8 October 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: "Eye on Hollywood" Televison Program, beginning 12:30 AM EDST, 3 October 1984.

1. While on TDY in New York City during the week 1-5 October, the undersigned was viewing the program "Eye on Hollywood," an "Entertainment Tonight"-style television magazine, which was presented beginning at 12:30 AM, 3 October 1984, on New York's Channel 7, WABC-TV. One of the featured stories dealt with military exploitation of psychic phenomena. Interviewed on the program were Russel Targ, Keith Hararry, Hella Hammid, and a psychic from Jamaica who claimed to have worked for the British during WWII. When questioned about military involvement with psychic phenomena, Targ, Hararry and Hammid replied that the military was indeed involved, but that the details were classified, and they could not elaborate. Hella added that she could not allow her psychic abilities to be used for military purposes.

2. During the course of the program, a segment was shown depicting a "local" remote viewing experiment conducted by Steven Schwartz and other affiliates of Moebius, the L.A.-based "psychic firm." Additionally, the front of SRI International's Radio Physics Research lab was shown, along with the statement that military personnel were known to be participateing in psychic experiments under the a program known as "Grill Flame." It was reported that no one at SRI would comment to the Eye on Hollywood crew.



PAUL H. SMITH
CPT, MI
Project Officer

CPYRGHT

LATE EVENINGTHUR 2 OCTOBER 1984
NEW YORK TIME PAGE C-19**11:00 (2,4) NEWS**

- (5) TAXI
(9) SERGEANT BILKO
(11) THE ODD COUPLE
★ (13) THE MACNEIL/
LEHRER NEWSHOUR
(Rep.)

Cable

- ★ (BRV) FILM: "Moon-
lighting" (1982). Jeremy
Irons, Eugene Lipinski.
Intriguing drama of four
Polish workers in London.
(2 hrs.)
(CBN) ANOTHER LIFE
(CNN) MONEYLINE
(ESP) NFL'S SUPERSTARS
(Rep.)

- ★ (HBO) TV FILM: "Sakha-
rov" (1984). Jason Ro-
bards, Glenda Jackson.
Strong, affecting drama
about the repressed Rus-
sian dissident. (2 hrs. 5
mins.)
(LIF) A WHOLE NEW YOU
★ (MAX) FILM: "Rachel,
Rachel" (1968). Joanne
Woodward. Modest, beau-
tifully played drama of
lonely teacher, directed by
Paul Newman. 'R' (1½
hrs.)
(MSG) THE AVENGERS
(SHO) BROTHERS (CC)
(SPO) INSIDE RACING
(Rep.)
(USA) MAKE ME LAUGH
(WHT) FILM: "Adam and
Nicole" (1975). Michael
Watkins, Jenny West-
brook. Legacy scramble.
Not reviewed by us. (2
hrs.)

- 11:30 (2) CBS NEWS SPECIAL**
(4) TONIGHT: Johnny Car-
son, host. Bert Convy, Bill
Maher, Virginia Madsen
(5) CHARLIE'S ANGELS
(7) NEWS
(9) BURNS AND ALLEN
(11) THE HONEYMOON-
ERS

Cable

- (CBN) BEST OF GROUCHO
(CNN) SPORTS TONIGHT
(ESP) SPORTSCENTER
(LIF) WEIGHT WATCHERS
MAGAZINE
(SHO) STEAMBATH: THE
BIG BANG

- (USA) RADIO 1990 (Rep.)
11:55 (TBS) FILM: "Me, Natalie"
(1969). Patty Duke, James
Farentino. New York girl
blossoms. Patty strives,
often effectively. (2 hrs. 25
mins.)

- 12:00 (2) FALL GUY (Rep.)**
★ (7) ABC NEWS NIGHT-
LINE
(9) HAWAII FIVE-O
(11) STAR TREK
(13) TO THE MANOR
BORN

Cable

- (A&E) FAMILY AFFAIR
(CBN) BURNS AND ALLEN
(CNN) NEWSNIGHT
(ESP) SPORTSLOOK
(Rep.)
(LIF) REGIS PHILBIN'S
HEALTH STYLES
(MSG) THOROUGHbred
RACING FROM THE MEAD-
OWLANDS
(SHO) FILM: "Paradise"
(1982). Willie Aames,
Phoebe Cates. Anything
but. (1 hr. 40 mins.)
(USA) WRESTLING (Rep.)

- 12:30 (4) LATE NIGHT WITH
DAVID LETTERMAN:**
Fresno, Calif. Mayor Dan
Whitehurst; spinner Dave
Klemczak
(5) STARKY AND HUTCH
(7) EYE ON HOLLYWOOD

Cable

- (CBN) JACK BENNY
(ESP) NFL'S GREATEST
MOMENTS
12:45 (MAX) FILM: "Fiona"
(1980). Fiona Richmond.
Notorious journalist. Not
reviewed by us. 'R' (1 hr.
20 mins.)

- 1:00 (7) GUILTY OR INNOCENT**
(9) THE SAINT
(11) TWILIGHT ZONE

Cable

- (A&E) A LOVESONG FOR
MISS LYDIA (See 9 P.M.)
★ (BRV) FILM: "Wuthering
Heights" (See 8 P.M.) (2
hrs.)
(CBN) I MARRIED JOAN
(CNN) CROSSFIRE
(ESP) SUPER BOUTS OF
THE '70S: Spinks vs. Ali,
Feb. '78, Vegas (Rep.)
(LIF) GOOD SEXI WITH DR.
RUTH WESTHEIMER
(MSG) NHL HOCKEY (See
7:30 P.M.)

- ★ (WHT) FILM: "Knife in
the Water" (1962). Leon
Niernczyk, Jolanta
Umecka, Zygmunt Mala-
nowicz. Three on a boat.
Lean, simmering tension,
via Polanski. (1¼ hrs.)
**1:05 (HBO) STANDING ROOM
ONLY: "Willie Nelson &
Family"**

- 1:10 (2) COLUMBO (Rep.)**
1:30 (4) JEOPARDY
(5) HOGAN'S HEROES
(11) INDEPENDENT NEWS

Cable

- (CBN) LOVE THAT BOB
(CNN) NEWSNIGHT UP-
DATE
(LIF) NATURE OF THINGS

- 1:40 ★ (SHO) FILM: "All the
President's Men" (1976).**
Robert Redford, Dustin
Hoffman. The Watergate
diggers. Splendid, low-
keyed drama. (2½ hrs.)
**2:00 (4) SALLY JESSY RA-
PHAEL**

- ★ (5) FILM: "The Brain"
(1989). David Niven, Jean-
Paul Belmondo. No, not
horror. a train heist.
Funny, frantic, scenic.
Good entertainment. (2
hrs. 5 mins.)
(7) FILM: "Scarecrow"

- (1978). Gene Hackman, Al
Pacino. Two drifters.
Nothing new here, though
the picture insists. (1 hr.
55 mins.)
(9) JOE FRANKLIN (Rep.)
(11) EMERGENCY

Cable

- (CBN) BACHELOR FA-
THER
(ESP) TO BE ANNOUNCED
(LIF) STRETCH WITH
PRISCILLA
★ (USA) FILM: "Love
Nest" (1951). Marilyn
Monroe, William Lund-
igan. Light but nice
comedy of postwar apart-
ment house. (2 hrs.)

- 2:05 (MAX) FILM: "In Love and
War" (1958).** Robert Wag-
ner, Jeffrey Hunter, Dana
Wynter. In that order,
strictly. (1 hr. 55 mins.)

- 2:20 (TBS) TV FILM: "Mr. King-
street's War" (1971).** John
Saxon, Tippi Hedren. Afri-
can veldt, World War II.
New to us. (2 hrs.)

- 2:30 (2) CBS NEWS NIGHT-
WATCH: Peter Ustinov**
(4) MARY TYLER MOORE

Cable

- (CBN) BLONDIE
(CNN) SPORTS LATE-
NIGHT
(ESP) SPORTSCENTER
(LIF) AMERICAN ADVEN-
TURE

- 2:40 (A&E) GREAT POETS,
GREAT WRITERS (See
10:40 P.M.)**
(HBO) FILM: "Slapstick of
Another Kind" (1984).
Jerry Lewis, Madeline
Kahn. Not reviewed by us.
(1½ hrs.)

- 2:45 (WHT) FILM: "Pink Motel"**
(1983). Phyllis Diller, Slim
Pickens. Not reviewed by
us. 'R' (1½ hrs.)

- 2:55 (A&E) REUNION AND
DARK PONY (See 10:55
P.M.)**

- 3:00 (4) MARY TYLER MOORE**
(9) FILM: "Honeymoon
Hotel" (1964). Robert
Goulet, Nancy Kwan, Jill
St. John. Downright mo-
ronic but Jill helps a bit. (2
hrs.)
(11) KUNG FU

Cable

- (BRV) ALEXANDER'S
BACHTIME BAND
(CBN) SEVEN DAYS
ABLAZE
(CNN) FREEMAN RE-
PORTS
(ESP) COLLEGE FOOT-
BALL: Clemson vs. Geor-
gia Tech
(LIF) READER'S DIGEST
LIFETIME

- 3:30 (4) MARY TYLER MOORE**

Cable

- (LIF) FAST FORWARD
(4) HERE'S LUCY
(11) ABBOTT AND COS-
TELLO

Cable

- ★ (BRV) FILM: "Moon-
lighting" (See 11 P.M.) (2
hrs.)
(CNN) NEWS OVERNIGHT
(LIF) CABLE HEALTH
WORLD REPORT
★ (MAX) FILM: "The Great
Santini" (See 4 P.M.) (2
hrs.)
(USA) FILM: "Rapture"
(1965). Melvyn Douglas,
Dean Stockwell. Lonely
daughter, stern father,
young fugitive. Florid
theatrics squash delicate
theme. Good Brittany
background. (2 hrs.)

- 4:05 (5) SURGSAT**

Cable

- 4:10 ★ (HBO) FILM: "A Street-
car Named Desire" (See 6
P.M.) (2 hrs. 5 mins.)**
(SHO) BIZARRE (CC)
4:20 (TBS) RAT PATROL
4:30 (4) HERE'S LUCY
(11) BIOGRAPHY

STATEMENT OF CONSENT
CENTER LANE Transfer

I, _____, hereby acknowledge that I have been personally and thoroughly briefed by the INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP) Manager concerning the pending transfer of the ICLP from USAINSCOM. I am now aware of the potential positive and negative professional ramifications this transfer may have, and agree to accept the involved risks to my career. I understand that a negative decision will not result in any adverse action respecting myself or my career. I herewith authorize the ICLP Project Manager or his representative to perform those personnel and other actions necessary on my behalf to effect my continuance with the project under the auspices of the gaining agency.

(Signature)

BRIAN BUZBY
LTC, MI
ICLP MANAGER

(Signature) *

(Date)

(Date)

* My signature acknowledges receipt of a copy of this Statement of Consent.

SECRET

IAGPA-F-SD

22 October 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Training Plan 1 October 1984 - 31 December 1984 (U)

1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) During the period 1 October 1984 to 31 December 1984, the INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP) will be transferred to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). IAW directives, ICLP ceased psychoenergetic intelligence collection activities on 30 September 1984. During the period of transition to DIA, ICLP is, however, authorized to continue psychoenergetic training. The following training will be conducted during the transition period:

a. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV).

CRV is a contracted form of training in psychoenergetic perception provided by a SRI-International (SRI-I) subcontractor, Ingo Swann, who coined the term CRV. Training is conducted at SRI-International facilities in Menlo Park, CA and New York, NY. Four ICLP personnel are being trained in what have come to be known as CRV Stages I, II, and III of a multi-stage system of psychoenergetic perception. One additional ICLP individual, who has completed Stages I, II, III, IV, and VI, is being trained in Stage V. This individual, who is considered operational, is expected to complete Stage V training before the end of November 1984. Personnel training in Stages I, II, III are ICLP initiates and as such have not achieved a sufficient level of expertise to be operationally employed. Having completed Stages I and II, these four personnel will begin Stage III training on 22 October 1984. They are expected (required by contract) to complete Stage III by the end of December 1984. It is anticipated and recommended

WARNING NOTICE: CENTER LANE SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM
RESTRICT DISSEMINATION TO THOSE WITH VERIFIED ACCESS
TO CATEGORY THREE (3)

SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED
NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

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DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

COPY 2 OF 2 COPIES

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that Ingo Swann CRV training will be continued with these trainees, specifically Stages IV, V, and VI. They have adapted well to the Swann training model and continuation would be in the best interests of the individuals involved and the operational requirements of DIA.

b. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) In-house Remote Viewing.

In-house remote viewing training is conducted by knowledgeable personnel within ICLP. Training is based on the application of years of experience culled together from academic insight, scientific experiments, and operational applications. It is the principle means through which technology has been transferred from contractors to the ICLP. Two ICLP personnel are presently involved in a CRV phase of in-house remote viewing training in which basic principles drawn from the Ingo Swann CRV methodology in conjunction with time tested practices of the ICLP are being applied. The purpose of this in-house training is to introduce newly assigned personnel to psychoenergetics, identify psychoenergetic abilities, and develop recommendations for further training/utilization.

c. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Abstract Referents Discrimination of Binary Alternatives (ARDBA).

Two separate sponsors have asked if ICLP sources could compromise existing cryptographic systems. To address this question, a complex program of training/testing has been implemented. Phase one of this program will determine if ICLP sources have the ability to discriminate between binary alternatives to a statistically significant level. If a source with this ability can be identified, he will enter phase two of the program which will test an ICLP source's ability to discriminate between binary alternatives given different levels of feedback. This program phase will serve to enhance an identified ability as well as develop an internalized feeling of confidence within the source. During the third phase of the program the ICLP source's ability to discriminate between binary alternatives in response to given abstract referents will be identified and developed. In order to satisfy the identified operational requirement (compromise existing cryptographic systems), an ICLP source must be able to accurately discriminate between binary alternatives given a complex abstract referent cuing system. Once these training stages have been completed an in-house pilot project can be conducted. In this project an attempt might be made to decode a randomly developed sequence of numbers contained in a sealed envelope. If the pilot project is successful, sponsors can be asked to provide their own cryptographic information for attempted decoding and compromise by ICLP sources. Two ICLP sources are presently involved in this ARDBA training.

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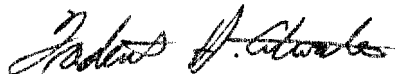
Approved For Release 2005/03/09 : CIA-RDP96-00788R001500040003-0

2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) The week of 1 to 5 October 1985, four coordinate remote viewing (CRV) trainees completed Stage II and one trainee worked on Stage V at the SRI-I New York office. During the same period, two trainees were involved in in-house CRV and binary discrimination training. SRI-I CRV training details are on file with the SRI-I subcontractor in New York and under separate cover as trip reports in the CENTER LANE (CL) office at Fort Meade. Results of in-house training show promise and are on file under separate cover in the CL office at Fort Meade.

3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) From 9 to 19 October 1985, in-house validation of SRI-I CRV training yielded positive results. Sessions are on file at the CL office. All SRI-I CRV trainees exceeded expected goals. During the same period, two trainees were involved in in-house CRV and binary discrimination training. Results of in-house training are on file under separate cover in the CL office at Fort Meade.

4. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) Comment on in-house training: Although training in CRV is very slow, progress is definitely evident. Both of the trainees have demonstrated an ability to remote view and have responded to training designed to enhance that ability. The trainees are motivated, eager, and ready to continue CRV training. Binary discrimination training is also slow but both trainees have exhibited results exceeding chance probability. Their goal will be to stabilize and gain control of this ability.

Association of the below named individual with military intelligence is classified CONFIDENTIAL.



FREDERICK H. ATWATER
CPT, MI
OPS/TNG Officer

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SECURITY SUPPORT DETACHMENT
USAINSCOM, 902D MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

IAGPA-F-SD

26 March 1984

MEMORANDUM THRU ~~Mr. Del Toro, ADCSOPS-HUMINT~~
~~COL Guild, DCSOPS~~ *1/28/84 30 March 84*
COL Kirk, CofS *2/4/84*
BG Scanlon, DCG-S

WHT 27 Mar 84

FOR MG Stubblebine, CG, INSCOM

*Approved 3 April 84
AMS*

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Human Use Review (S/CL-1/NOFORN)

1. (U) References:

a. (U) 45 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 46,
"Protection of Human Subjects" (incl 1)

b. (U) Procedure 13, DOD Directive 5240.1-R (incl 2)

c. (U) AR 381-10, paragraph 2-18 (incl 3)

d. (U) USAINSCOM Regulation 15-3, "Boards, Commissions and
Committees: HIGH PERFORMANCE REVIEW PROCEDURES" (incl 4)

2. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Background.

In February 1979, the Army General Counsel determined that
GRILL FLAME activities involved testing on human subjects, and

[REDACTED]

In March 1979, The Surgeon General's

FOIAB5
ARMY

WARNING NOTICE: CENTER LANE SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM
RESTRICT DISSEMINATION TO THOSE WITH VERIFIED ACCESS
TO CATEGORY TWO (2)

SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

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ARMY review(s) completed.

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IAGPA-F-SD

26 March 1984

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Human Use Review (S/CL-1/NOFORN)

Human Subjects Research Review Board reviewed the GRILL FLAME protocol and concluded that it represented technology transfer and validation of the technology transfer, rather than research or clinical investigation, and as such, GRILL FLAME activities did not require approval for human use. However, the Board expressed concerns that future Army follow-on work might be classified as research, and as such, plans should be considered to establish credible human use review procedures to oversee GRILL FLAME activities. In April 1979, Army General Counsel determined that the Army could continue/proceed with GRILL FLAME activities as long as HEW guidelines and other appropriate precautionary measures were taken. In April 1980, the Under Secretary of the Army approved the continuation of GRILL FLAME activities. In October 1980, the OSD, DIA, and Army General Counsels jointly agreed that it would be prudent to obtain written approval from the Deputy Secretary of Defense to conduct GRILL FLAME activities. ACSI, DA concurrently initiated action to obtain Secretary of the Army approval to conduct GRILL FLAME activities. In September 1982, INSCOM GRILL FLAME activities ceased because of NFIP restrictions; INSCOM psychoenergetic activities were reinitiated in December 1982, under the INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP), an S&IA activity. Secretary or Under Secretary approval for GRILL FLAME/ICLP activities has been granted on 14 January 1981, 1 February 1982 and 1 September 1983. Approvals are generally valid for one year.

3. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Discussion.

Paragraph 1 references require an agency internal review board to insure compliance with human use guidelines. Operating originally as an ACSI-directed project, GRILL FLAME/ICLP activities in the past were reviewed by HQ, DA components to insure compliance with human use directives. With the transfer of program management from OACSI to INSCOM on 14 January 1981, and the promulgation of the INSCOM Human Technology Review Board (HTRB) on 11 January 1984, human use review and subsequent approval action of ICLP is now an INSCOM responsibility.

4. (S/CL-2/NOFORN) Recommendations.

Recommend that the ICLP Protocol now be reviewed by the INSCOM HTRB to determine if ICLP constitutes human use. If that review results in a determination that ICLP still constitutes

OK -

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IAGPA-F-SD

26 March 1984

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Human Use Review (S/CL-1/NOFORN)

human use, then approval to continue ICLP activities will have to be obtained from the Secretary of the Army. In order to review the ICLP protocol, voting members of the INSCOM HTRB will have to receive a ICLP indoctrination. The preparation of a new ICLP protocol, its review, and submission of required approval documents will be accomplished by 1 September 1984, the anniversary date of the last Secretary of the Army approval of ICLP. *agreed.*

4 Incl
as

Brian Buzby

BRIAN BUZBY
LTC, MI
CENTER LANE Project Manager

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INFORMATION PAPER

IAOPS-H-S
21 Feb 83

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)

ISSUE: (U) Recent Actions Concerning Project GRILL FLAME.

FACTS.

1. (S/NOFORN) The Under Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering) Memo dated 19 Jan 83, has lifted the prohibition on the use of P6 funds in support of Project GRILL FLAME (Incl 1).

2. (U) The Director, DIA forwarded the Memo to the ACSI with a supportive note (Incl 2).

3. (U) The Director, GDIP Program (Mr Hurwitz) wrote the Memo for the Under Secretary.

4. (S/NOFORN) Mr Hurwitz objectives for Project GRILL FLAME are:

a. Keep the SRI team intact - Use the Dr DeLaurer Memo to get funds to SRI.

b. Keep Army (INSCOM) team intact.

c. Bring Army (INSCOM) back under GDIP.

d. Continue GRILL FLAME as a joint program. In the current CBJB Mr Hurwitz will indicate that Project CENTER LANE is the Army portion of DoD Project GRILL FLAME. The new Army name is for security purposes in light of the exposure generated during the BG Dozier project.

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DTG: 051630ZJUL78

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IAOPS-H-S

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)

5. (S/NOFORN) OACSI has been working with DCSRDA to determine how P6 money can be obtained for INSCOM projects.

6. (S/NOFORN) On 28 Feb 83, an ACSI/INSCOM meeting will take place at AHS. Attending will be BG Strom and Maj (P) Fox (OACSI) and BG Shufelt, Col Miller, and myself. The purpose is to update ACSI on Project CENTER LANE, discuss recent actions concerning the DoD GRILL FLAME Project in which ACSI has been involved or is aware, and to work out a joint position for the future. One topic which will surely arise is the anticipated INSCOM use of P6 funds. LTC Hartzell and I have proposed projects to be funded by P6 funds. They have been submitted to BG Shufelt for review. A copy is attached for your information in the event the topic arises in your discussion with the ACSI (Incl 3).

7. (S/CL-1/NOFORN) I am scheduled to brief Hon Jay R. Sculley, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition) and LTG J.H. Merryman, Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition on 8 March, from 1300-1330 hours. Briefing was arranged by ACSI. Also attending will be BG Strom and Maj (P) Fox (OACSI). The briefing will cover an orientation to INSCOM involvement in parapsychology and the anticipated uses of P6 funds.

8. (S/NOFORN) Based upon the DeLaurer Memo, Dr Vorona (DIA), has either obtained or received commitment for \$200K from DARPA. This is the amount that Dr Vorona stated was needed to keep SRI intact for FY 83. Since he now has money, Dr Vorona has indicated to Maj (P) Fox that he would fund our future FY 83 training contracts with SRI. He does not believe this is in conflict with the FY 83 Intelligence Committee position.

9. (S/NOFORN) On or about 11 Feb 83, the ACSI met with the Secretary of the Army. The purpose was to update him concerning recent actions concerning the DoD GRILL FLAME Program. Attached is a copy of the information paper provided to MG Odom for that meeting (Incl 4).

LTC JACHIM

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DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301



7 AUG 1980

S-1922/DT-1

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, HQ
Department of the Army
Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, HQ U.S.
Air Force

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Program (U)

References: a. DIA letter, S-1107/DT-1, 19 May 1980, subject:
GRILL FLAME.
b. GRILL FLAME briefing, 9 April 1980.
c. GRILL FLAME Conference, 30 June to 3 July 1980.
d. GRILL FLAME briefing, 7 July 1980.
e. GRILL FLAME briefing, 9 July 1980.

1. (C) To undertake the GRILL FLAME program described by the references, it is requested that the following actions be taken: review the mission and objectives statement (Enclosure 1), the proposed Memorandum of Understanding (Enclosure 2) and the proposed contract with SRI International (Enclosure 3) and forward your recommended changes to DIA. DIA will then make the necessary revisions and issue a formal Statement of Missions and Objectives, an official Memorandum of Understanding and a formal Joint Service Contract to SRI.

2. (U) DIA intends to issue the contract no later than 1 October 1980. This will insure that a full year's effort will be provided by the contractor. To facilitate this objective the DIA requires from each Service a statement of the exact amount of funds that will be MIPR'd to DIA to support the FY 1981 effort.

3. (C) It is DIA's belief that the entire first year's effort should be at SRI International. While the need to have more than one contractor in this field is clearly recognized, the funding level and time constraints preclude such course of action in the FY 1981 contract year.

Classified by DIA/DT-1

Declassify on

Review on 21 July 2002

Extended by DIA/DT-1

Reason 1-6, 3, 5, 6

EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND
REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

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4. (C) To insure that the subject of multiple contractors receives the necessary attention, it will be placed on the agenda of the first FY 1981 GRILL FLAME meeting. Another subject to be then considered is the scope of the GRILL FLAME group's responsibilities. At present, its scope is limited to the monitoring of external assistance contracts.

5. (C) While the DIA would appreciate receiving your response as early as possible, it should reach us no later than 11 August 1980. The next meeting of the action officers with the primary contract monitor is scheduled to begin on 11 August. This session will refine the work statement of the SRI International contract to include time phasing and prioritization of the contract elements.


6. (U) The DIA action officer and primary contract monitor for this effort is [redacted] DIA/DT-1A, telephone [redacted]

SG1J

SG1J

3 Enclosures

1. Mission and Objectives Statement, 1 Cy (S)
2. Memorandum of Understanding, 1 Cy (S)
3. Proposed Contract with SRI International, 1 Cy (S)


EUGENE F. TICHE, JR.
Lieutenant General, USAF
Director

*(Not very realistic
Please do your best
EFT)*

SECRET

GRILL FLAME

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This joint Service three year Grill Flame effort is intended to implement a comprehensive effort designed from the outset to determine the operational parameters and usefulness of certain elements of psychoenergetics. In so doing it should be possible to define the nature and extent of the threat these phenomena potentially pose to the national security. The DoD Grill Flame effort will be in the form of the Joint Service Contract with goals that will be accomplished by a three year contractual effort. The funding level will be \$400-450K per year for three years. At the end of the specified time period a decision will be made on how and where to proceed. At least during the first year a sole contractor will be SRI International.

As other capabilities are developed by additional contractors, the Grill Flame Committee will seek in follow-on years to diversify external assistance support.

a. The DIA will

(1) Issue Joint Service Contracts to accomplish the required external support.

(2) Chair the Grill Flame Committee.

(3) Provide the primary contract monitor.

b. The participants (DIA, Air Force, Army) will

(1) Contribute to the development of contract goals.

(2) MIPR funds to DIA for the Joint Service Contract(s).

(3) Contribute specific task to be accomplished by Joint Service Contracts.

(4) Host the quarterly Grill Flame Committee meetings on a rotating basis.

Classified by DIA/OT-1

Declassify on _____

Review on 21 July 2000

Extended by DIA/OT

Reason 2.301-C-3.5.6

ENCLOSURE 2 (S-1922/DT-1)

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c. The Grill Flame Committee will

- (1) Be composed of members from DIA, Army and Air Force.
- (2) Review the DIA and Service requirements and incorporate them into the contract work statements, thereby insuring that the program will meet the requirements of each contributor.
- (3) Prepare all final Grill Flame contracts and determine priorities.
- (4) Provide continual review of all Grill Flame contractual matters.
- (5) During the quarterly meetings, review and critique past work and revise, as needed, the next quarter's work.
- (6) Control the contractual expenditure of all MIPR'd funds.
- (7) Provide scientific and technical expertise needed to guide the contractual investigation.

d. The primary contract monitor will

- (1) Be cognizant of the day-to-day Grill Flame work.
- (2) Serve as an interface between the Committee and the contractors.
- (3) Insure that all raw data produced by the contractors is shared by all the participants.
- (4) Relay guidance to the contractors.
- (5) Report contract results to Grill Flame Committee.
- (6) Insure research goals are met.
- (7) Be responsive to all inquiries by participants as to the activities and progress being made by the contractors.
- (8) Be responsive to all inquiries by other DoD or governmental agencies on the status of the contract research.

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DAMI-ISH

25 JAN 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR DEPUTY ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Actions (U)

1. (S/NOFORN) The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering (USDRE) has authorized the use of Program 6 resources to maintain the current Army GRILL FLAME capability and supplement as necessary the FY 83 DIA evaluation effort (Incl 1). It is intended that these funds be used during FY 83.
2. (U) As a result of the USDRE memo above, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition) has notified the Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition (DCSRDA) that OACSI will be seeking P.6 funds amounting to approximately \$150K for GRILL FLAME activity. LTG Merryman, DCSRDA has requested a briefing on GRILL FLAME and presumably he also desires to know what our funding needs are.
3. (S/NOFORN) Per discussion with ZB 24 Jan 83, a briefing for LTG Merryman will be set up for Tuesday or Wednesday (31 Jan or 1 Feb 83). The briefing will be by MAJ(P) Fox with ZB attending. At this briefing OACSI should be prepared to present INSCOM desires re funding levels and activities to be funded. It is anticipated that the request and approval vehicle for the funds will be a memo from DAMI-ISH to DCSRDA, in a fashion similar to an existing ISH arrangement with DCSRDA on another matter. Monies from DCSRDA would be channeled thru INSCOM (again in a fashion similar to an existing agreement) to the contractor for GRILL FLAME training. It is important to note that:
 - a. (S/NOFORN) The monies cannot go to DIA (and hence to the contractor) since that would place the funds back into the NFIP and we have a Congressional decision precluding the use of NFIP funds.
 - b. (U) A contract must exist for services to be provided by the funds.
 - c. (C) Payment from DCSRDA, once made, cannot be returned. Partial payment, as needed, may be used if desired.
4. (S/NOFORN) Sec Army annual approval for human use issues is due this month. He should be informed of the program's status, it's name change, intent to use P.6 funds and probable participation in DIA's efforts to have a panel review and testimony to Congress in the near future.

GRILL FLAME (U)
CLOSE HOLD/HAND CARRY

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~~SECRET~~ FOREIGN NATIONALS

~~SECRET~~

NOT RELEASABLE TO
FOREIGN NATIONALS

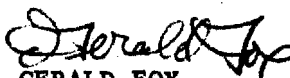
DAMI-ISH

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Actions (U)

5. (S) DIA's decision to have a formal panel review and to brief Congress is driven by a letter to the SecDef from Mr. Bolan, Chairman, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (Incl 2). While OACSI has only been informally requested to have INSCOM participate in the review and briefing process, a formal request will probably be forthcoming and we would expect to accede to DIA's desires.

6. (U) An OACSI/INSCOM meeting should be set up prior to the DCSRDA briefing to discuss the issues involved in Army GRILL FLAME's future so that we have a common course and consensus. OACSI attendees would be ZB and MAJ(P) Fox; INSCOM attendees might include BG Hunt, COL Hyman, COL Miller and LTC Jachim.

2 Incls
as


GERALD FOX
Major, GS

~~SECRET~~

NOT RELEASABLE TO
FOREIGN NATIONALS



RESEARCH AND
ENGINEERING

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

3E258

21 NOV 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (RESEARCH,
DEVELOPMENT, AND ACQUISITION)
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Activity (U)

(S/NF) In USDRE memorandum of 19 January 1983, subject as above, Program 6 resources were permitted to be used on GRILL FLAME activities to maintain the Army INSCOM capability and to supplement the FY 83 DIA evaluation effort.

(S/NF) To enable me to decide on further sponsorship of GRILL FLAME or related activities, please provide me an accounting of all FY 83/84/85 funding sources/amounts applied on any GRILL FLAME effort, as well as a summary of program results. This information should be available for my review no later than 27 November 1984.

cc: ACS/Intell,
U.S. Army

695-6556

WTC
MFR: per telecon with Ken Hollander 26 1240 NW 84,
suspense was extended to 3 December. *Ha*

3E1006

XU -

CLASSIFIED BY USDRE
DECLASSIFY ON OADR

~~SECRET~~

USDRE: 84 0821

DIA 1233

~~SECRET~~ NO FOREIGN DISSEM

04 DEC 1984

GRILL FLAME and Follow-on (U)

(S/NF) GRILL FLAME was a joint 3-year project between DIA and HQ DA/INSCOM that investigated the threat and application potential of psychoenergetics phenomenon. Aspects of the project included:

- Joint HQ DA/INSCOM DIA contractual effort with SRI to investigate remote-viewing phenomenon.

- DIA sponsored SRI investigation of foreign research on psychoenergetics.

- HQ DA/INSCOM in-house effort addressing intelligence applications to remote viewing.

The project began in FY 81 and was terminated in FY 1983.

(S/NF) Key findings and recommendations from the GRILL FLAME project were submitted to congressional committees and to key intelligence and R/D community personnel via the GRILL FLAME PROJECT REPORT, dated 19 October 1983. A detailed briefing was given to Dr. R. DeLauer (DDR&E) on 3 October 1983.

(S/NF) Key findings of the project were:

- Remote viewing is a real phenomenon, and is not degraded by distance or shielding.
- Remote viewing ability can be improved by appropriate training procedures.
- Remote viewing has potential for US intelligence applications. However, at this stage of development, descriptive content (e.g., sketches, configurations) is more reliable than analytic content (e.g., function, complex technical data).
- A potential threat to U.S. national security exists from foreign psychoenergetics research, which appears to be well funded and receives high-level government support.

(S/NF) There were several key recommendations that resulted from the 3-year GRILL FLAME effort:

- Basic research in both remote viewing and psychokinesis phenomena should be initiated.
- Applied intelligence applications research in remote viewing should be continued and be under the overall management of DIA.

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SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

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- Close coordination between the basic and intelligence application research must be maintained.

- Continue to evaluate foreign research efforts.

(S/NF) These recommendations were supported by an independent science review panel called on to evaluate the validity of the SRI external assistance effort.

(S/NF) Subsequent to these recommendations, three aspects of psychoenergetics were pursued in FY 84:

- Basic research into improving remote viewing for developing training techniques (to reduce training time), for developing personnel screening and selection methods, for initiating research into energetic (PK) phenomenon, and for developing an improved data evaluation procedure.

- DIA contractual review of new foreign psychoenergetic research.

- HQDA continuance of in-house remote viewing applications and the continuance of in-house personnel training in remote viewing skills.

(S/NF) FY 83 congressional language directed that future parapsychological experimentation be conducted outside the NFIP. Consequently, R/D funds for accomplishing these tasks in 1984 were obtained from R/D source as shown on Table I. Some R/D funds were also used in 1983 to cover short-falls in anticipated GDIP funding for that year. Details on HQDA funding for previous applied efforts are being sent via a separate response.

^{F4}
(S/NF/WN) In 1985, DIA received formal congressional committee approval to continue in a management role in DoD for psychoenergetics investigations, provided funding from outside of the NFIP were used. Consequently, DIA established the frame-work for an integrated DoD research effort, and developed terms of reference and agreement for candidate participants from the R/D community. In addition, DIA is planning to detail the operational remote viewing unit from HQDA/INSCOM to DIA.

(S/NF/WN) The main thrust of this new integrated effort will be to improve utility of remote viewing so that reliable applications can be pursued in the Intelligence Community, to evaluate the application potential of energetics (PK), and to examine threat potential of new foreign research. This new effort will require a strong basic and applied research effort in order to identify functional parameters and explanatory mechanisms, and to identify the best training methods for enhancing remote viewing data. A consistent applied effort is also required in order to fully evaluate application potential and to determine remote viewing data reliability and utility. For 1985, it is estimated that at least \$2,000k would be required for initiating a solid,

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SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

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well-integrated R/D effort in both remote viewing and energetic phenomena. It is anticipated that this funding level will be provided by HQDA/SGRD in FY 1985 for pursuing basic and applied R/D efforts. Basic requirements for this support were defined in a letter requesting new research from DIA/DR to HQDA/SG on 9 November 1984.

(S/NF) In FY86 DIA plans to request congressional approval to return funding for GRILL FLAME intelligence-oriented applications to the NFIP. Funding requirements could be somewhat greater in FY 1986 due to anticipated in-depth application pursuits, and for further expansion of basic research. DIA is currently developing detailed plans in anticipation of continued R/D support for accomplishing both research and applications. Without this support, DIA would be unable to evaluate the threat significance of foreign achievements in psychoenergetics, and a potential new intelligence data collection tool would fail to be developed.

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TABLE 1
PSYCHOENERGETICS FUNDING

Organization	Funding (\$K)		
	1983	1984	1985
DIA	439(1)	79(2)	79(2)
DDRE	200(3)	600(3)	-
HQDA/SGRD (Anticipated)	-	-	2,000(3)

(1) GDIP funds

(2) For Evaluation of Foreign Research Only (GDIP funds)

(3) R/D funds

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SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

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ORCON/NOFORN

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755



IAFM-OPS-HUP

4 May 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Minutes of 3 May 1979 DOD GRILL FLAME Committee Meeting (U)

1. (U) The GRILL FLAME Committee Meeting was held from 0930 to 1545 hours, 3 May 1979.
2. (U) Following individuals were present:

SG1I

Dr. Vorona, DIA

Mr. Kramar, AMSAA
COL DePeospero, AMSAA
Mr. Graff, AF FTD

SG1H

SG1I

MAJ Watt, INSCOM
Mr. Clinton, MIRADCOM
MAJ Stoner, ACSI

SG1J

3. (C) Dale Graff briefed the committee concerning the recent "exercise" done by his people in helping the Agency locate a missing aircraft. Details of the "exercise" are considered very sensitive by the AF and all committee members had to sign a statement acknowledging receipt of the information. MAJ Stoner, OACSI Staff, will make an effort to have the briefing given to high Army officials.

4. (S) John Kramar presented an overview of the program status at AMSAA. Mr. Kramar provided the committee with the following handouts (attached as Incls 1, 2 and 3):

CLASSIFIED BY: Director, DIA
DECLASSIFY ON: 4 May 99
EXTENDED BY: Director, DIA
REASON: 2-301-C (3) (6)

581-03

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GRILL FLAME

• IAFM-OPS-HUP

4 May 1979

SUBJECT: Minutes of 3 May 1979 DOD GRILL FLAME Committee Meeting (U)

- a. Draft copy, GRILL FLAME Classification Guide
- b. Planned In-House GRILL FLAME Efforts, FY 79
- c. Phase 1~~8~~, Quick Look, Descriptive Summary.

Mr. Kramar requested that committee members review the documents and forward comments to AMSAA.

5. (C) MAJ Watt, INSCOM, briefed on the status of the GRILL FLAME Project at INSCOM. Briefing included a short overview of how program was developed - how personnel were selected for the project; training methods developed, and future plans.

SG1H [REDACTED] indicated they might request a conference with INSCOM personnel to see if they can get some ideas on how to develop a parallel program. MAJ Watt indicated that such a meeting would be favorably considered by INSCOM.

6. (S) Randy Clinton, MIRADCOM, briefed on the program being developed at MIA. Contract was let with SRI on 21 May 79. First six months will involve training and procedural developments at SRI. The MIA effort will be directed at the use of psychokinesis (PK).

SG1I 7. (S) [REDACTED] briefed the committee on some of his independent research results. Some of his major points are as follows:

a. It appears that political climate at CIA has changed and that the agency might take a more active role in the field of parapsychology.

b. Felt that people newly identified with the field of parapsychology might have a tendency to become too emotionally involved.

c. CIA will have a report "on the streets" within 3-4 weeks concerning nine US Labs using remote viewing techniques.

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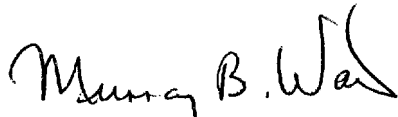
IAFM-OPS-HUP

4 May 1979

SUBJECT: Minutes of 3 May 1979 DOD GRILL FLAME Committee
Meeting (U)

8. (U) Dr. Vorona announced that the GRILL FLAME Committee would meet every other month on the second Thursday starting with July session.

3 Incl
as



MURRAY B. WATT
Major, MI
INSCOM Project Manager
GRILL FLAME

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REVERSE SIDE WILL BE USED FOR CONTINUATION OF ALL ITEMS

COMMAND GROUP APPROVAL/RELEASE SHEET			CONTROL NUMBER		
SUBJECT OPSEC Support for Project GRILL FLAME			OFFICE SYMBOL IAOPS-H	DATE 31 Mar 82	
ACTION REQUIRED CG Approval and Signature on Letter			ACTION-OFFICER-PHONE LTC JACHIM/7829/2656		
MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD (Describe briefly the requirement, background and action taken or recommended. Must be sufficiently detailed to identify the action without recourse to other sources.)					
<p>1. (C) ORIGIN OF ACTION: In October 1981, DCG-I recommended a review of the GRILL FLAME OPSEC Program. The DCG-I suggested that a formal evaluation by the 902d MI Group be considered. (TAB A)</p> <p>2. (C) DISCUSSION: A preliminary review by GRILL FLAME personnel determined that an informal OPSEC review had been initiated in November 1979, while the program was under OACSI control, but was never completed. The sensitivity of this project demands a complete and continuing security evaluation. Thus, contact has been made with the Security Support Detachment, 902d MI Group and a preliminary scope of work was prepared. (TAB B)</p> <p>3. (C) WHAT THIS ACTION WILL ACCOMPLISH:</p> <p>a. (C) Direct the 902d MIG to conduct a security evaluation of Project GRILL FLAME.</p> <p>b. (C) Provide a formal evaluation of the sensitivity and vulnerability of the GRILL FLAME Program (DET G, USAOG).</p> <p>c. (U) Provide continued operations security support to GRILL FLAME.</p>					
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS		YES	NO		
A. Personnel		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
B. Space Authorization		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
C. Operating Costs (OMA)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
D. Investment Costs (OPA & MCA)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
E. RDTE Costs		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
F. Environment		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
CLASSIFIED BY INSCOM PAM 380-6 5 JAN 81, Para C-30, C-31 REVIEW ON: March 2002 (If "YES" coordinate action thru the Command Environmentalist ODCSLOG)					
COORDINATIONS			APPROVAL/RELEASE		
OFFICE	SIGNATURE	PHONE	SIGNATURE	DATE	
10P5-H	Ronald P. Toller LTC 3/13	4719			
				DATE DISPATCHED	
HEAD OF STAFF ELEMENT (Name, grade, phone and signature)					
CHARLES E. SCANLON, COLONEL, GS, DCSOPS					

GRILL FLAME

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This joint three year GRILL FLAME effort is intended to implement a comprehensive effort designated from the outset to determine the operational parameters and usefulness of certain elements of psychoenergetics and assess the threat these phenomena pose to the National security. The DoD GRILL FLAME effort will include, but not be limited to, external assistance contracts. It is recognized that each participant reserves the right to discontinue participation in this program at the end of each fiscal year. Each participant reserves the right to enter into GRILL FLAME contracts with parties independent of the terms for the approval of joint contracts by the GRILL FLAME Committee. The GRILL FLAME Committee will seek throughout the first year, and continually during follow on years, to examine capabilities in remote viewing (RV) and psychokinetics (PK) developed by potential contractors and unanimously agree to contract with the contractors who can best meet the requirements of the DoD at the least possible cost.

a. The DIA will:

- (1) Issue joint contracts to accomplish the required external support.
- (2) Chair the GRILL FLAME Committee and provide, in coordination with committee members, regular progress reports to appropriate high level decisionmakers.
- (3) Provide the primary contract monitor to be located where he/she can best monitor all joint contracts.

b. The participants (DIA and Army) will:

- (1) Contribute to the development of contracts goals, unanimously agree

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Declassify on 27 February 2001
Review on

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to the contract goals, and outline specific requirements, tasks, and priorities to be accomplished by the joint contracts.

(2) MIPR funds to DIA for the first year of the joint contracts.

(3) Host the quarterly GRILL FLAME Committee meetings on a rotating basis. The first quarter meeting by Army.

(4) Provide ORV monitors and viewer to support the programs when appropriate.

(5) Total Program dollar efforts for FY 81 are as follows:

(a) Army/INSCOM: \$150K

(b) DIA: \$300K

c. The GRILL FLAME Committee will:

(1) Be composed of members from DIA and Army and will consist of two voting members from each organization.

(2) Review the DIA and Army requirements for psychoenergetics and incorporate them into the contract work statements, thereby ensuring that the program will meet the requirements of each contributor.

(3) Prepare all final GRILL FLAME joint contracts and determine priorities.

(4) Provide continual review of all GRILL FLAME joint contractual matters, to include, when appropriate, review by cleared parties both within and outside the DoD.

(5) During the quarterly meetings, review and critique past work and revise, as needed, the next quarter's work.

(6) Will determine the allocation of MIPR'd funds amongst specific contractual tasks.

(7) Provide scientific and technical expertise needed to guide the contractual investigations.

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(8) Serves as an advisory group to DIA on collection priorities for application of ORV techniques to real targets.

(9) Will be kept fully advised of participant independent GRILL FLAME activities.

d. The primary contract monitor will:

(1) Be cognizant of all GRILL FLAME joint contracts.

(2) Serve as an interface between the Committee and all contractors.

(3) Ensure that all raw data produced by the contractors is shared by all the participants.

(4) In coordination and concurrence with the Committee, relay guidance to the contractors.

(5) Report contract results to the GRILL FLAME Committee.

(6) Ensure research goals are met.

(7) Be responsive to all inquiries by participants as to the activities and progress being made by the contractors.

(8) Be responsive to all inquiries by other DoD or governmental agencies on the status of the contract research in keeping with established security guidelines and approval of the Committee.

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W. H. HARRISON
Major General, USA
Chief of Intelligence

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Approved For Release 2000/08/08 : CIA-RDP96-00788R002000180007-5

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SUBJECT

GRILL FLAME Status Report (U)

OFFICE SYMBOL

DAMI-ISH

SUSPENSE

DATE

6 July 1981

ACTION REQUIRED

Inform ZA

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD. (Describe briefly the requirement, background and action taken or recommended. Must be sufficiently detailed to identify the action without recourse to other sources.)

1. (U) Purpose. To give ZA a status report on Project GRILL FLAME.
2. (U) Discussion: Following are significant events in June 1981 concerning Army participation in GRILL FLAME.

a. (S/NOFORN) Human Use Issue. The Under Secretary of the Army approved INSCOM GRILL FLAME activities on 14 Jan 81 (TAB A). The Army General Counsel determined that this authority applied only to internal Army GRILL FLAME activities. Army participation with other governmental and private elements in support of GRILL FLAME required separate SA/USofA approval. SA approval was sought by OACSI DA on 8 May 81 and obtained on 27 May 81 (TAB B). On the basis of this approval, INSCOM released its FY 81 GRILL FLAME money to DIA for inclusion in a DIA-Army contract with the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) (TAB C). On 15 June 81 Tim Hatch, Office of the Army General Counsel, asked me if I had heard whether or not DOD had resolved the human use issue, i.e., had obtained Secretary of Defense certification of the DIA GRILL FLAME Program. I replied that it appeared to be a moot point since SA certified the Army program. Hatch stated that it was a live issue inasmuch as the AGC advised the SA that his approval of the ZA letter dated 8 May 81 (TAB B) was contingent upon the review and approval by the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of Defense. Hatch produced an AGC memo dated 15 May 81 (TAB D) as his authority. Apparently this memo accompanied the ACSI letter of 8 May 81 (TAB B) to the SA. I did not know of the AGC letter until 15 Jun 81. The INSCOM money was intercepted at DIA and returned to INSCOM. SRI was informed of the new delay in Army funding pending the resolution of the human use issue by the DOD and Army General Counsels. An official of SRI passed information concerning the latest delay to [REDACTED] had a telephone conversation on the subject with SA Marsh. According to Hatch, resolution of the human use issue is now a priority task for the DOD and Army General Counsels.

SG11

b. (S/NOFORN) Personnel. LTC Bob Jachim will replace LTC Scotty Watt this summer as GRILL FLAME Program Manager. Also, the INSCOM GRILL FLAME Program lost

(Continue on plain bond)

IMPLICATIONS		CINFO	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIM PROGS	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	BUDGET	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
COORDINATIONS						APPROVALS				
OFFICE	NAME		PHONE			INITIALS	DATE			
					BR					
					DIV ISH	JS	6 July 81			
					DIR IS	JS	7 July 81			
					EX ZX	JS	9 JUL			
					ACSI EA	JS	11 JUL			
					DISPATCHED (DTG)					
GRILL FLAME (U) CLOSE HOLD/HAND CARRY										
SHOW ADDITIONAL COORDINATION ON REVERSE SIDE OR CONTINUATION SHEET CLASSIFIED BY DIA DT REVIEW 6 Jul 81 RSN 2-301c.3 DOD 5200.1-R										
ACTION OFFICER (Name, grade, phone and signature) MAJ DENNIS M. O'KEEFE/50114										

ACSI FORM 28

Approved For Release 2000/08/08 : CIA-RDP96-00788R002000180007-5

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Approved For Release 2000/08/08 : CIA-RDP96-00788R002000180007-5

DAMI-ISH

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Status Report (U)

its operations officer and five remote viewers due to PCS. INSCOM is taking action to replace four of these vacancies with officers currently attending the MI Officer's Advanced Course.

c. (C) On 30 Jun 81, LTC Watt briefed MG Stubblebine on the GRILL FLAME Program. He recommended to MG Stubblebine that he and you meet to discuss FY 82 tasks and identify funding shortfalls. I will set up the meeting once I get the details from LTC Watt.

d. (U) At TAB E is a memo concerning LTC Watt's update briefing for BG Flynn on 15 May 81.

GRILL FLAME (U)

CLOSE HOLD/HAND CARRY

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TAB

ARMY review(s) completed.



DAMI-ISH

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

24 DEC 1980

MEMORANDUM THRU VICE CHIEF OF STAFF ARMY

PATRICK M. HUGHES, MAJ, GS ^{24 Dec 80}

FOR UNDER-SECRETARY OF THE ARMY *Approved*
RHS 1/14/81

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U) -- DECISION MEMORANDUM

1. (S) Army General Counsel has determined that GRILL FLAME activities constitute experimentation on human subjects under Procedure 18, DOD Directive 5240.I-R. Section 4 of Procedure 18 requires the approval of Under Secretary of Army in order for Army Intelligence to continue its GRILL FLAME activities.
2. (S/NOFORN) Army INSCOM GRILL FLAME activities meet or exceed the requirements of Section 3 of Procedure 18. Important foreign intelligence and counterintelligence purposes are served by GRILL FLAME experimentation. Informed consent of all subjects is obtained in writing and only in accordance with guidelines issued by Department of Health Education and Welfare setting conditions that safeguard the welfare of the subjects.
3. (S) Request the Under Secretary approve our participation in GRILL FLAME activities under Procedure 18.

E. R. Thompson

E. R. THOMPSON
Major General, USA
ACofS for Intelligence

14 Jan 81
APPROVED - Under Secretary of
the Army

Patrick M. Hughes
PATRICK M. HUGHES
LTC, GS
Asst to the Director
of the Army Staff

ARMY review(s) completed.

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IAGPC-G

24 August 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR ADCSOPS-HUMINT

SUBJECT: Termination of The Army GRILL FLAME (U)

1. (FOUO) Attached is a copy of a paper provided OACSI by the GDIP Staff indicating the Army GRILL FLAME Program would not be funded for FY 83.

2. (S/NOFORN) MAJ Fox, OACSI, GRILL FLAME Project Officer, is preparing an ACSI letter to CG, INSCOM officially notifying him of the project termination. The letter will also seek to determine if INSCOM wishes to attempt to continue the program in some manner. If the CG wishes to continue there are five possible options:

1. (S/NOFORN) Determine if the INSCOM personnel could be integrated into the final year of the three year DIA program. In the third year a prime objective is the completion and verification of the new SRI training program.

2. (S/NOFORN) Determine if the Director, NSA would integrate the current INSCOM GRILL FLAME project into any NSA program.

3. (FOUO) Determine if the current INSCOM project could be funded in FY 83 with R&D money.

4. (FOUO) Integrate the current INSCOM GRILL FLAME project into a training and evaluation program under the auspices of the INSCOM Staff Psychologist or Organizational Effectiveness Officer.

5. (U) Reassign the current military personnel into Fort Meade organizations for FY 83 pending completion of the DIA program and Congressional review for FY 84.

3. (S/NOFORN) Options:

a. Option 1 and 2 would continue the program but without INSCOM control.

b. Funds to implement option 3 may not be available or reprogrammable.

c. Option 4 requires initiation of a training/evaluation program without an operational mission funded and supported "out-of-hide" by INSCOM.

d. Option 5 suspends activity in the program for a minimum of 1 year.

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CLASSIFIED BY: MSG, DAMI-ISH

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REVIEW: ON: Aug 2002

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GRILL FLAME

IAGPC-G

SUBJECT: Termination of The Army GRILL FLAME (U)

4. Options 1/2 and 4 appear to be the most viable approaches.

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as

ROBERT J. JACHIM
LTC, MI
GRILL FLAME Project Manager

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IAOPS-H

FACT SHEET

LTC WATT/923-7829

23 February 1981

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Program Management (U)

TO: DCG-I

*Scotly - 200-215 7010
 Carter nothing more -
 Shuman covered this up.
 Keeping OACSI informed. This
 he will obviously do.
 Can*

PURPOSE: To provide answer to DCG-I's query re change of Grill Flame Program management from OACSI to CDR, INSCOM (TAB A). DCG-I comment: "What is this all about? What does it change?"

FACTS:

1. (U) Ref: SSO DA EO Msg, DTG 111800Z Feb 81, subj: Grill Flame (TAB A).
2. (S/NOFORN) Ref msg transferred the Grill Flame Program management from OACSI to CDR, INSCOM effective 11 Feb 81.
3. (S/NOFORN) BACKGROUND: The Army Grill Flame effort from 1978 through 1980 comprised a number of unrelated programs being carried out by separate commands. Ongoing efforts at the Army Material System Analysis Agency (AMSAA), and at the Missile Intelligence Agency (MIA) were not related to the operational program being managed by INSCOM. Also, members of the OACSI staff were making inquiries on their own at this time. In order to fully coordinate all aspects of the Army Program, OACSI maintained tight control over the efforts of MIA, AMSAA, and INSCOM. None of the participants were allowed to conduct liaison outside of Army channels without prior approval. This included accepting tasking and making visits to other agencies.
4. (S/NOFORN) On 14 Jan 81, The Under Secretary of Army approved the continuation of the INSCOM Grill Flame Program. All other Army elements have been directed to cease their activities in this area. As a result, MG Thompson has transferred the management of the Army Grill Flame effort to INSCOM. What this really means is as follows:
 - a. (U) ADCSOPS-HUMINT (COL White) will act as Program Officer for CDR, INSCOM, and LTC Watt will continue as Program Manager (no change). *OK*
 - b. (U) INSCOM can now go directly to outside agencies without first obtaining approval from OACSI. *no should be
 careful & keep ACS I
 informed.*
 - c. (U) INSCOM can now accept tasking from other agencies without prior approval from OACSI. *OK*
 - d. (U) INSCOM can now determine what aspects of the program need to be pursued. *no - keep ACS I
 OK informed*

GRILL FLAME

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CLASSIFIED BY: MGS DAMI-ISH

DTG: 051630Z Feb 78


*501-01
 MFR
 1981*

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e. (U) OACSI is still responsible for policy matters for DA, and will continue to interface with the appropriate elements as required. ^{OK}

5. (S/NOFORN) As BG Flynn pointed out in his short note, it is business as usual except now INSCOM can move ahead at a faster pace (if desired), and can decide where and with whom they want to conduct business. No set procedures have been worked out regarding updating the ACSI, but we have always worked very closely with the OACSI staff, and will continue to do so. Any changes to the current program will be fully coordinated to insure that all aspects of the human use issue are met prior to starting any new initiatives.

1 Incl
as


CHAD B. WHITE
Colonel, GS
ADCSOPS-HUMINT

25 Feb 81

OK - Thanks - It does give us more control
but as you stated + so did I we want to keep
ACSI closely informed - This is a sensitive area,
we need all the help we can get and want to
keep the ACSI fully in on it.



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IAOPS-H

FACT SHEET

LTC WATT/923-7829
23 February 1981

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Program Management (U)

TO: DCG-I

PURPOSE: To provide answer to DCG-I's query re change of Grill Flame Program management from OACSI to CDR, INSCOM (TAB A). DCG-I comment: "What is this all about? What does it change?"

FACTS:

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 - b. (U) INSCOM can now go directly to outside agencies without first obtaining approval from OACSI.
 - c. (U) INSCOM can now accept tasking from other agencies without prior approval from OACSI.
 - d. (U) INSCOM can now determine what aspects of the program need to be pursued.

SECRET**GRILL FLAME**

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CHAD B. WHITE
Colonel, GS
ADCSOPS-HUMINT

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved For Release 2001/04/02 : CIA-RDP96-00788R002000240002-3



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

IAFM-OPS-HU-SA

24 September 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Update for MG Rolya, 21 Sep 79 (U)

1. (U) This MFR highlights the major points covered during the update briefing given to MG Rolya concerning Project GRILL FLAME on 21 Sep 79. Following personnel attended the briefing:

MG Rolya, CG INSCOM
BG Flynn, DCG-I
COL White, ADCSOPS-HUMINT
LTC Watt, INSCOM GRILL FLAME Project Manager

2. (U) Attached enclosure shows outline of presentation given by LTC Watt.

3. (C) At conclusion of briefing, COL White and LTC Watt made the following recommendations to the CG INSCOM:

a. That sufficient dedicated work space be allotted to the INSCOM GRILL FLAME Project.

CG Response: Approved recommendation. Directed COL White to insure that necessary action was taken by INSCOM, Fort Meade to properly "house" the INSCOM GRILL FLAME Project.

b. That one of the following three options be approved concerning the manning level of the INSCOM GRILL FLAME Project:

(1) Current status remain in tact; that is, primary project support will be accomplished by individuals working on part-time basis. This does not include project manager and training element who are currently dedicated on full-time basis to the project.

CLASSIFIED BY: Director, DIA
DECLASSIFY ON: 24 Sep 99
EXTENDED BY: Director, DIA
REASON: 2-301-C (3) (6)

Approved For Release 2001/04/02 : CIA-RDP96-00788R002000240002-3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IAFM-OPS-HU-SA

24 September 1979

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Update for MG Rolya, 21 Sep 79 (U)

or

(2) That a nine-man task force be established for a one-year period to continue looking into training and application aspects of the GRILL FLAME program.

or

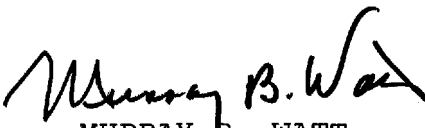
(3) That a nine-man TDA unit be established to carry out the INSCOM GRILL FLAME mission.

CG Response: Agreed that option one was not satisfactory. Directed COL White to staff paper, as needed, proposing to implement a nine-man task force and to identify where the resources would be coming from. Meanwhile, he agreed that we should investigate whether or not INSCOM can obtain any or all necessary spaces from the ACSI.

4. (U) COL White had explained to the CG that we had not done all the usual staffing because of the sensitivity of the project and that we wanted to be sure which direction the CG wanted to move in prior to indoctrinating more personnel to the project. The CG agreed with that line of reasoning.

5. (U) LTC Watt pointed out that several project personnel were in "danger" of being rotated. The CG agreed that we should go to MILPERCEN, via DCSPER, to stop such actions but, first we should make sure that all personnel who are so effected and stay with the program are cautioned and counseled concerning possible impact on their careers.

1 Incl
as


MURRAY B. WATT
LTC, MI
INSCOM GRILL FLAME
Project Manager

APPROVED: 
Col, MI



~~SECRET~~
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

21 October 1979

IAFM-OPS-HU-SA

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Update Briefing for COL(P) Wilmot, 17 October 1979 (U)

1. (U) PURPOSE: This MFR outlines significant points of my update briefing given to COL(P) Wilmot, DCSOPS, INSCOM, on 17 October 1979.

2. (U) The briefing was presented on a one-on-one basis.

3. (U) The major portion of the briefing concerned reviewing the following:

a. The update briefing provided MG Rolya on 21 Sep 79.

b. The meeting I had with the DOD Science Evaluation Team on 27 Sep 79.

c. The ACSI MFR covering their evaluation of the INSCOM GRILL FLAME program.

d. The ACSI message of 4 Oct 79 tasking INSCOM to keep them abreast of any personnel problems we encounter and to request that an update briefing be scheduled for the ACSI (NOTE: We have learned that Director, DIA probably will attend such a briefing. Time has not been arranged as of this date.).

4. (S) COL Wilmot reviewed several INSCOM GRILL FLAME reports that we have produced in the recent past. (C16 Training Report), A6E Report, and [REDACTED]. He seemed impressed with the data and wanted to know when we could be "operational." My milestones currently project an operational date for late 1981. COL Wilmot and MG Thompson (see ACSI MFR) have both questioned: "Why not 1980?" I reminded COL Wilmot that we are still in the training phase and do not have sufficient space nor dedicated resources to be operational by 1980. I provided COL Wilmot an update covering our space situation, including the recent meeting COL White and I had with BG Smith. COL Wilmot indicated he would see BG Smith and remind him of the operational urgency behind our space requirements. As far as

SG1A

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DECLASSIFY ON: 21 October 1999
EXTENDED BY: Director, DIA
REASON: 2-301-C (3) (6)

~~SECRET~~ GRILL FLAME

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IAFM-OPS-HU-SA

21 October 1979

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME Update Briefing for COL(P) Wilmot, 17 October 1979 (U)

personnel are concerned, COL Wilmot stated he would look into the situation. Meanwhile, he requested that I provide him a list of individuals that I want stabilized for two years and that such a list give him the current status of the individual (i.e...have we already gone through DCSPER to MILPERCEN, etc.).

5. (C) Finally, COL Wilmot tasked me to start developing procedures whereby GRILL FLAME type information could be fed into the intelligence mainstream and to begin formulating the mechanism for receiving tasking. I assured COL Wilmot that we were already working on those two points. No date was set for when we had to provide such information to COL Wilmot.

Murray B. Watt

MURRAY B. WATT
LTC, MI
INSCOM GRILL FLAME
Project Manager

APPROVED: *[Signature]*

CHAD B. WHITE
COL, GS

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~~SECRET~~



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

IAFM-OPS-HUP

7 June 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Monthly Exchange of Ideas, Technical Advances, and
Future Plans: AMSAA and INSCOM GRILL FLAME Personnel
(U)

1. (U) On 6 June 1979, the monthly meeting between AMSAA and INSCOM GRILL FLAME personnel took place at AMSAA HQS, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland. The following personnel were in attendance:

MAJ Watt, Project Manager, INSCOM
1LT Atwater, Assistant Project Manager, INSCOM
Lynne Taylor, Project Manager, AMSAA
Two other members of AMSAA GRILL FLAME Staff

2. (S) We updated AMSAA personnel on the status of our training program, including preliminary report concerning training taking place at SRI. We discussed in some detail the "training sessions" being conducted involving Dr. LaBerge to include problems encountered and how to handle said problems. Everyone concurs that sessions with Dr. LaBerge can be meaningful; however, we have to insure that Dr. LaBerge and others from DA fully understand the problems encountered in Remote Viewing (RV) and the role that the "beacon" plays during RV sessions.

3. (S) In early May 1979, AMSAA had distributed several draft proposals concerning various aspects of their projected in-house program. All DOD representatives to the GRILL FLAME Committee were asked to provide comments/recommendations to AMSAA concerning the proposals. We used a portion of the day's meeting to discuss our comments. Major points discussed are covered below:

a. GRILL FLAME Classification Guide: No discussion on this subject since we had already provided a response via message and AMSAA had no questions concerning our input.

CLASSIFIED BY: Director, DIA
DECLASSIFY ON: 7 June 99
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REASON: 2-301-C (3) (6)

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~~GRILL FLAME~~

~~SECRET~~

IAFM-OPS-HUP

7 June 1979

SUBJECT: Monthly Exchange of Ideas, Technical Advances, and
Future Plans: AMSAA and INSCOM GRILL FLAME Personnel
(U)

b. We felt that even though the concept of target beacon is relatively cumbersome and is manpower intensive compared with coordinate RV that the technique is still necessary to develop and is easier to initially accept. John Kramar, AMSAA, does not agree with our viewpoint.

c. AMSAA felt (John Kramar) that the general nature of targets in the Aberdeen Area do not lend themselves to being good targets for incontrovertial RV demonstration. We proposed that perhaps the cause might be the process used to select the targets rather than the targets themselves. Mr. Kramar seems to be of the view that, at all costs, the targets must be isolated and free from any possibility that the RVer had any target knowledge beforehand. NOTE: This means that the target cannot have been contaminated by prior exposure to the RVer even if that exposure took place weeks, months, etc. ago.

d. We recommended that the target package they proposed to provide to the RVer for feedback include more data than just a photograph. Package should include all written data known about the target, to include, if appropriate, intelligence from other intelligence sources, i.e. HUMINT, SIGINT. We commented that photo feedback only provides the RVer with visual perspective and neglects the other senses.

e. We felt that several of the proposals concerning target selection would create an artificial situation and lead to some type of funneling regarding target selection. We discussed, in some detail, these points and AMSAA will examine each of them.

f. We pointed out that after all was said and done, their proposals still did not define what they meant by "success" as regards a remote viewing session. Lynne Taylor agreed and stated that such a statement would be included when they rewrite their proposals.

4. (U) AMSAA will be rewriting their proposals and hopefully they will receive input from other DOD Agencies prior to doing additional work. Hopefully, our comments will help them overcome some problem areas.

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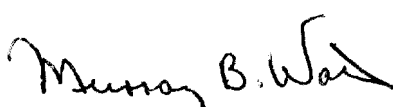
7 June 1979

SUBJECT: Monthly Exchange of Ideas, Technical Advances, and
Future Plans: AMSAA and INSCOM GRILL FLAME Personnel
(U)

5. (U) I did have the opportunity to meet with John Kramar, AMSAA Project Officer on GRILL FLAME, later in the afternoon. As mentioned previously, he did not agree with all our proposals but appreciated the fact that we had studied their material.

6. (S) An interesting aspect of AMSAA's future plans is that in order to establish the existence or non-existence of a form of psychic phenomena known as Remote Viewing they will only use a technique of RV that involves the use of Grid Coordinates. NOTE: This concerns me because I'm not sure they have personnel trained in such a technique and, more importantly, they are ignoring the beacon technique which seems to be easier to accomplish and yet still would establish the stated objective.

7. (U) No time was set for the next meeting, but it will be after the next DOD GRILL FLAME Committee meeting which is scheduled for 12 July 1979.


MURRAY B. WATT
Major, MI
INSCOM GRILL FLAME
Project Manager

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

8 July 1980

SUBJECT: Grill Flame Briefing for Director, DIA (7 July 1980)

1. (U) PURPOSE: To outline significant points of the INSCOM Grill Flame briefing given to LTG Tighe, Director, DIA, 7 July 1980.
2. (U) OVERVIEW: ADCSOPS-HUMINT had been advised on 3 Jul 80 by ACSI-DA that LTG Tighe desired an INSCOM Grill Flame briefing at 1530 hrs, 7 Jul 80. On the morning of 7 Jul, ADCSOPS-HUMINT was notified by OACSI that MG Thompson and BG Wilmot would attend the briefing.
3. (S/NOFORN) Following personnel attended the INSCOM Grill Flame briefing held in LTG Tighe's office:

SG1J

LTG TIGHE, Director, DIA
ADM KELLN, Deputy Director, DIA
MG THOMPSON ACSI
BG WILMOT, OACSI
DR. COLLINS, DIA
DR. VORONA, DIA
[REDACTED]
LTC SASAI, OACSI
DR. PUTHOFF, SRI-I
LTC WATT, HQ INSCOM

4. (S/NOFORN) All Army personnel thought the reason for the briefing was to provide LTG Tighe with an update of the INSCOM portion of the Grill Flame program. However, it was discovered shortly before the briefing was scheduled to start that Dr. Vorona intended for the Director, DIA to receive a series of briefings (similar to the ones given in early April to Admiral Kelln) to update him on the proposed DoD centrally managed Grill Flame program. This proposal calls for DIA to be the central manager and calls for a joint effort for 3 years with an annual contractual expenditure of approximately 450K.
5. (S/NOFORN) Dr. Puthoff presented the highlights of the work he had done for DoD during the past year. He explained that the large majority of his effort had been designed around technology transfer (i.e., giving orientation training to INSCOM personnel) and reliability improvement. He then went on to outline SRI's plans for their new training techniques which appears to produce better RV results.
6. (S/NOFORN) I briefed on the highlights of our effort (Dr. Puthoff was not present during my presentation). See inclosure 1 for outline of my briefing. LTG Tighe appeared very interested in the data presented and asked numerous questions concerning operational parameters. He also was very interested in the background and inter-personal relationships that our people share. LTG Tighe

CLASSIFIED BY: MSG, DAMI-ISH
DATED: 051630Z JUL 78
REVIEW ON: July 2000

~~SECRET~~ GRILL FLAME

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stressed that we should be attempting to isolate personnel with proven talent(s) in given areas. I concurred with his comment. LTG Tighe was deeply concerned with the Soviet effort in this field and expressed interest in developing counter-measures if appropriate.

Dose
7. (S/NOFORN) LTG Tighe requested that we provide the drawings from Report #CD71 to DIA for further study. Arrangements will be made to do so.

SG1J

8. (U) Due to the lateness of the hour, Dr. Vorona and [REDACTED] did not get to brief on their proposal. LTG Tighe said he would hear it later.

1 Incl
Briefing Outline
7 Jul 80 for Dir, DIA

Murray B. Watt

MURRAY B. WATT
LTC, MI
Project Manager

Revised by [unclear] 14 Jul 80

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

9 July 1980

SUBJECT: Back-Brief for MG Rolya, 8 July 1980

1. (U) At 1000 hrs, 8 July 1980, I briefed MG Rolya on the results of my meeting/briefing to LTG Tighe, Director, D/A on 7 July 1980
2. (U) I explained that no specific tasking had come about as a result of the briefing. LTG Tighe was very concerned about the inter-personel relationships that the people in our project might have developed. . ie., did we see one another socially? Did members do a lot of reading of the subject matter? What was my relationship to them?
3. (S/NOFORN) I explained to MG Rolya the outcome of the three day DOD Grill Flame working group meeting. We discussed future contracts that might be desired by INSCOM and whether or not SRI would be our only POC. MG Rolya stated that we should not limit ourselves to SRI if there are other agencies available that could provide us with useful services. I outlined to MG Rolya my objections to the initial plan offered by DIA for future growth of the Grill Flame Program (see MFR, dtd 3 Jul 80, subject: Summary of Grill Flame Meeting, 1 Jul 80).
4. (U) I mentioned to MG Rolya that presently he was scheduled to meet with MG Thompson on the 22d of July from 1300-1500 to discuss the future of the Grill Flame Program as pertains to INSCOM and Army.

Murray B. Watt

MURRAY B. WATT
LTC, MI
Project Manager

*Reviewed by
14 Jul 80
MFR*

GRILL FLAME

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CLASSIFIED BY: MSG, DAMI-ISH
DATED: 051630Z Jul 78
REVIEW ON: July 2000

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IAOPS-H-S

30 October 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR ADCSOPS-HUMINT *M 30*
10

SUBJECT: Upcoming Events

1. Briefing - On 20 November 1981 Major O'Keefe, ACSI Grill Flame Action Officer, will brief BG Odom (ACSI Designee) on the Grill Flame Program. Major O'Keefe has asked that I attend.

2. Grill Flame Committee Meeting

a. On 25 November 1981, from 0900 - 1600 hours, the semi-annual DOD Grill Flame Committee meeting sponsored by Army (ACSI), will be held at the Pentagon.

b. A portion of the committee meeting consists of an executive session which is scheduled for 1430 - 1600 hours. Attending will be MG Rapmund (Assistant Surgeon General for Research and Development), BG Odom (Deputy ACSI & ACSI Designee), and Dr. Verona (Assistant Vice Director for Scientific and Technical Intelligence, DIA). INSCOM has also been invited to participate. While no formal agenda has been developed, the following are probable topics:

(1) Human use.

(2) Research and Development in Grill Flame area.

c. Recommend an INSCOM representative be invited to attend.

3. Further information concerning the briefing and the committee meeting will be forwarded upon receipt.

R. Jachim

ROBERT J. JACHIM
LTC, MI
Grill Flame Project
Manager

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MBW

IAOPS-H-P

12 June 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

Orig memo
file

Cross ref

101-06

organization

SUBJECT: Coordination with DCSRM re Grill Flame

1. Meeting held at DCSRM, Arlington Hall Station, 11 June 1981, attended by:
 - a. LTC Sheaffer, PPD, ADCSOPS-HUMINT
 - b. LTC Watt, SAO, ADCSOPS-HUMINT
 - c. MSG Dill, PPD, ADCSOPS-HUMINT
 - d. LTC Cannard, Management & Analysis Division, DCSRM
 - e. Mr Willoughby, Manpower Division, DCSRM
 - f. Mr McKittrick, Manpower Division, DCSRM-FM
2. The following was agreed upon concerning the procedures necessary for the placement of Grill Flame into the USAOG TDA (See Incl 1).
 - a. A written proposal will be forwarded to DCSRM for the establishment of "Det G" within the USAOG. This proposal will either be from the USAOG or coordinated with them. It will include authorization for the POH position, reassignment of the GS-6, Secretary-Steno and the authorization of a GS-13, Operations Officer position. The entire requirement of 16 spaces will be honored by DCSRM (LTC Cannard). All spaces will be PE 381321.
 - b. With creation of a Grill Flame organization in USAOG, para 14A (SAO) of the HQ USAINSCOM TDA will be discontinued. The two officers (1 05, 1 04) and the one civilian space authorization will be integrated back into appropriate other divisions of the ADCSOPS-HUMINT to perform assigned staff functions. The POH would be transferred to "Det G", USAOG and funded under PE 381321.
3. The ADCSOPS-HUMINT military personnel assigned to Grill Flame and the Special Duty personnel with Grill Flame from other units will be placed on Special Duty with the USAOG to continue working with Grill Flame.
4. The above changes will be effective 1 Oct 81 (FY82), with subsequent FY83/84 increases to Grill Flame authorizations based on the outcome of the numerous budget and POM actions now ongoing.
5. The window for submitting TDA changes is from Jul to Sep but the suspense date for USAOG to get their paper work to DCSRM is 15 June. Mr Willoughby stated that this action was not bound by that suspense date and that the paper work could catch up but he would like to have it by the first week of July. He also said that he would start working on this change within his Division.

Ronald Dill

RONALD DILL

MSG, USA

PPD, ADCSOPS-HUMINT

x ref MFR file

SECRET

30 March 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: FONECON, LTC WATT and [] (DIA), 1520 hours, 30 March 1981

SG1J

1. (U) [] DIA-DT, called me at 1520 hrs, 30 Mar 81 to relay a question from [] DIA GRILL FLAME representative at SRI-I. Apparently, [] could not reach me and requested help from []

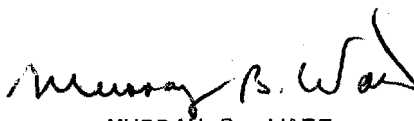
2. (S/NOFORN) Basically [] wanted to know if INSCOM was going to send personnel to SRI-I during FY82 to participate in training under the new program that was being developed out there. I told him that I would rather discuss the issue in detail in a joint Grill Flame meeting environment, but that for planning purposes the following statement could be used:

SG1J

"If the training program being developed at SRI-I is completed in time (FY82), and the joint Grill Flame Committee agrees that the program is worthwhile, then INSCOM does intend to send personnel there for training."

3. (U) I cautioned [] about doing business this way because misunderstandings have developed in the past. I told him that the subject needed to be discussed, in detail, at the next Grill Flame Committee meeting.

SG1J



MURRAY B. WATT
LTC, MI
INSCOM GRILL FLAME
Project Manager

CLASSIFIED BY MSG, DAMI-ISA
DECLASSIFY ON MSG, 051630Z JUL 78
OR

REVIEW ON MAR 2001
EXTENDED BY _____
REASON _____

SECRET

GRILL FLAME

'Other A' Summary

1. Source described site as an 'official' technical experiment. Site's main component is very long, thin and raised. It is higher in the middle and lower to the sides (NFI). In cross section, it gives the impression of a 'conduit' for something. High levels of electromagnetic energy are essential to the site. Part (or all) of the conduit is composed of segments. There is a sense of very dense or heavy metal associated with the site, particularly in connection with the object discussed below.

2. A metallic, highly polished, bullet-shaped object, delivered to the site in a heavily reinforced shipping container, is placed at the (closed) end of the conduit. Within this object is a container holding a corrosive substance. The substance seems to be black in color while in the container but changes color (perhaps to gold) as it proceeds out of the container and on to the objective (NFI). (NOTE: Source could not determine if the metallic object, the substance it contained or something else was directed down the conduit).

3. The object of the experiment was to impact a rectangular target, (made up of a substance on a matrix), with at least one thing. To insure this, several or many 'things' are projected at it. This action causes the target to become blackened, warped, pitted, eroded and scoured. After impact, the target is studied, examined and analyzed.

' OTHER B ' SUMMARY

Source #101

SG1A

The building at coordinates [REDACTED] is large, wide and has several levels. Through the north side of the building, a form of energy flows out, or in, along a linear path. At the end of this path, some distance from the building, is a structure where the energy takes on a fan-shaped pattern.

A similar linear flow passes through the south side of the building. This path terminates at a housed, metal structure where the energy weakens or dissipates in a manner unlike that to the north (NFI).

These energy 'lines' are connected to monitoring equipment at two separate points within the building. The equipment has glass panels, dials and bright yellow and/or white lights. There are levers on the walls nearby and separate (control) booths. Both lines of energy, (N and S), are linked together in some way within the building by yet a different kind of energy (NFI).

Another form of energy goes up and back down through the top of the building. It takes the form of a powerful beam with a feeling like heat. The beam is directed/aimed at a rectangular shaped device in space. The ratio of the information passed on this beam is two-thirds up/one-third down.

The 'down link' passes into a round, box-like device and thence through electron tubes and circuitry to a large computer. From here data is distributed to smaller, specialized computers and to printers which produce graphs and charts with lines, colors, squares and cubes (NFI). Ideas associated with these things are: global, hemisphere, sorting, analyzing, boundaries and limits. This operation is entirely automated, with digits/symbols being passed back and forth from machine to machine. Humans, (who are mainly technician types and 'watch officers' on continuous shift work), are not involved until late in the process.

The overall feel for this building and its mission is generally one of centralized monitoring, receiving, processing and data transmission. However, strongly present also are ideas of: subterfuge, clandestine, disguising, misleading and cover.

Additional Tasking:

A structure located 245 meters WSW of the building discussed above was generally described as a low, square, thick, reinforced building in a 'sensitive area.' It was recognized as an ammo storage area

Monitor's Summary

SG1A

The building at coordinates [REDACTED] is large, wide and has several levels. Through the north side of the building, a form of energy flows out, or in, along a linear path. At the end of this path, some distance from the building, is a structure where the energy takes on a fan-shaped pattern.

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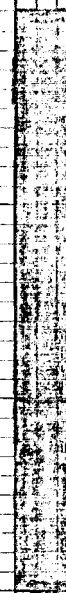
PROJECT B

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REMOTE VIEWER

FILM 10 X 10 TO 1 INCH
10TH LINE HEAVY



Approved For Release 2004/08/16 : CIA-RDP96-00789R002100020002-5
SECRET NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, DC 20310

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DAMI-ISH

14 JAN 1982

MEMORANDUM THRU VICE CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY
ARMY GENERAL COUNSEL

FOR SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)--DECISION MEMORANDUM

1. (S/NOFORN) The US Army intelligence and Security Command's (INSCOM) Project GRILL FLAME investigates and applies remote viewing phenomena in support of important foreign intelligence and US counterintelligence requirements. INSCOM employs active duty military and Department of the Army civilians in the execution of the project. Both the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and INSCOM purchase the services of private contract personnel in support of GRILL FLAME. During FY 82, INSCOM plans to train two newly assigned personnel in remote viewing techniques and continue to conduct operational sessions against important foreign intelligence and counterintelligence requirements.
2. (S/NOFORN) The Army General Counsel determined that GRILL FLAME activities constitute experimentation on human subjects under Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R. Section 4 of Procedure 18 requires approval of the Service Secretary or Under Secretary for intelligence components to engage in or contract for experimentation involving human subjects.
3. (S/NOFORN) The US Army INSCOM GRILL FLAME activities satisfy the human use standards of Section 3, Procedure 18. All Army GRILL FLAME participants are volunteers who have executed written statements of informed consent. Representatives from the Army General Counsel and the Office of the Army Surgeon General provide legal and medical oversight. All contracts entered into by INSCOM contain the written commitment that the provisions of Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R will be followed. The DIA contract monitor ensures the contracted party executes their Procedure 18 responsibilities. The Deputy Secretary of Defense authorized DIA participation in GRILL FLAME on 11 Dec 81 (Incl 1).

ARMY review(s) completed.

Classified by ACSI, DA
Review 12 Jan 2002
Reason 2-310c.3

GRILL FLAME (U)
CLOSE HOLD/HAND CARRY

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SECRET

NOT RELEASABLE TO
FOREIGN NATIONALS

14 JAN 1982

DAMI-ISH

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME (U)--DECISION MEMORANDUM

4. (C) Congress eliminated Army FY 82 funding for GRILL FLAME. At the same time, Congress approved the Army request for five permanent personnel positions for GRILL FLAME. With the Commander, US Army Intelligence and Security Command, I am exploring the various options for maintaining a GRILL FLAME effort in FY 82. I will, by separate correspondence, keep you informed on the future status of GRILL FLAME FY 82 funding. In the meantime, Army's authority to conduct GRILL FLAME operations under the provisions of Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R past 14 Jan 82 must be renewed.

5. (C) Request the Secretary of the Army approve our continued participation in GRILL FLAME activities within INSCOM and with the DIA and its contractor. Army participation will be in strict accordance with the provisions of Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R.

1 Incl
as

Wm E Odom

WILLIAM E. ODOM
Brigadier General, USA
ACofS for Intelligence

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DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301



SG1J

Approved.

11 DEC 1981

S-11,141/DT-1

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: GRILL FLAME - ACTION MEMORANDUM (U)

(S/NOFORN) In FY 1981, a Memorandum of Understanding (enclosure 1) established a jointly funded Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and U.S. Army three-year contractual effort known as GRILL FLAME. This effort has been investigating for the last year certain parapsychological phenomena, such as remote viewing (the ability of individuals to mentally collect data at a distance), that have potential military applications. Emphasis in FY 1981 was on evaluating potential applications and limitations of such phenomena, and to evaluate the significance of foreign work, particularly as it may pose a threat to the United States.

(S/NOFORN) The U.S. Army has proposed that the FY 1982 joint contract with SRI International include the training of selected Army personnel who have had no prior experience in remote viewing. It has been determined by DoD General Counsel that this activity requires permission under Procedure 18 of DoD Directive 5240. 1-R. Accordingly, the Secretary of the Army has approved Army participation in the program. A copy of the approval is enclosure 2.

(S/NOFORN) In compliance with this determination, all contracts entered into and under the auspices of the DIA/Army GRILL FLAME program will contain the written requirement that the provisions of Procedure 18, DoD Directive 5240. 1-R will be followed. The contract monitor will ensure that the contracted party executes its Procedure 18 responsibilities. Informed consent of all subjects will be obtained in writing and only in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services. These guidelines set conditions safeguarding the welfare of the subjects.

(S/NOFORN) The Defense Intelligence Agency, as joint participant and contracting agent of the GRILL FLAME program, requests permission to proceed with those portions of the joint DIA/Army GRILL FLAME program determined to constitute human experimentation pursuant to Procedure 18 of DoD Directive 5240. 1-R.

E. A. Burkhalter, Jr.

E. A. BURKHALTER, JR.
Rear Admiral, USN
Acting Director

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Enclosures:
GRILL FLAME MOU (S/NF), 1 Cy
Memo for Sec of Army, 8 May 81,
(S/NF), 1 Cy

Coordination:

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OSD(GC) *WHTT*

DEC 14 1981
DEP SEC HAS SEEN

Prepared by

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ACTION SHEET

CONTROL NUMBER
002100020002-5

SUBJECT

Human Use Coordination for Project GRILL FLAME (U)

OFFICE SYMBOL

DAMI-ISH

SUSPENSE

DATE

12 Jan 82

ACTION REQUIRED

ACSI signature of memo at TAB A.

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD. (Describe briefly the requirement, background and action taken or recommended. Must be sufficiently detailed to identify the action without recourse to other sources.)

1. (C/NOFORN) BACKGROUND: The Army GRILL FLAME Project requires annual Secretary or Under Secretary of the Army review and approval.2. (U) DISCUSSION:

a. (C/NOFORN) The Army General Counsel determined that Army participation in Project GRILL FLAME constitutes "human use" UP Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R (TAB B).

b. (U) Procedure 18 (TAB C) requires:

(1) (U) Certification that an important foreign intelligence or counterintelligence purpose is served.

(2) (U) Subjects execute written informed consent.

(3) (U) Experimentation is conducted IAW applicable HHS regulations and guidelines.

c. (U) Representatives from the Army Surgeon General's Office and the Office of the Army General Counsel provide medical and legal oversight of INSCOM GRILL FLAME activities.

d. (S/NOFORN) INSCOM contracts with the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) for GRILL FLAME support. SRI policy re human use is described in memo at TAB D.

e. (S/NOFORN) INSCOM's GRILL FLAME activities in FY 82 include:

(1) (S/NOFORN) Train two newly assigned personnel in remote viewing techniques.

(2) (S/NOFORN) Continue performing operational remote viewing in support of valid Army intelligence collection and counterintelligence requirements.

(Continue on plain bond)

(Cont'd)

IMPLICATIONS		CINFO	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	PRIM PROGS	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	BUDGET	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
COORDINATIONS										
OFFICE	NAME				PHONE		APPROVALS			
Army GC	CPT Hatch saw draft & made comts. His comts are included in final product attached.						BR DIV ISH DIR IS EX ZX ACSI ZA DISPATCHED (DTG)			
							INITIALS DATE			
							12 Jan 82 13/1/82 14 Jan 82 14 JAN 1982			
GRILL FLAME (U)										
CLOSE HOLD/HAND CARRY										
SGFOIAS										
SHOW ADDITIONAL COORDINATION ON REVERSE SIDE OR CONTINUATION SHEET										

ACTION OFFICER (Name, grade, phone and signature)

Dennis M. O'Keefe
DENNIS M. O'KEEFE, MAJ, GS, 90114

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ENCL 3, 5 Dec 78

REVIEW ON:

REAS: 2-310c DOD 5200.1-R(3)

12 JAN 2002

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SUBJECT: Human Use Coordination for Project GRILL FLAME (U)

f. (C) The Army General Counsel maintained that GRILL FLAME activities involved human use and required Secretariat review and coordination UP Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R. The DOD General Counsel initially disagreed. The issue was decided on 17 Nov 81 with the DOD General Counsel accepting the Army position. A detailed review of this "human use" question is at TAB E.

g. (S/NOFORN) The future of the Army program has been complicated by the elimination of Army FY 82 GRILL FLAME O&M funds during the Congressional HAC - SAC conferees' hearing. However, it appears that the Army request for five permanent GRILL FLAME personnel positions for FY 82 remained in the program. DIA's GRILL FLAME effort for FY 82 was fully funded for \$330K. Army GRILL FLAME activities are contained in our FY 83 program submission and this will allow us to fully air the issue with Congress. In the interim, INSCOM plans to keep the effort alive by internal reprogramming until a final decision on future funding can be reached.

h. (U) The current Army Secretariat authority to conduct GRILL FLAME activities UP Procedure 18, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R requires renewal in Jan 82 (TAB F). Army GRILL FLAME activities will be continued subsequent to 14 Jan 82 pending resolution of the above described FY 82 funding issue. The ACSI memo at TAB A seeks this authority from the Secretary of the Army.

3. (U) RECOMMENDATION: That ZA sign memorandum at TAB A. ^{WHITE}

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Final Report--Objective D, Task 1

December 1986

A SUGGESTED REMOTE VIEWING TRAINING PROCEDURE (U)

By: G. SCOTT HUBBARD
SRI International

GARY O. LANGFORD
Consultants International

Prepared for:

PETER J. McNELIS, DSW
CONTRACTING OFFICER'S TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVE

CONTRACT DAMD 17-85-C-5130

WARNING NOTICE

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Cable: SRI INTL MPK
TWX: 910-373-2046



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*Final Report--Objective D, Task 1
Covering the Period 1 October 1985 to 30 September 1986*

December 1986

A SUGGESTED REMOTE VIEWING TRAINING PROCEDURE (U)

By: G. SCOTT HUBBARD
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CONTRACT DAMD 17-85-C-5130

SRI Project 1291

SG1A

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Approved by:

ROBERT S. LEONARD, *Executive Director*
Geoscience and Engineering Center

Copy No. 9-15

This document consists of 86 pages.

SRI/GF--0297

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SRI International

UNCLASSIFIED**ABSTRACT (U)**

(U) In FY 1986, SRI International awarded a subcontract to Consultants International (CI). The purpose of that subcontract was to assemble a detailed report, by an expert viewer, of the subjective experiences associated with remote viewing (RV). The goal of CI's report was to suggest procedures that might evolve into a testable training method. This report from SRI contains, in abbreviated form, the basic principles and techniques that CI has proposed. For the purpose of testing these ideas, two key concepts have emerged. These two concepts are that (1) a perceptual "window" or "channel" to RV data may be briefly opened *on demand* through proper application of a stimulus-response type technique, and (2) once access to the target has been established, correct impressions are fleeting, vague, and generally indistinct. This information is captured as "bits" of data which may have a symbolic character. In FY 1986, SRI began a Novice RV Training program, using nine individuals selected by psychological profiling and the two concepts outlined above.

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I INTRODUCTION (U)

(S) Through work at SRI International and other laboratories, a number of individuals have demonstrated an apparent ability to accurately perceive information, which is inaccessible through the "conventional" senses and to convey their impressions in words and symbols. At times these individuals can apparently describe events, places, people, objects, and feelings with very high quality. At SRI, the particular ability to provide detailed descriptive information has been termed remote viewing (RV). Although latent ability and motivation undoubtedly play a significant role, some accomplished remote viewers have claimed that this ability can be taught and learned to varying degrees. In FY 1986, SRI awarded a subcontract to Consultants International (CI) to assemble a detailed report of subjective experience that might lead to a testable RV training methodology. CI was selected because of the long and successful remote viewing experience of its founder, Mr. Gary Langford. CI's reports detailing the suggested training methodology and the concepts upon which the procedure is based are given in Appendices A and B.

(U) SRI's overview* contains, in condensed form, the basic concepts and techniques that CI proposed and a critique of them. Selected RV examples will be shown to clarify and demonstrate the ideas involved. Certain figures appearing in this overview have been abstracted from the CI report. Because the contents of this document are subjective and exploratory in nature, we will not examine RV from an experimental protocol or evaluation perspective.

(U) *We emphasize strongly that these concepts and hypotheses have been arrived at almost entirely through personal observation, introspection and informal experimentation. Almost none of these concepts have been rigorously tested with sufficient data collection to*

* (U) This report constitutes Objective D, Task 1: Design, develop, and improve training protocols and methodologies for all RV subjects.

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establish them as fact. A formal test of a few of these ideas is currently underway as part of our novice remote viewer training program.

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II METHOD OF APPROACH (U)

A. (U) Basic Structure of an RV Session

(U) Remote viewing requires a viewer, a monitor and a target. Practical definitions of these terms are:

- Viewer--The percipient who accesses and records data about the target.
- Monitor--An individual who tracks the progress of the RV session, provides the necessary environmental and procedural framework and queries the viewer for details about the target.
- Target--A term includes almost anything imaginable, e.g., objects, events, people, places, functions, etc. Targets are designated by an agreement between the remote viewer and the monitor at the time of the viewing and are strictly defined by their property of uniqueness. Uniqueness is that agreed upon characteristic that separates the target of choice from all other potential targets. Examples of unique targets range from a single photograph in a specified sealed envelope to geographical locations specified through encoded coordinates.

A typical example of an RV session conducted at SRI for demonstration or training purposes might proceed as follows:

- (1) An experimenter not otherwise part of the session selects a target photograph from a pool of 300 using a computer pseudorandom number generator (PRNG). These photographs are of a wide range of man-made and natural sites, taken from *National Geographic Magazine*. The photograph is placed inside of an opaque manila folder that, in turn, is sealed inside an opaque envelope.
- (2) The session monitor obtains the target envelope and places it in a room adjacent to the RV area.
- (3) The RV data acquisition proceeds as described elsewhere in this report. When the session ends, the monitor opens the envelope and displays it to the viewer. This feedback process appears to be crucial in reinforcing the correct perceptions of the viewer.

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B. (U) Key Concepts of RV Perceptions

(U) Appendices A and B contain the detailed reports outlining the practical method and theoretical principles of remote viewing as experienced by CI. It is beyond the scope of this report to evaluate those ideas quantitatively. Indeed, it may not be possible, in principle, to evaluate some concepts such as the proposed interaction of the viewer's conscious and unconscious mind.

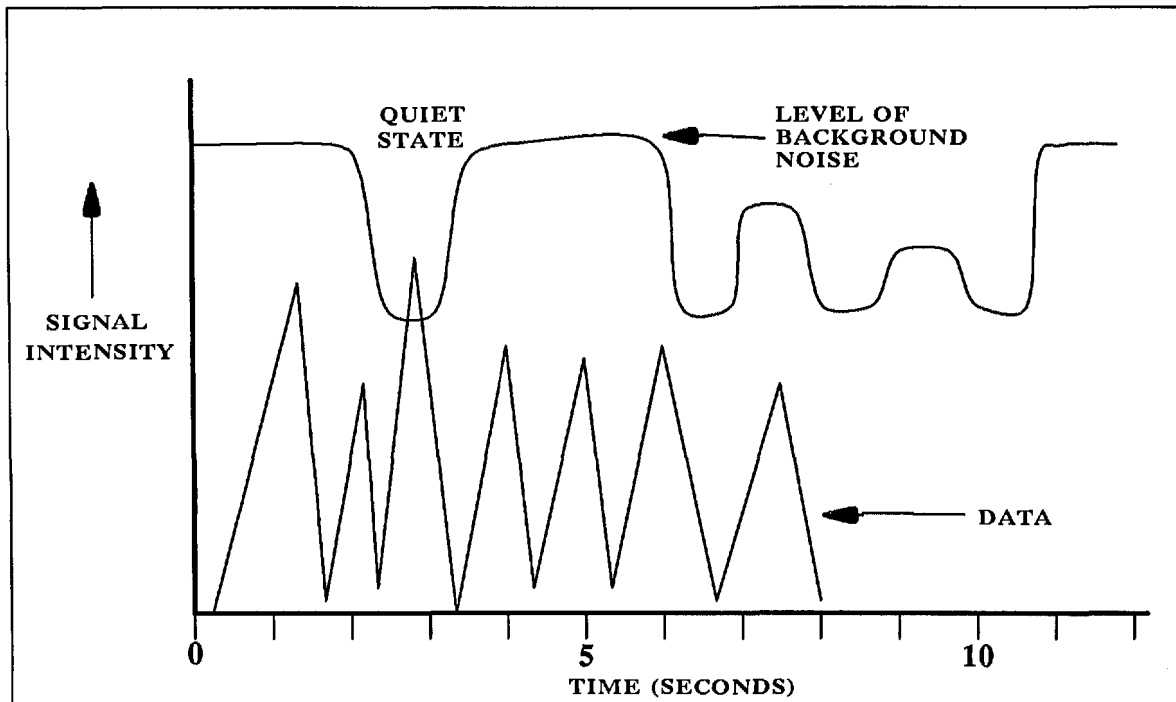
(U) However, for the purpose of testing the value of these ideas as a method for training novices, two key concepts emerge. These two ideas are known colloquially as "targeting" and "bit-grabbing." More formally, the concepts are expressed as noise reduction and the impressionistic nature of correct RV data:

- Targeting--This term embodies the idea that a perceptual "window" or "channel" to RV data may be briefly opened *on demand* through proper application of a stimulus. CI asserts that this procedure establishes access to the target by reducing the mental "noise" that obscures RV data.
- Bit-grabbing--Once access to the target has been established, correct impressions are fleeting, vague, and generally indistinct in outline. Especially for novice viewers, this information is captured as "bits" of data that often have a symbolic character. Correct interpretation of these impressions is the product of experience.

C. (U) Data Acquisition on Demand Through Noise Reduction

(U) It is CI's contention that once any target of interest has been agreed upon by the viewer, data regarding the target is immediately available below the conscious awareness of the viewer. However, the normal mental noise (e.g., concerns, memories, imagination, and analysis) of everyday activity usually prevents access to that data. CI claims that all individuals will occasionally and spontaneously lapse into brief periods where the noise drops and a "flash" of intuition brings RV information to the level of awareness. This process is schematically displayed in Figure 1.

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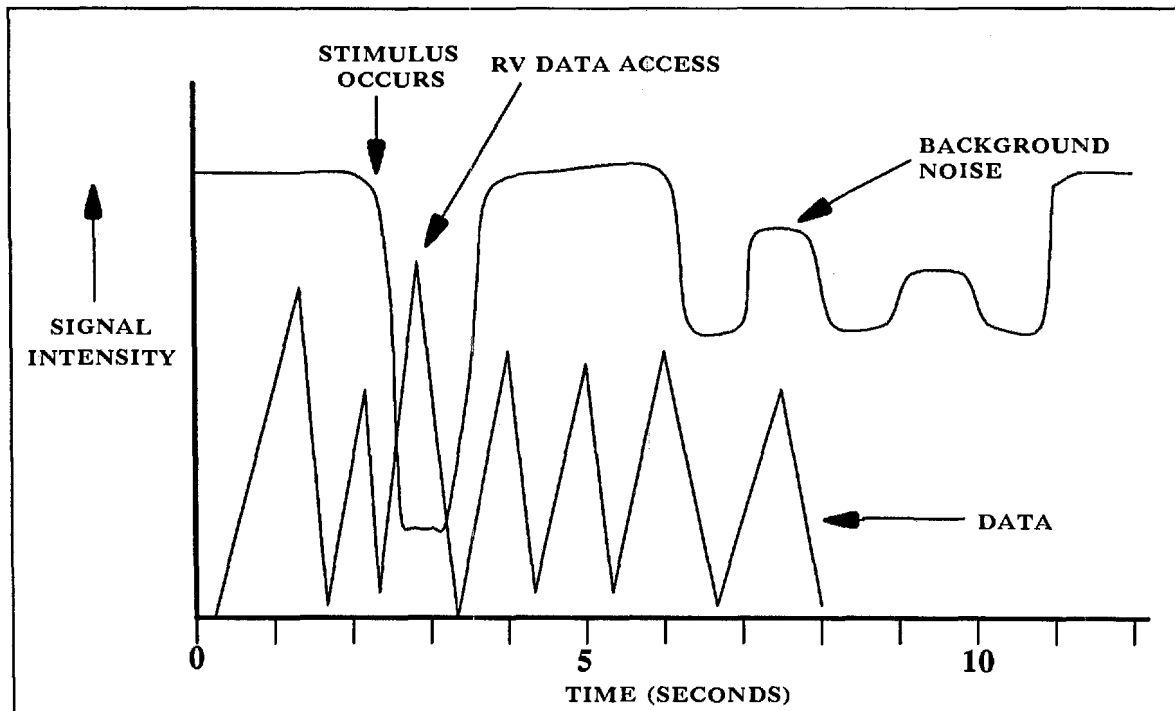
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FIGURE 1 (U) SPONTANEOUS PSYCHIC STATE WITH NORMAL MENTAL NOISE

(U) Once the target has been defined and a *need* to describe the target has been established, the key to accessing this data on demand is to artificially stimulate these periods of lowered noise. Then and only then does the viewer obtain the data. In practice, this form of noise reduction is reproduced through a stimulus-response procedure where a neutral word such as "target" is provided to the viewer by the monitor. At that instant, the viewer's task is to capture the very first mental impression he receives. By subjective report, the "data access window" is approximately 0.5 TO 1 second in duration. Figure 2 displays this key element of the RV process.

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FIGURE 2 (U) RV DATA ACCESS ON DEMAND THROUGH NOISE REDUCTION

(U) Two techniques often suggested to further reduce the noise are sensory isolation and trance induction (hypnosis). Sensory isolation through use of white noise, visual grey-field (Ganzfeld), and other special environments, however, appears to increase vivid visual imagery, which contributes to additional noise rather than reducing it.

(U) The possibility of using hypnosis as a tool for improving RV through enhanced recall after a session will be investigated at SRI in FY 1987. However, as with sensory isolation, related tasks other than RV carried out under hypnosis have not produced substantially better results in the past than those in the waking state. Remote viewing at SRI has always been carried out in a normal interview format.

D. (U) The Impressionistic Nature of RV Data

(U) Given that the stimulus-response technique coupled with a need to describe a target can produce brief periods of lowered noise, the next key element to successful RV is to correctly recognize and interpret the impressions perceived. Accomplished viewers appear to agree that correct RV data is perceived as impressionistic and generally vague. Novice viewers

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in particular find that valid information is nearly always nonvisual. Experienced viewers report that correct visual impressions are largely indistinct in outline.

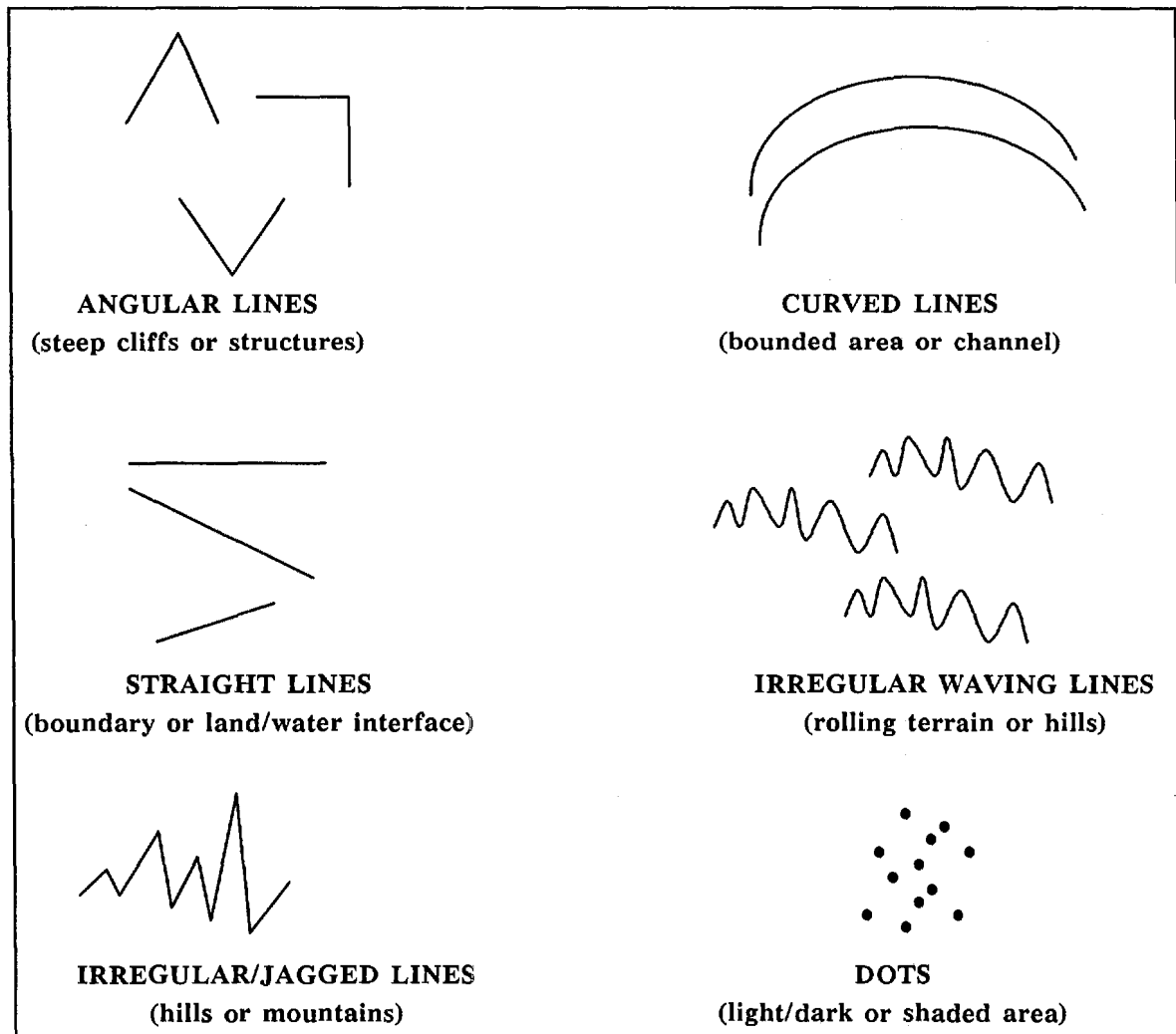
(U) This unusual mode of perception requires correct reporting of a very brief exposure to impressionistic data. To facilitate the reporting of these impressions, CI has proposed a series of symbols that appear to represent the general features of the targets* used in novice training. A representative selection of these symbols (called bits) with their usual interpretations, are shown in Figure 3.

(U) The novice viewer must first learn to identify the brief period of access which follows the stimulus and then to recognize the fleeting impression in which the correct data is contained. *Once this process has been established*, the viewer can learn to make use of the data symbols to correctly report bits corresponding to the target. After a period of practice comprising roughly 25 to 30 viewings, individuals with sufficient motivation and latent ability to continue in the training process will begin to distinguish themselves.

* (U) Photographs taken from the *National Geographic Magazine* were used as targets for these training sessions.

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FIGURE 3 (U) COMMON RV SYMBOLS (BITS) AND THEIR USUAL INTERPRETATIONS

E. (U) Remote Viewing Procedure

(U) Once a viewer has grasped the fundamental principles of noise reduction after a stimulus and learned to identify the data bits correctly, further improvement requires practicing a structured procedure. CI has separated that procedure into three phases:

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Access (noise reduction)

- Uniquely identify the target.
- Establish a need to describe the target.
- Supply the stimulus through a neutral word (target).
- Capture and hold the first impression following the access word.

Objectify (data recording)

- Quickly write down the first impression using an appropriate bit symbol. Recall that correct data will appear vague and indistinct.
- Immediately take a brief break of 10 to 30 seconds following a response.
- If any impressions appear *vivid or distinct*, record and circle them. Such information is known as Interpretive Overlay (IO). It is almost always incorrect and is discarded.

Qualify (data interpretation)

- Repeat all the above steps until the target is described in detail.
- As each impression is received, describe the target in terms of texture, function, color, age, motion, etc.
- When the description appears complete end the session by receiving information about the actual target (feedback).

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III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (U)

(U) Whether the percipient is a novice, advanced or expert viewer the foregoing procedure applies. With rare notable exceptions, CI asserts that correct descriptions of targets are always built out of much smaller data bits that are gradually assembled into a whole.* As the viewer progresses from novice to expert, the amount of time spent on the various steps of the procedure changes. For example, an expert should find access routine and focus the most attention on details of form and function. A detailed discussion of the division of effort as a function of expertise may be found in Appendix A.

A. (U) Anatomy of a Viewing

(U) An example of how the foregoing process is applied by an expert may be found in Figures 4(a) through 4(f). These six figures comprise the entire response of the viewer for a given session. Other than the labeling, the transcripts have not been edited in any way. Where the viewer's handwriting was illegible or where an abbreviation was used, we have provided a "translation."

1. (U) Figure 4(a)--Initial Access Period.

(S) Note that the uniqueness requirement of the target has been satisfied by writing down name, date, time and session number. This is the access phase. Need and motivation for a description were provided by informing the viewer this RV was one of a series intended to calibrate the viewer's proficiency. The objectify phase is indicated by the primary and multiple bits. The initial primary bits are of a steep angle drop-off and a flat area. Multiple bits (a series of connected impressions) serve to fill in the gap between the two primary bits. Access is brought to an end by writing "break." This amount of data is much greater than that which a novice would perceive during an initial access period.

* (U) Experienced viewers do report very occasional sessions where detailed descriptions of the target are possible during the initial access period.

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2. (U) Figure 4(b)--Second Access Period

(S) At this point, the viewer was overwhelmed by a vivid impression of cliffs with water and other features. The viewer correctly recognized this as IO and labeled it as such. IO is not considered valid data in subsequent analysis.

3. (U) Figure 4(c)--Third Access Period

(S) More primary bits are presented, and the viewer enters the Qualification phase for the first time (e.g., hard surface). For purposes of visual clarity, we will not routinely label the objectify and qualify phases in subsequent figures. However, the distinction can be easily made by the reader because primary and multiple bits always represent objectification, while any further description of form or function is qualification.

4. (U) Figure 4(d)--Fourth Access Period

(S) As the viewing proceeds, more time is spent on describing form and functional aspects.

5. (U) Figure 4(e)--Fifth Access Period

(S) At this point in the session, the viewer has made use of a technique in which he retraces a bit to acquire more information. These advanced procedures are discussed more thoroughly in Appendix A. Note that the viewer has begun to arrange bits perceived during previous access periods into a more nearly pictorial representation.

6. (U) Figure 4(f)--Sixth and Final Access Period

(S) Note the detailed description of the elements of target. The bits have now been arranged into a more coherent whole (sometimes called a composite), and the viewer has provided a summary word that characterizes the entire target "ruins."

(S) The actual target is shown in Figure 5. Aside from the obviously correct assessment of the target as ruins, it is very important to note that all of the other data bits are also correct. Furthermore, the session required only approximately 15 minutes to complete. Such a result is particularly compelling when compared with other free-response techniques.

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For example, telepathy experiments using the so-called Ganzfeld technique of sensory isolation typically require one-and-one-half hours, during which time the percipient produces extensive stream-of-conscious descriptions. The sheer mass of data and dreamlike quality of the responses prevent any effective transcript analysis that might separate signal from noise.

(U) In early RV experiments at SRI (c. 1975), unstructured free-response descriptions were used, but were limited to 15 minutes. Even with that restriction, discrimination between the product of imagination, memory, and RV was a burdensome analysis task.

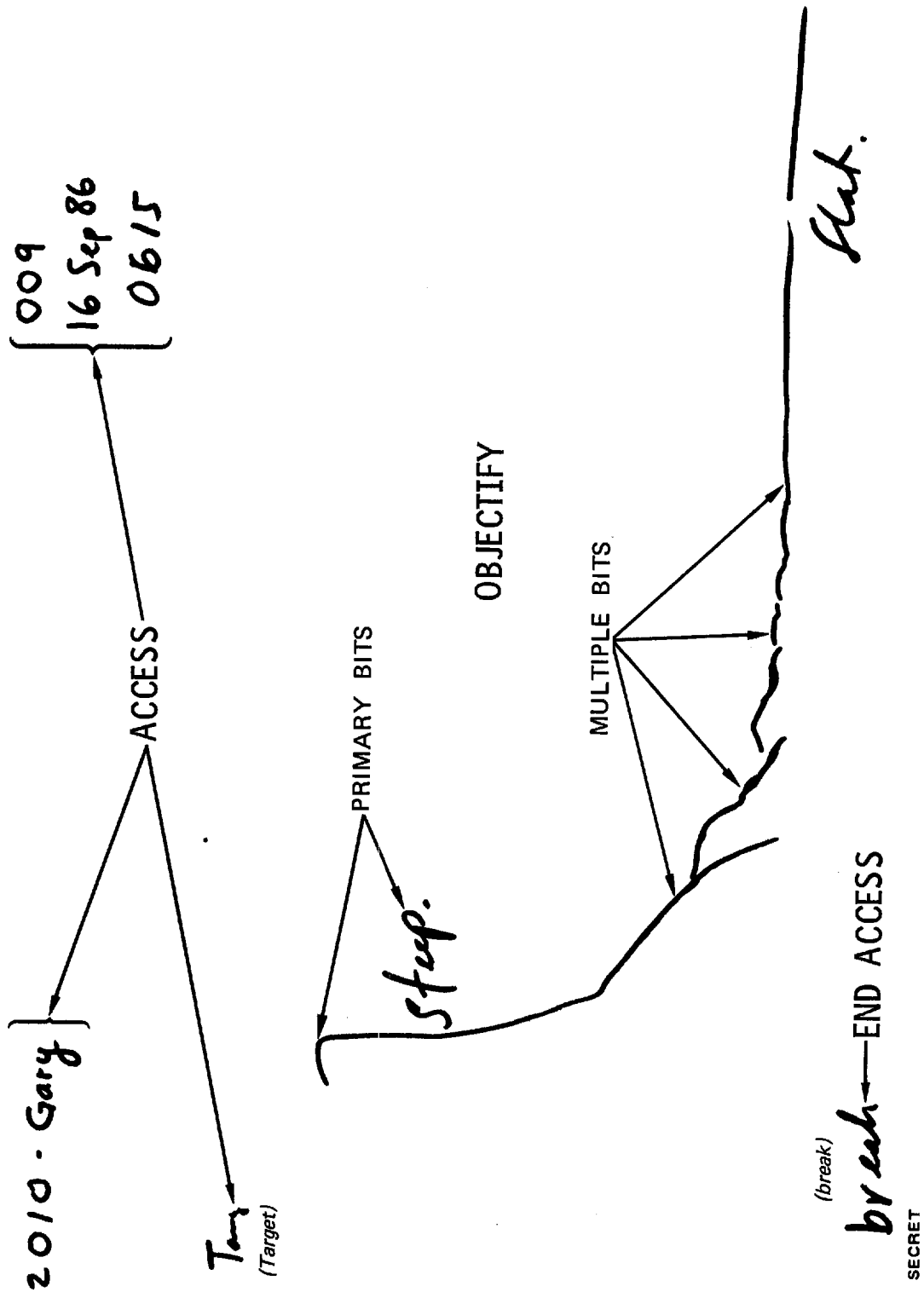
(U) The twin insights that mental noise can be briefly suppressed and that correct data appear in fleeting, indistinct, and sometimes symbolic form has resulted in an enormous increase in viewing efficiency.

B. (U) Applications to RV Training

(U) As the preceding example demonstrates, the procedure described earlier works well when used by the expert who invented it. The task that CI addressed in FY 1986 was to supply sufficient detailed instruction so that individuals with no prior exposure to RV could be trained. A test of this training methodology is presently underway.

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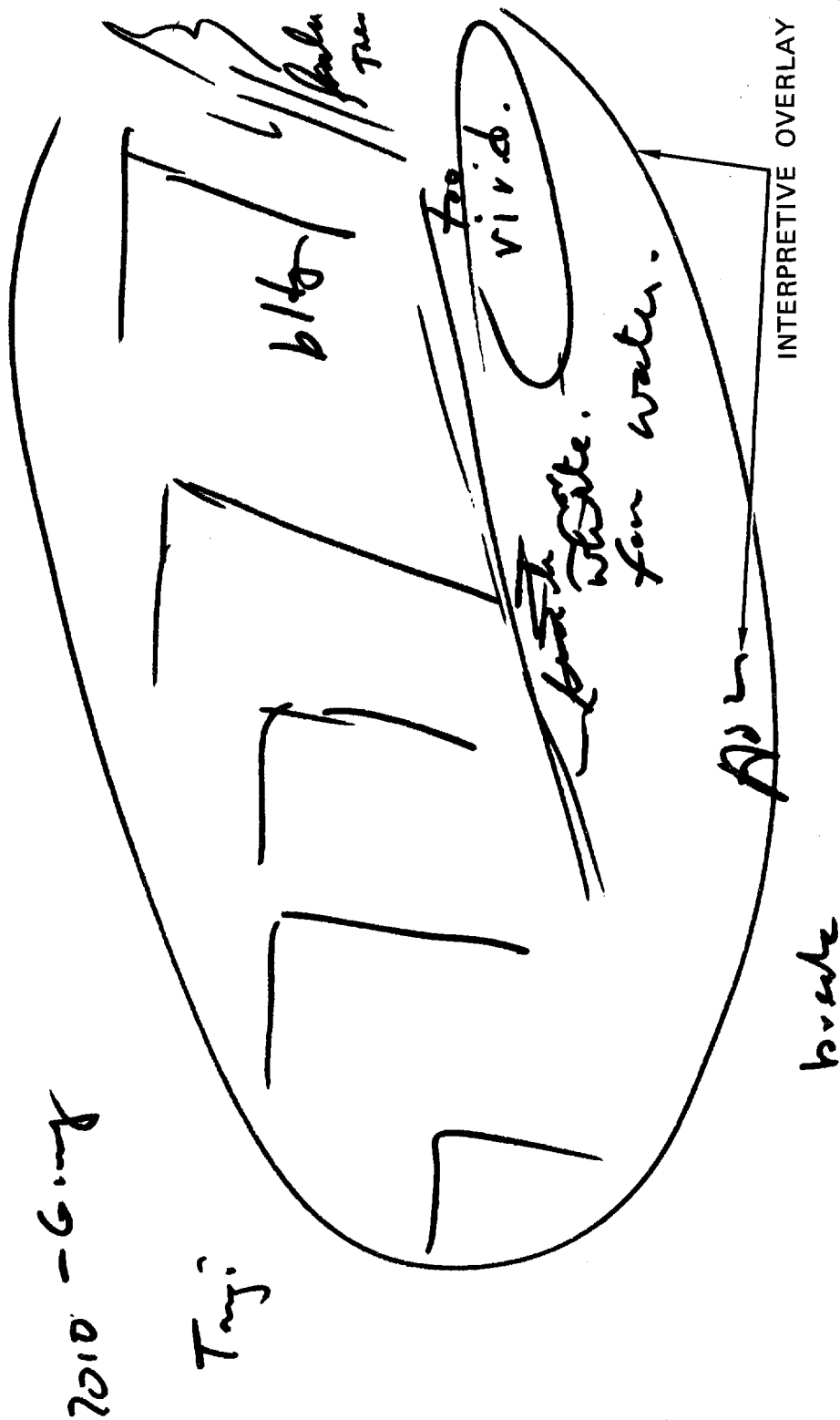


FIGURE 4(b) (U) SECOND ACCESS PERIOD

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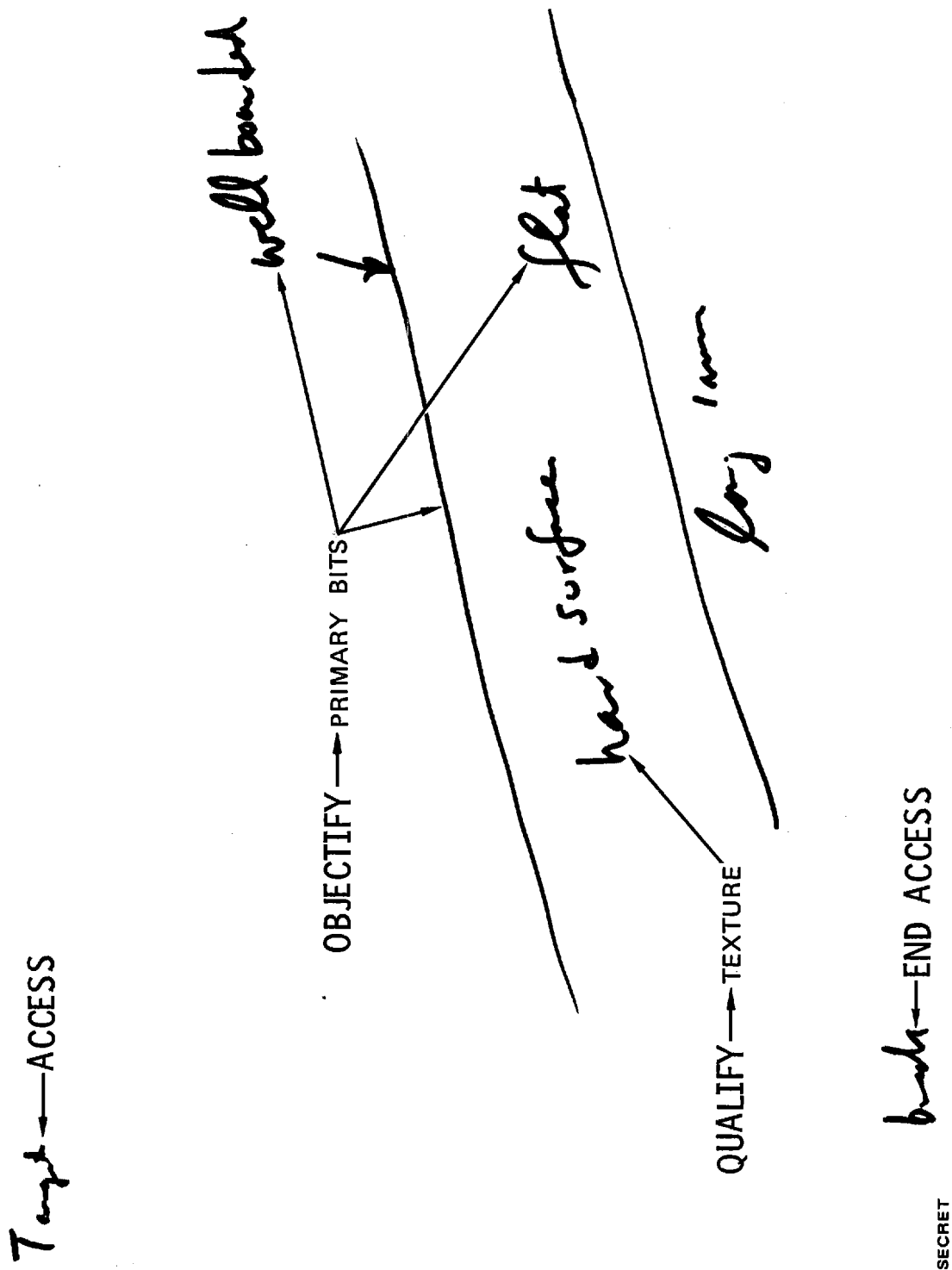
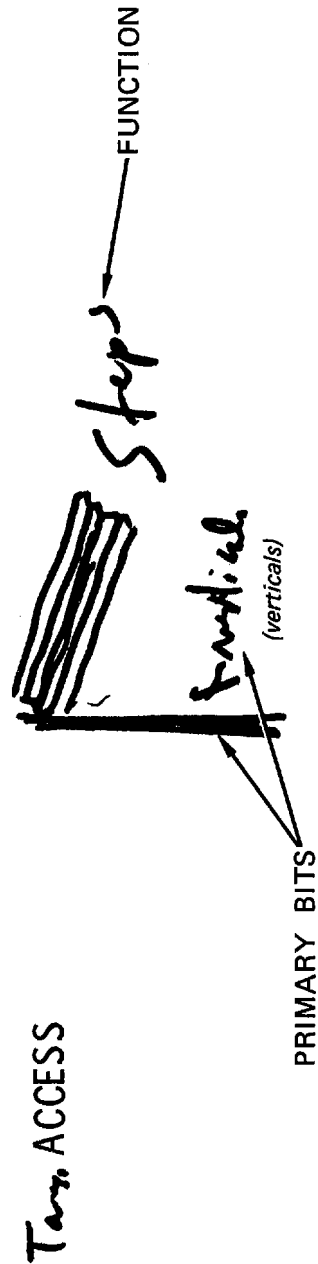


FIGURE 4(c) (U) THIRD ACCESS PERIOD

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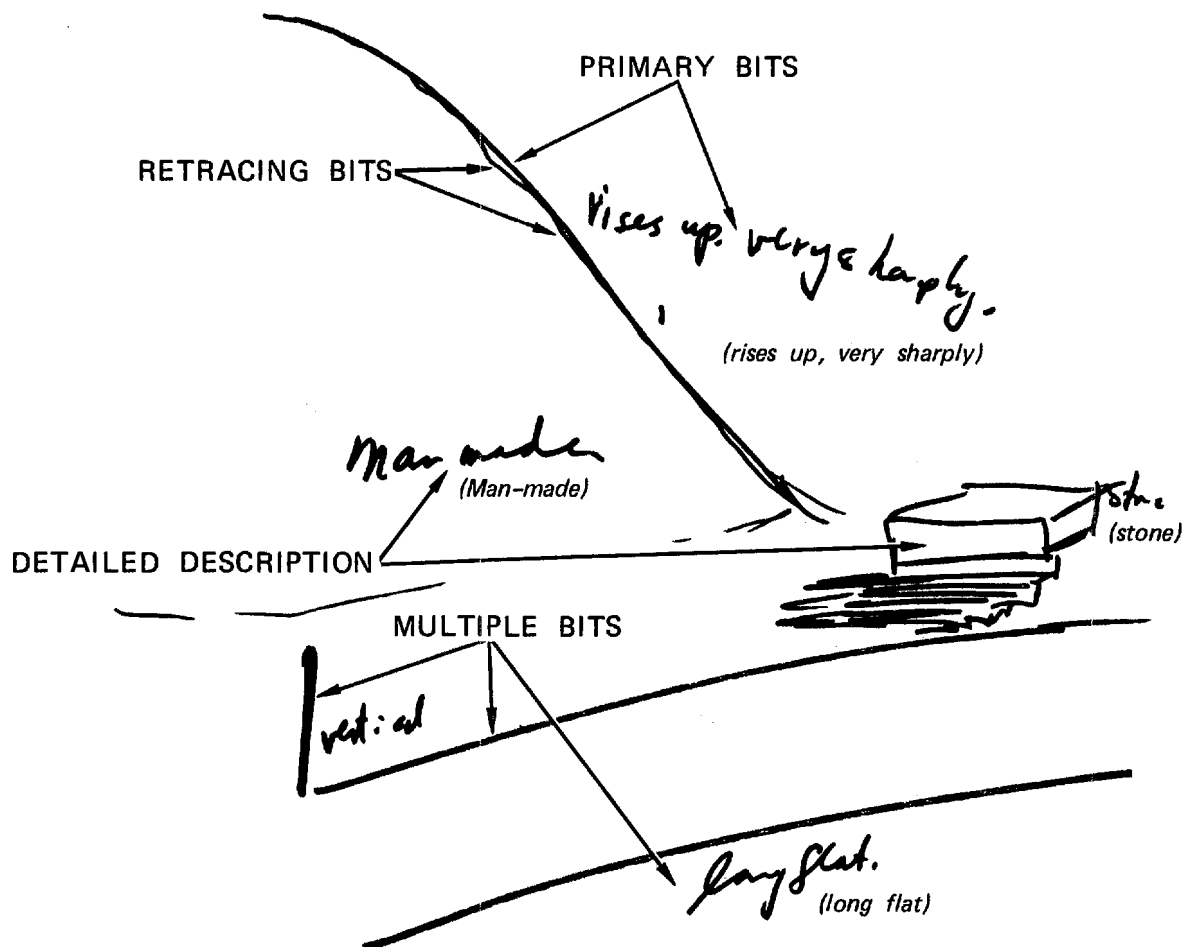
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FIGURE 4(d) (U) FOURTH ACCESS PERIOD

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Target ACCESS



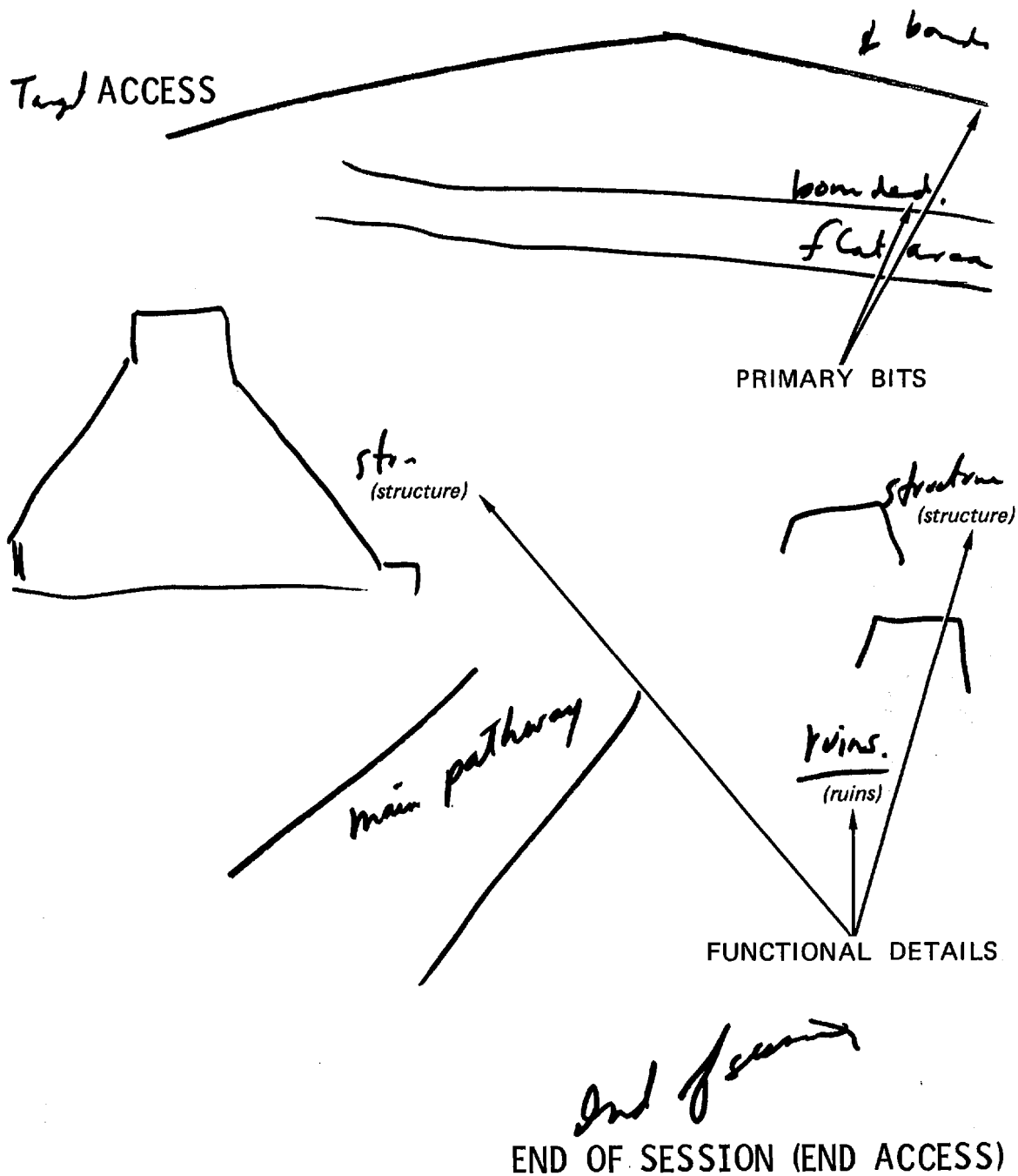
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FIGURE 4(e) (U) FIFTH ACCESS PERIOD

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FIGURE 4(f) (U) FINAL ACCESS PERIOD (Composite)

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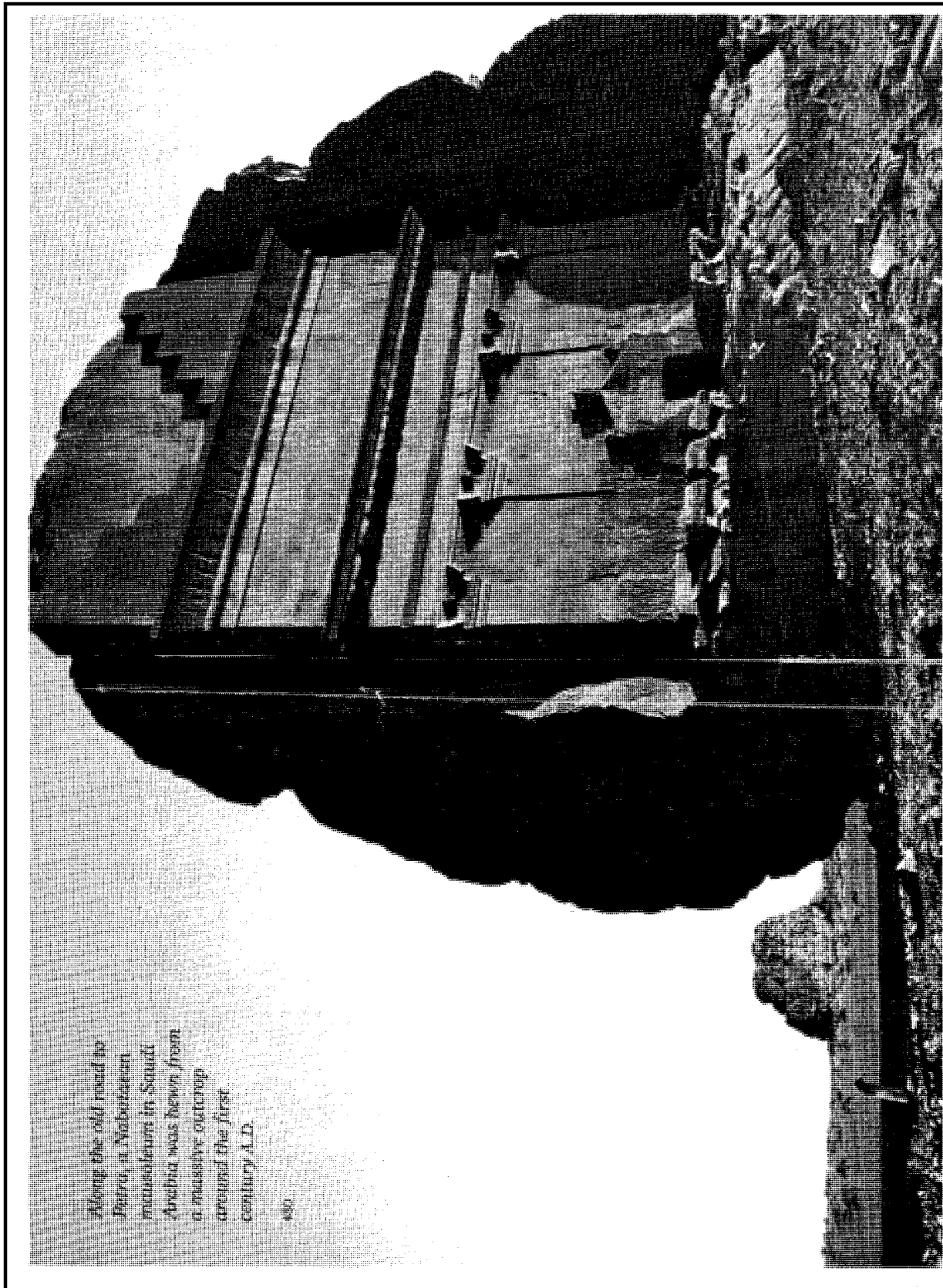


FIGURE 5 (U) THE RUINS

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(U) Some indication of the previous success of the training method can be found in existing data. In FY 1984, CI first began to outline the basic elements of an RV novice training program. Six individuals with limited or no exposure to RV were selected on the basis of interest and subsequently participated in a series of lectures and experimental sessions that served as the model for the FY 1986 program. Two of the participants in the FY 1984 program demonstrated independent statistically significant evidence of RV ability.

(U) During FY 1986, three of the best viewers from the FY 1984 program and CI's expert viewer participated in a series of 6 RV sessions each for another Task in the program. As of the time of the FY 1986 experiment, all three previous novice viewers had participated in a total of approximately 100 viewings each. All of those viewings followed the procedure proposed by CI.

(S) As shown in detail in another report,* 3 of the 4 viewers independently scored statistically significant in that 6 session series. (If the probability of a successful series is 0.05, the binomial probability of three out of four successful series is 4.8×10^{-4}). Two of the 3 FY 1984 novices scored significantly, one scoring slightly better than the expert viewer. This result suggests that, at least for certain individuals, the viewing ability can be learned. Whether these particular viewers learned successfully as a result of practice, motivation, latent ability, CI's "technology," or a combination of all four elements is at this time unclear. Considerable future experimentation will be required to begin to determine the relative importance of each element.

* (S) Hubbard, G. S., and May, E. C., "An Experiment to Explore Possible Anomalistic Behavior of a Photon Detection System During A Remote Viewing Task," Interim Report, SRI Project 1291, SRI International, Menlo Park, California (December, 1986) SECRET.

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IV CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (U)

(U) While another test of CI's training methodology is ongoing, there is suggestive evidence that it is a successful approach. From SRI's perspective, the key elements in training RV appear to be latent ability, motivation, structured practice, and the conceptual framework supplied by CI. At this time, the relative importance of each has not been experimentally determined.

(U) We recommend that if results warrant, CI's tasks be expanded to include expert as well as novice and advanced training. We also suggest that rigorous tests of CI's concepts of training be formulated in order to determine which may prove to be more effective.

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Appendix A

A PROPOSED METHOD FOR REMOTE VIEWING TRAINING

**Gary O. Langford
Consultants International
Mountain View, California**

SRI Proprietary

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COMPANY BACKGROUND

Mr. Gary Langford founded Consultants International (CI) in 1979 to develop and apply RV abilities to problems insolvable by conventional means. Since its founding, CI's clients have included five government organizations, four industrial corporations, four commercial companies, and three private individuals.

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PREFACE

This is the first full published report on remote viewing (RV) methodology by CI. A fortunate involvement with SRI International almost thirteen years ago provided an initial exposure to research in parapsychology. That exposure to repeatable and verifiable psychic functioning dramatically changed some of my basic concepts about the nature of science. CI wishes to acknowledge the many individuals whose suggestions, criticisms, and support have at one time or another sustained and directed the development of insights to further understand and teach (RV).

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INTRODUCTION TO REMOTE VIEWING

Through work at SRI and other laboratories, a number of individuals have demonstrated the ability to accurately perceive information inaccessible through the "conventional" "senses" and to convey their impressions in words and symbols. At times they can describe events, places, people, objects, and feelings with very high quality. Although latent ability undoubtedly plays a significant role, it is CI's contention that this RV ability can be learned to varying degrees. The purpose of this report is to outline a discipline of structured practice and interpretation through which RV can be taught. This report is based on over thirteen years of formal and informal experimentation with remote viewing; and more than six years of observing novices remote view. In the report we will utilize numerous specialized terms that have been coined to provide a standard reference vocabulary. Although some terms are discussed in detail in the text, a glossary is provided at the end of this report.

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BACKGROUND

Foremost in any discussion of remote viewing are the results typically achieved. Responses of near-photographic quality and with much nonvisual detail of remote targets are produced about 10 to 30% of the time by the more experienced (expert) remote viewers. The objective of this training methodology is to enhance an individual's innate capability to produce high-quality renderings and information. Figures A-1 through A-4 show examples of RV results that led to the current method. These examples show the evolution in quality from novice to advanced through expert levels. Although there are many analytical tools that can assist an analyst in "scoring" the match between the target and a viewer's rendering, the reader may determine the relative quality of the remote viewings by visual inspection.

The term "target" can include almost anything imaginable, e.g.: objects, events, people, places, or functions, etc. Targets are identified by an agreement between the remote viewer and the monitor at the time of the viewing. Targets are strictly defined by their property of uniqueness. Uniqueness is any characteristic that separates the target from all other potential targets. Examples of unique characteristics range from designating as a target a single photograph in a sealed envelope to complex schemes of numbering and coding. Uniqueness embodies both the concepts of temporal and spatial uniqueness. Therefore, both the time of the target viewing and the identification of the target in the mind of the monitor are necessary to satisfy the uniqueness property.

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A more detailed and accurate rendering is shown in Figure A-2. The target (the New Orleans Superdome) was again specified by the presence of an out-bound individual acting as a beacon. Greater detail, more precise correspondence between target and rendering, and information of a nonvisual nature typifies advanced-level RV. Even though most remote viewings from advanced individuals could be readily blind matched to the correct target out of a set of potential targets, there are inaccuracies in some of the details and the overall shape.

Figure A-3 shows the RV response of an expert-level remote viewer. The target was designated by the question, "Describe the individual who committed a certain offense on a specified date?" A very accurate portrayal of facial characteristics was achieved. The expert-level remote viewer can produce high quality renderings about 10% of the time. In general, the overall average quality is significantly better than observed with the advanced-level. Further distinction between these three levels of proficiency is discussed in later sections.

Figure A-4 is a response from an expert remote viewer, using the complete methodology described in this report. A significant reduction in the time to do the remote viewing has been attained with this method. The rendering shown in Figure A-1 took 20 minutes and responses in Figure A-2 and A-3 were made in sessions that exceeded 90 minutes, Figure A-4 was completed in 12 minutes. The information content of Figures A-3 and A-4 are approximately equal.

In the first example, Figure A-1 illustrates a novice level response to the target, Grant's Tomb. The target was designated by the presence of a person at the actual site acting as a "beacon." A cursory review of the target and viewer's rendering shows a weak correspondence between the gross exterior features of Grant's Tomb and the general shape of the drawing. In general, the quality of most novice-level responses is insufficient to blind match the correct target out of a group of candidate target selections. However, similarities in outlines and forms between novice-level responses and the appropriate targets can be identified. It is these similarities that serve as the fundamental reinforcement so necessary for the functioning to be developed.

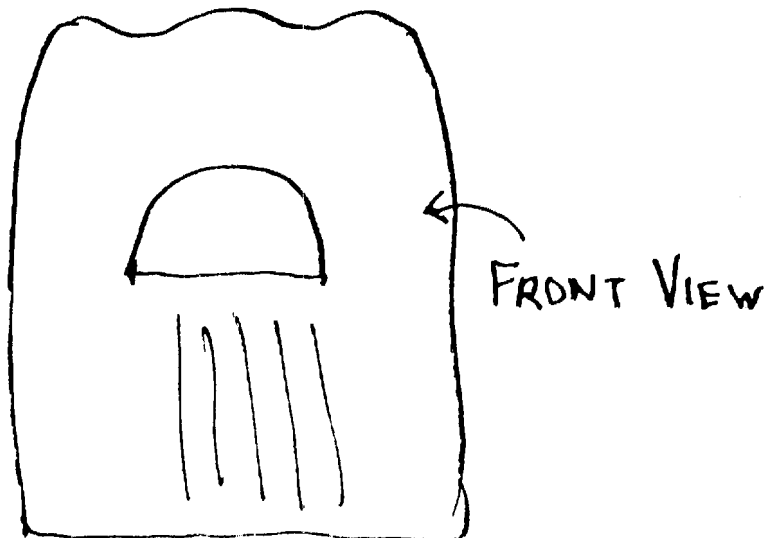
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GRANT'S TOMB TARGET IN NEW YORK CITY



SUBJECT DESCRIBED: "OUTDOORS, LARGE OPEN AREA—SHADE TREES—
WHITE BUILDING WITH ARCHES."

FIGURE A-1 GRANT'S TOMB

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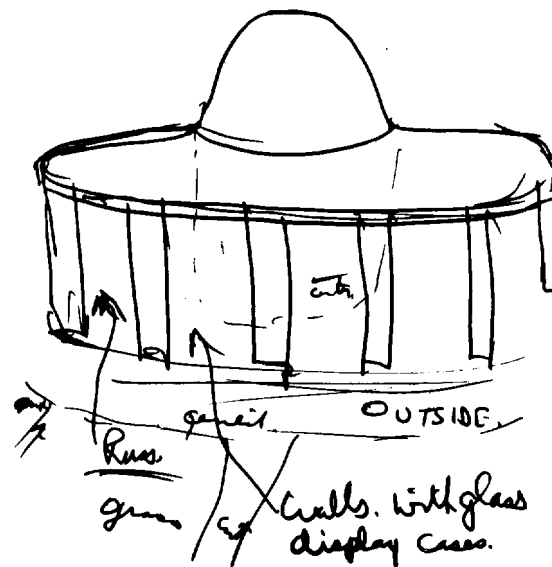
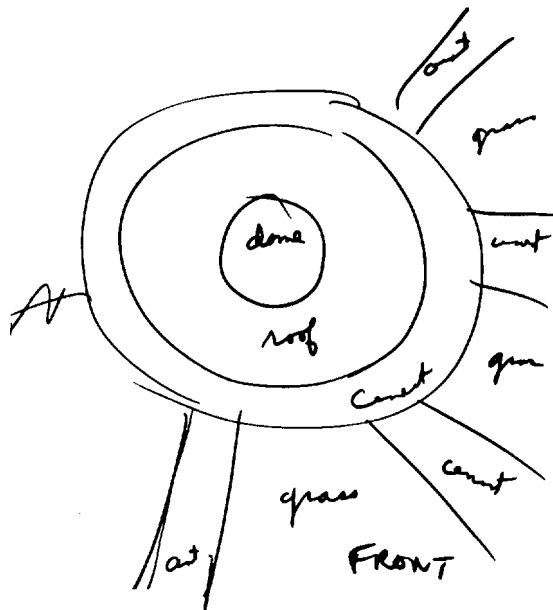
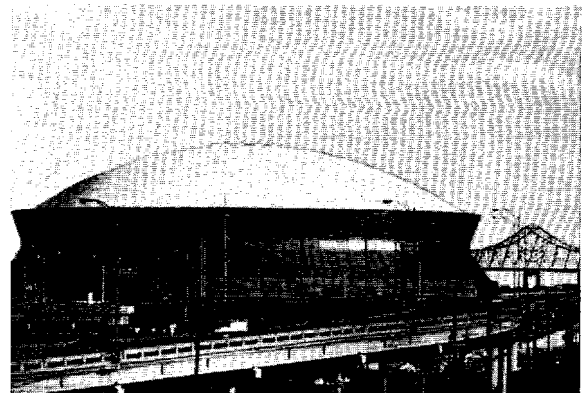
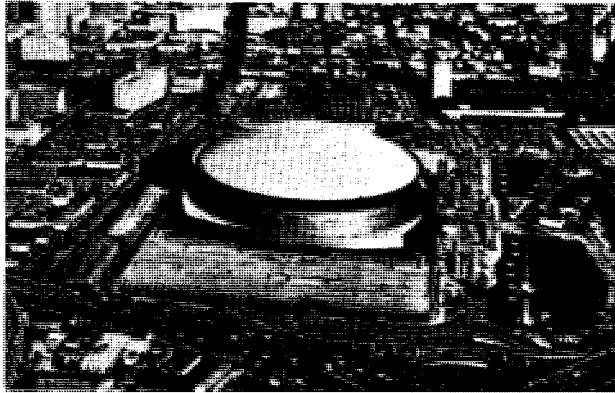
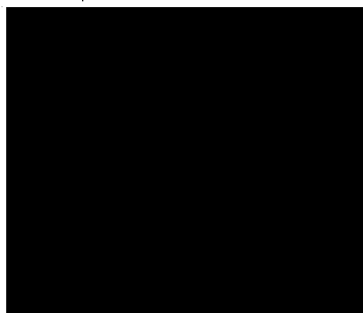


FIGURE A-2 LONG DISTANCE REMOTE VIEWING EXPERIMENT—SRI, MENLO PARK, TO LOUISIANA SUPERDOME. Subject described large circular building with a white dome. 31 October 1976.

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REMOTE VIEWING OF SUSPECT

FIGURE A-3 REMOTE VIEWING OF SUSPECT IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION. June 1978.

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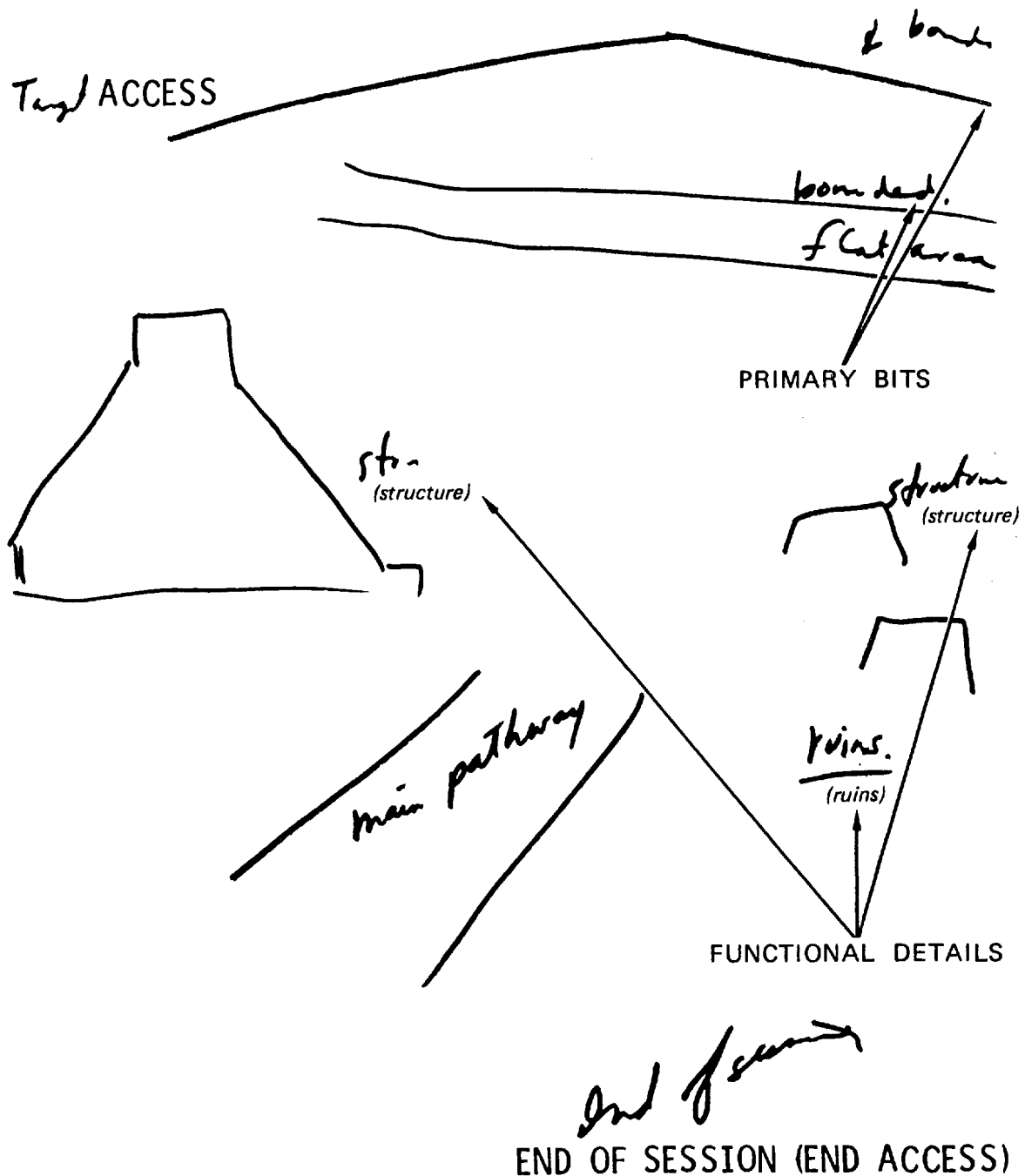


FIGURE A-4 RV RESPONSE

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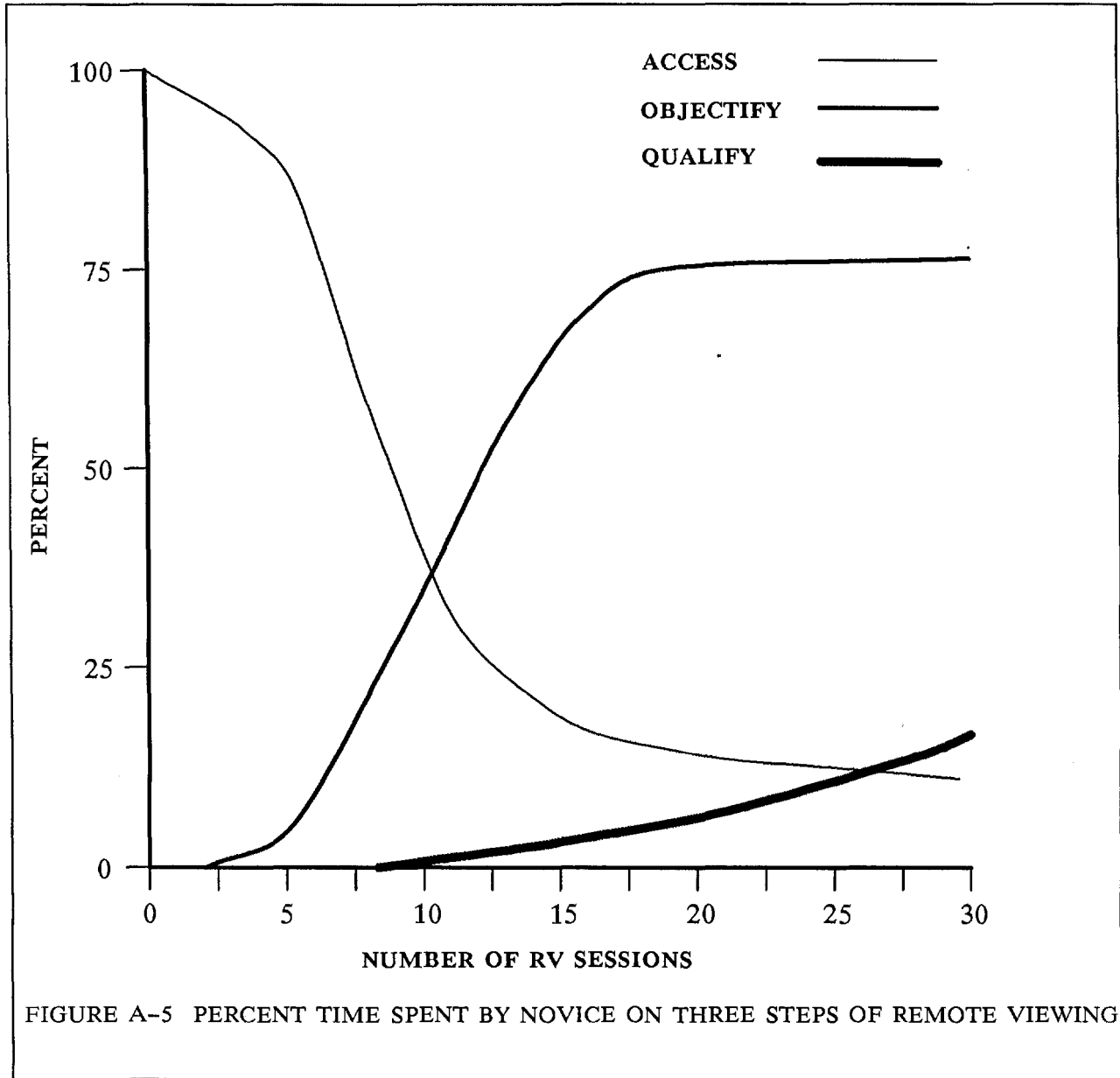
REMOTE VIEWING PROCEDURE

There are three steps in the RV process: (1) *accessing* the information concerning the target (2) *objectifying* our feelings, perceptions, and physical information in written and verbal form, and (3) *qualifying* the renderings, taking care to separate and label data related to the target from that which is extraneous to the task.

Novices need to focus particular attention to the 3 steps as shown in Figure A-5. Initially, all the work is spent on accessing (Step 1--Access). Several exercises are given to introduce the concept of thinking about the target in very short duration packets of time (Step 2--Objectify). First impressions are all that is desired. gradually, the novice is exposed to techniques designed to convey their feelings to others (written and verbal communication. Only then can work be started on interpreting these feelings (Step 3--Qualify). Figure A-6 illustrates a similar apportionment of steps for advanced level remote viewers. Expert level remote viewers spend nearly 100% of their time on Step 3--qualify.

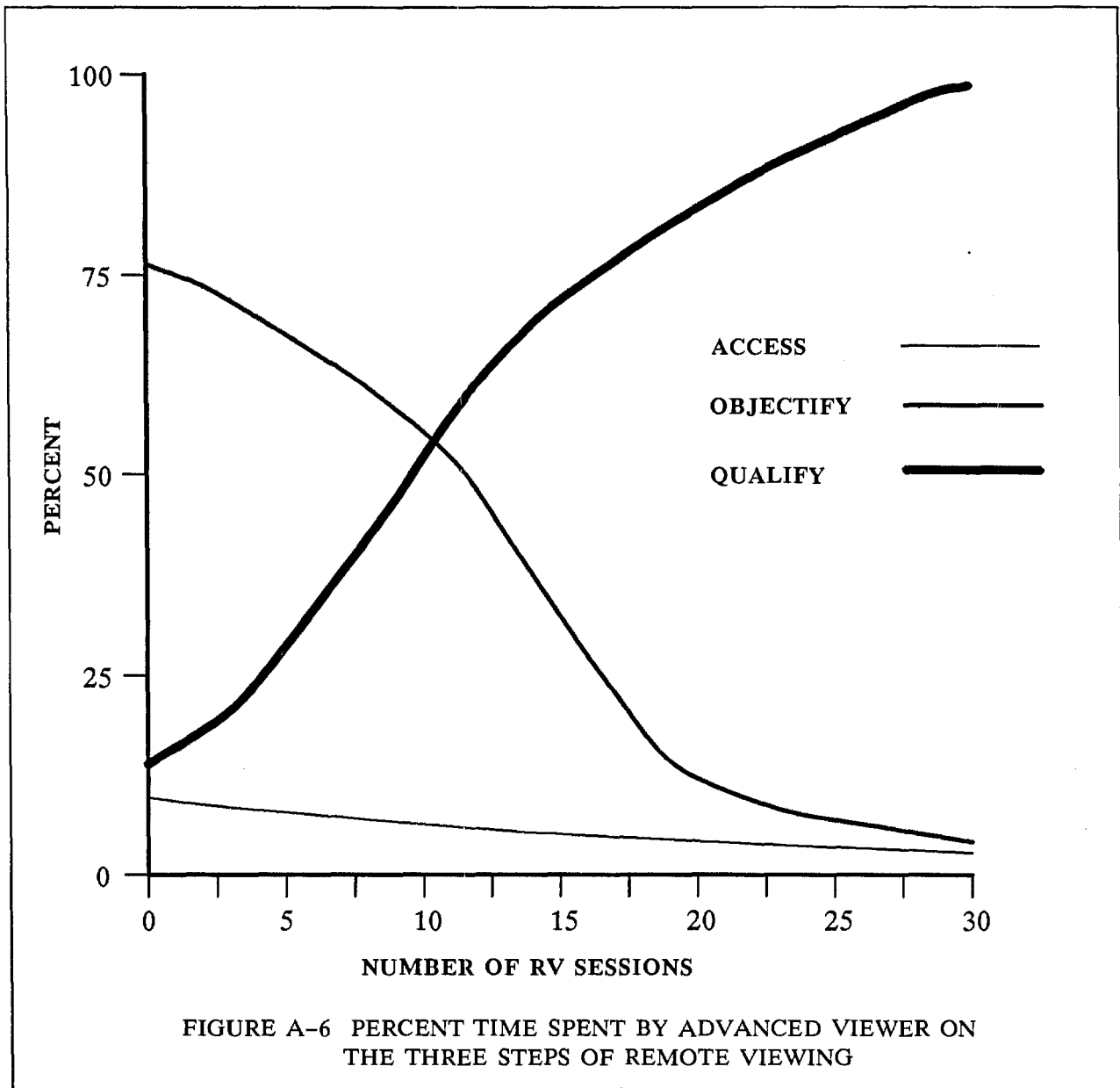
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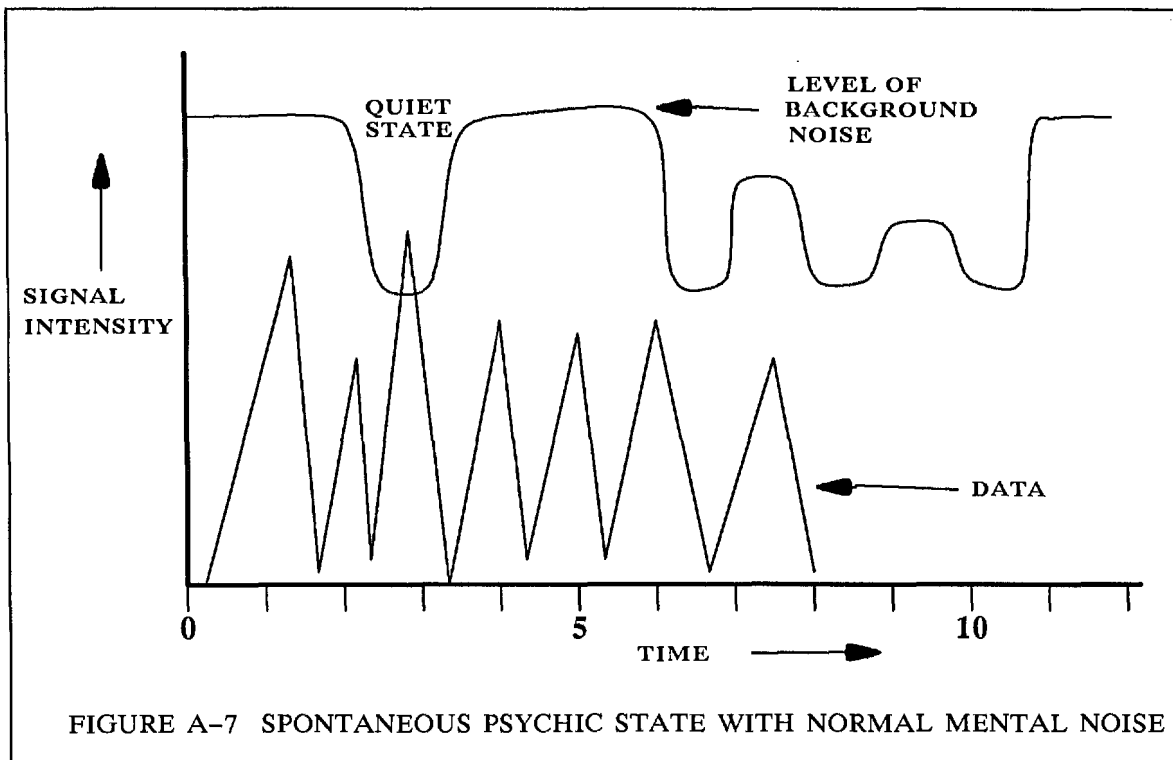
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DATA ACCESS

We believe that the condition under which RV data acquisition occurs is shown in Figure A-7. The mental "noise" of everyday life usually prevents one from focusing attention in a fashion necessary to remote view. Occasionally, we might spontaneously lapse into a quiet state conducive to remote viewing. During such a state, when the individual has in some manner *wanted to know* certain things, pertinent information may become accessible.

It is the purpose of this RV methodology to create optimum viewing conditions so as to yield access to target information on demand and then enhance the viewer's ability to correctly identify and report that information. The techniques outlined in this report are based on observing their effectiveness in achieving consistent, reliable functioning in various remote viewing experiments. The fundamental hypotheses underlying these techniques are described in detail in a separate report.

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ACCESS METHODOLOGY

Brief Perceptions

By far the most basic and important concept in remote viewing is that correct information is perceived in brief impressions.

Contact with the target typically follows a progression from simple singular impressions to more complex concepts and relationships. Often the perception changes rapidly resulting in several small increments of information becoming perceptible, then fading away within a few seconds. These increments of information (or bits) contain the basic and essential elements of the target. Of paramount importance is the first impression the viewer experiences. This impression is not vivid, but nebulous and weak. It can manifest itself in many ways: a simple shape or form, a single color, feeling or sound. All of these first perceptions have in common an equivalent level of detail, the fundamental unit on which more complex concepts and relationships are based. This first feeling is very brief in duration (by personal experience less than half a second) but can be retained for at least several seconds. Initial perceptions that seem fleeting and impressionistic nearly always have been observed to be related to the target. However, subsequent impressions for the novice are often derived from experience, memory or imagination, and not directly interpretable in terms of the target. Figure A-6 demonstrates conceptually the process of data access on demand through the RV methodology.

At an early juncture in learning of the RV process, the second and third impressions may be vivid manifestations of the viewers imagination or experience and overwhelm the weaker impressions indicative of the target. These stronger impressions (interpretative overlays) are one of the major deterrents to more accurate remote viewing. We will consider the problem of interpretive overlay (IO) in detail later in this report.

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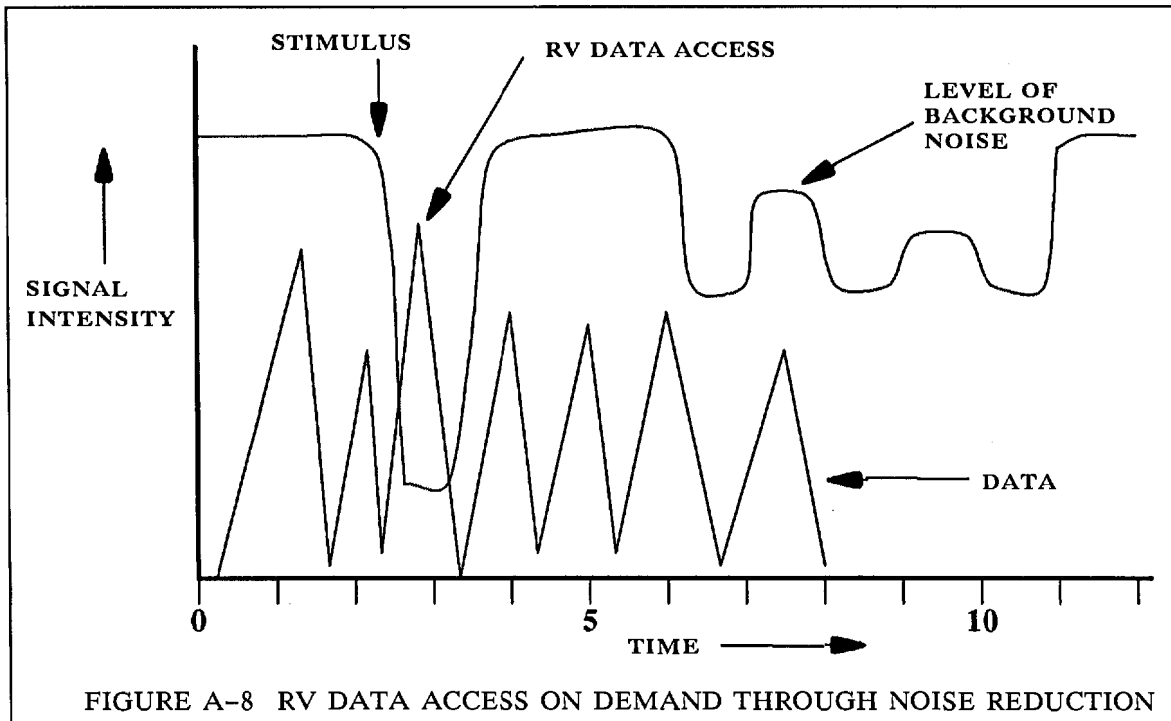
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FIGURE A-8 RV DATA ACCESS ON DEMAND THROUGH NOISE REDUCTION

Breaks In The Viewing Process

The fundamental process of RV embodies a method that reduces overlay and isolates the impressions related to the target. Two techniques are used to accomplish this goal. Immediately on perceiving the first impression, the viewer records it on paper with the aid of symbols, words, and drawings. After recording the impression, the viewer takes a break from the task by mentally and physically stopping all activity associated with the RV. While the process of objectifying the first impressions serves to curtail additional thoughts concerning the target, the break effectively terminates the first step in the process. The break can be brief (a few seconds) or extended (several minutes). The second, third and later impressions are suppressed if not eliminated a good portion of the time. In those instances where they occur, the same procedure is followed as with the first impressions. The viewer records all the impressions he perceives, then takes a break. Breaks taken after experiencing a vivid feeling are several minutes in duration, so that any IO is eliminated as completely as possible from the viewer's consciousness.

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DATA OBJECTIFICATION

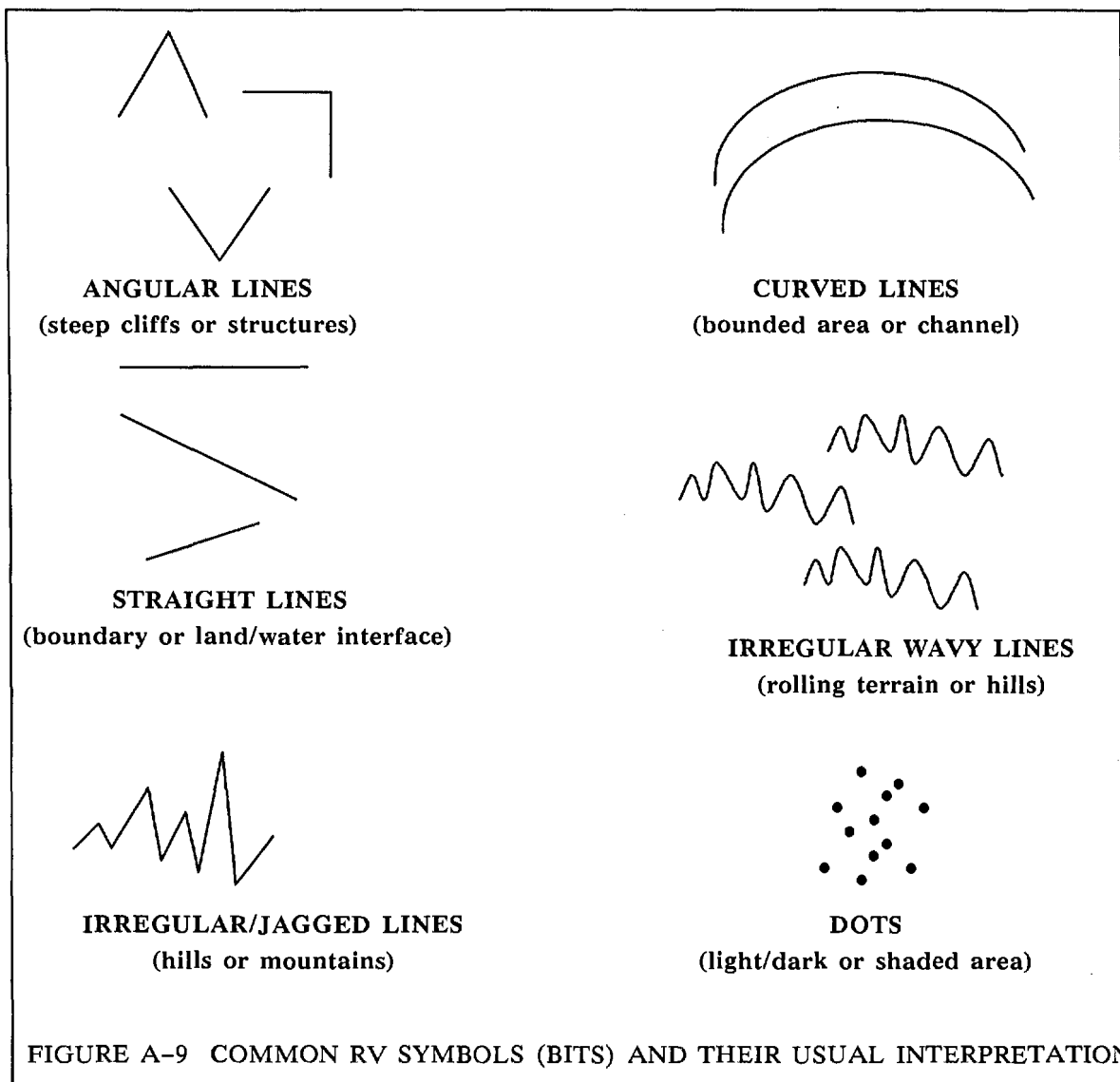
Symbolic Language Of Remote Viewing Primary (Bits)

Recent image perception experiments indicate that the diffractive contours of retinal images play an important role in visual recognition. By spatial sampling a dispersed, compounded scene, a few basic patterns can be isolated, and evaluated in small packets of information.

In a parallel fashion, the information perceived during an RV session is initially acquired in small, brief "glimpses." These basic ideograms, or "bits" of information, are generally simple in form and content. The symbol appears at the moment an abstraction of a particular nature is called for by the viewer. Figure A-9 illustrates some of the "bits" more commonly observed during remote viewing. This set of bits, or symbolic language is fundamental to communicating the RV impressions perceived by the novice viewer.

The value of this symbology lies in the viewer's ability to express simultaneously the various aspects of the idea it represents. In addition a symbology "vocabulary" allows the viewer to objectify quickly the impressions related to the target.

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In general, commonly observed phenomena can be represented by a series of bits. These bits may be scattered spatially about the target area. No single bit will necessarily describe the target. Instead, we have found that secondary and tertiary bits will provide the additional information. It is observed that symbols of whatever form are not usually isolated; they appear in clusters, giving rise to symbolic compositions that may be enhanced to fully represent the target.

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UNCLASSIFIED**Parity Bits**

When the viewer perceives the same bit as was perceived previously, then the viewer has objectified what is referred to as a parity bit. The bit is correct, but the viewer's interpretation of that bit will be inaccurate. This misinterpretation occurs when the viewer has glossed over the perception too quickly. Tracing back over the bit may provide additional information. If the bit continues to be repeated after retargeting, the viewer is required to take a break of several minutes duration and then return to the task. If the same bit returns, the session should be terminated, and the viewer retarget after several minutes to as much as a day later.

Multiple Bits

Contact with the target follows a progression from the simple to the complex, the singular perception to the complex perception. Often the perception changes quickly and a multiple bit results. A multiple bit is the combining of two or more single bits objectified in one continuous drawing or writing. As the viewer objectifies a multiple it, care must be taken to note the existence of more than one bit. For each bit, a description can be given and more detail provided. Retracing a multiple bit will help show the relationship between the bits. Multiple bits are in close juxtaposition and generally contiguous. Multiple bits show relationships between otherwise seemingly isolated bits.

Multiple bits are the stepping stones to full three dimensional mobility at the site. Retracing multiple bits may allow the viewer to "fill-in" between bits of single and multiple structure. Even though the tracing does not span across all bits, there is a bridge that can be crossed in the interpretation of the relationship between bits. In other words, over a series of singular and multiple bits will help you describe the relatedness of each ideogram. The process of retracing may result in additional description about the bits. A common occurrence is a flood of information pertaining to the target. The essential feature of this "new" information is that one can rely on its correctness. At this stage in the session, the viewer will be interpreting data correctly. It is important to take a break after the viewer has objectified a great quantity of data. During this break, he should also be prepared to objectify his thoughts about the target.

Separation of single from multiple bits is an artifact of training. The intent is to slow down the RV process so that the viewer can use these two types of bits so that he can be more familiar with the feelings associated with each type. This will assist in discrimination of these remaining noise problems from that of data. The first bits do not look like the target;

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they are only parts of it and should not be considered to be in any way representative of the level of detail that can be obtained.

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QUALIFICATION OF DATA

Interpretative Overlay

Interpretative overlay (IO) is information that, when perceived by the remote viewer, overshadows or changes real data (or RV signal) related to the target. IO is mostly observed to be very vivid and clear. It can be experiential in nature and look like something with which you are familiar. When IO is perceived, it should be described and objectified on your session paper and labeled as IO. IO is dealt with through extensive training in recognizing and dealing with it. Its appearance in a novice-level session (80 to 100% of the time) is commonplace but not found to be objectionable. At this point, it is rationalized and shown as to how it relates to the target. At the advanced-level it is seen less frequently (perhaps 50% of the time). At this level of development IOs should be correctly labeled as such. It appears less than 20% of the time in expert-level sessions and is used to extract additional information about the target.

Retracing

When access to the target through objectification of bits is clouded, it oftentimes helps to trace over the bit with the writing instrument. This process of retracing the objectified bit permits focusing attention, somewhat unconsciously, on the experience that resulted in the bit. This refocusing can assist the viewer in describing the corporeal and aesthetic qualities of the bit. The continual use of retracing can clarify thoughts about ideograms.

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Annex

DETAILED STEPS IN THE REMOTE VIEWING PROCESS

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PREPARATION FOR REMOTE VIEWING TRAINING

Demonstrating the Access Method

There are several effective methods of demonstrating how information is perceived in time spans of less than one second. One simple demonstration of this principle is, starting with the eyes closed, blink them open, allowing only a fraction of a second view of a target. The target could be a group of small objects (e.g., pins, paper clips, erasers, pencils, staples and buttons) or a photograph of a scene (e.g. a photograph from the *National Geographic Magazine*). Any target with a range of variously sized and shaped objects (man made or natural) is acceptable. The procedure outlined below has been successful in demonstrating the amount and type of information available in a brief period of time. A note of caution: although this method is useful in instructing the novice in the idea of working with brief bits of information, the experience of visualization and recall is *not* like that of RV. Consequently, this exercise should be used once or twice then dropped from subsequent use.

1. Have the novice close their eyes. While their eyes are closed, place the target object in front of them.
2. Ask novices to blink for a VERY brief moment. (Less than a second)
3. Remove the target from view.
4. Ask novices to write down their first impressions of the target..
5. Let the novice compare their renderings with the target. Have them note, the shapes, colors and things they remembered. Note what they thought they saw, and what they did not see.
5. Repeat the above exercise with a second target, with the addition of the following steps after Step 4.
 - (a) Have them label this first impression with what they believe it is.
 - (b) Stop the group after they finish Step (A).
 - (c) Ask them to describe in as much detail as possible what was "seen" when they blinked.
 - (d) Without revealing the target retarget the group by saying, "the TARGET just shown to you needs further description." "Please record your next first thought when you hear the word TARGET."
 - (e) Stop the session, and ask each person about their first thought after the word target.

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7. Repeat the above exercise with a third target (including Step 6a through e).

Demonstrating the Learning Process

Learning how to remote view is quite similar to learning just about anything else. The procedure resembles a trial and error technique, with strong reinforcement of the correct answer and thorough guidance through the basics. The following exercise sequences illustrate the fundamental teaching technique.

1. Say a word such as "house."
2. Have each person respond by describing the visual image they perceive.
3. Say a word such as "water."
4. Have each person objectify a rendering that reminds them of water.
5. Ask them what type of water they described: flowing, still, rough, turbid, placid.
6. Say a word such as "A."
7. Ask them to objectify an "A" on paper.
8. Tell the novices that their renderings are correct.
9. Ask how they know their renderings are correct.
10. Describe how the letter "A" was taught to them by writing and saying A, then when they used A correctly, they were told they used it, or described it, or wrote it correctly.
11. The process of remote sensing is learned in much the same matter.
12. Flash a series of targets and have the people write down their first impressions of each target.
13. Now take one target and show it for a split second.
14. Have the people objectify their first impressions.
15. Say "TARGET" and have them objectify their next "first" impression.
16. Say "TARGET" and have them objectify their next "FIRST" impression.
17. Continue for four more "TARGET's" and objectifications.
18. Review the work to assist novice in identifying the first impression for each example.

It is a desired end goal of remote viewing to reach a level of expertise at which a remote viewer can access the target through a quick succession of targeting, accurately describe an aspect of the target or the target feature and then provide an overall perspective that embodies all relevant aspects. These results can be accomplished by extending the initial brief contact with the target. The initial contact with the target should be of short duration in an effort to block the interpretative overlay that may occur. Once the complete separation of

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interpretative overlay and target relatedness is accomplished, the remote viewer can extend the duration of contact with the target and gather additional information. Then a more dimensional perspective can be obtained.

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REMOTE VIEWING METHODOLOGY

Access

1. Write down anything that you are thinking or about which you are concerned. Objectify your emotional and physical state. throw this paper away.
2. On an unmarked piece of paper indicate your name and the current date and time.
3. Relax your physical and mental being. Clear our mind of any thoughts that remain after completing Step 1. Time spent on Steps 1, 2 and 3 is preparatory to good performance. Take your time.
4. Write down the task (e.g., as described by a monitor).
5. Relax again, making sure that you are not thinking consciously about anything.
6. When your are satisfied that you have completed Step 5, put your writing instrument to the now labeled paper, thereby indicating your readiness (e.g., to the monitor).
7. At the moment you touch your writing instrument to your paper, the target access word (e.g., *TARGET*) should be spoken (e.g., by a monitor; or the viewer if the session is to be self-monitored).
8. Freeze your first impression immediately following the target access work in your memory. If you are not immediately struck with a feeling, then either lay down your writing instrument, or indicate your readiness to respond again by repeating Step 7. If you get a bit and a reasonably descriptive aspect about it from the feeling you should consider this information as correct. If you then get another (different) bit after the first, it is likely that the description of the previous bit is correct. It is only when the same bit repeats that you have to be more careful.

Objectify

9. First impressions (*only*) are objectified on the paper and verbalized. If you perceive a contour or shape, so indicate using symbolic written form. For speed, use the simplest rendition possible, so as not to miss writing down the first impression. Remember, the feeling will be nebulous, faint, fuzzy, virtually undefined.
10. Describe and objectify any additional feelings and perceptions. If these subsequent impressions are likewise weak, fleeting, and nebulous, then include them in your data set.

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11. Take a break after each sequence of access and objectification to the target. Breaks are typically less than 30 seconds, but greater than 5 seconds. Occasionally, the breaks may be several minutes in length. After such longer term breaks, the task should be reviewed (e.g., monitor should repeat or viewer should reread).

Qualify

NOTE: Repeat Steps 5-11 until the target is described in detail sufficient to show three-dimensionality and detail, unless tasking is otherwise.

NOTE: Generally, certain things are described before others in the remote viewing transcripts. The order observed over years of sessions is as follows:

Concrete objects

Spatial forms

Colors

Numbers

12. Describe the ideogram by contours (e.g., note the relative changes in height, dimension, direction,, or continuity).
13. Describe the ideogram by color (i.e., gross generality).
14. Describe the ideogram by texture (i.e., surface relief).
15. Describe the ideogram by general feeling (e.g., size, noun describing the generic object.).
16. Describe the ideogram by any feeling or emotion that you ascribe to the target.
17. The first ideogram is the "primary bit" describing the target. NOTE: Bits do not have to be visual.

NOTE: Work to quantify each bit with overall feelings and specify details such as:

- a. Color
- b. Motion
- c. Shape
- d. Texture
- e. Function
- f. Relative age
- g. Orientation
- h. Emotions
- i. Time

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- j. Use
- k. Weather conditions
- l. Lighting conditions
- m. General terrain features
- n. Cultural aspects
- o. Sounds.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

RV Experience--A series of strong impressions, with no contrived origin, blurred in their sharpness of identity

Bit--A single, basic unit of information

Ideogram--A written symbol that represents an idea or object directly (bit + feeling = ideogram)

Consciousness--Awareness (quality or state of being aware)

Unconsciousness--Without awareness (without overt knowledge or behavior)

Subconsciousness--Existing or operating in the mind but not immediately available to consciousness

State--The condition with respect to circumstances or qualities

Access--Opening the channel to perceive RV information

Objectify--Converting impressions to written words and drawings

Qualify--Separating and interpreting RV signals

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Appendix B

FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS OF REMOTE VIEWING TRAINING

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Mountain View, California**

SRI Proprietary

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COMPANY BACKGROUND

Mr. Gary Langford founded Consultants International (CI) in 1979 to develop and apply RV abilities to problems insolvable by conventional means. Since its founding, CI's clients have included five government organizations, four industrial corporations, four commercial companies, and three private individuals.

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PREFACE

This is the first full published report on the concepts of remote viewing (RV) by CI. An involvement with SRI International almost thirteen years ago provided an initial exposure to research in parapsychology. That exposure to repeatable and verifiable psychic functioning has radically changed some of my basic conceptions about the nature of science. CI wishes to acknowledge the many individuals whose suggestions, criticisms, and support have at one time or another sustained and directed the development of insights to further understand and teach RV.

Fifty years of laboratory parapsychology experiments have demonstrated that many people can perceive information inaccessible to the "conventional five senses." In so-called "free response" experiments some participants have been able to convey this information verbally as well as through written words and symbols. In work at SRI, a few individuals have so developed this process that they can provide detailed descriptions of hidden or concealed events, places, people, objects, feelings, and color with considerable consistency. In the opinion of Consultants International, this ability can be taught and learned. The process of teaching RV is embodied in (1) creating an environment conducive to the functioning, and (2) fostering situations whereby novices can learn by observing, by imitating, and by receiving reinforcement. It is the purpose of this preliminary report to review some of the key concepts and hypotheses which underly the RV training methodology.

We emphasize strongly that these concepts and hypotheses have been arrived at almost entirely through personal observation, introspection and informal experimentation. Very few of these concepts have been rigorously tested with sufficient data collection to establish them as fact. Nevertheless, the procedure does appear to work when put into practice. We welcome the opportunity to participate in experiments which will serve to further evaluate our hypotheses.

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A CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF RV DATA ACCESS

The following diagram, Figure B-1, has been useful in describing the relationships between the target; remote viewer; session monitor (individual who attends to the structure, format, and implementation of the instructions during the remote viewing task; and analyst (one who judges the results of the RV with reference to the target). The diagram depicts three parts of the viewer's mind (the unconscious, subconscious, and conscious) indicating their interaction in terms of the sources of different types of information. The interaction between the monitor and the viewer is through an abstract key that uniquely identifies the task (e.g., the word "target".) This abstract key is indicated by the line labeled 1. The RV "data" related to the tasking are available from the viewer's unconsciousness. We speculate that the unconsciousness has access to all targets in all space and that data is stored in the form of bits of information. These bits are accessed by the remote viewing process and made available for the viewers to perceive. Line 2 represents this information path.

It has been observed that the the viewer's physical, mental, and motivational states strongly influence the outcome of an RV session. Any disturbance in one several of these states provides a diversion often sufficient to obscure any RV perception. A technique that provides some relief to these everyday disturbances is that of writing down what you are aware of before the RV session begins. Throwing this piece of paper away, symbolically eliminating the disturbance for a brief period, sufficient to attend to the RV task with "full," undivided attention. Figure B-2 illustrates a proposed relationship between the viewer and these three states.

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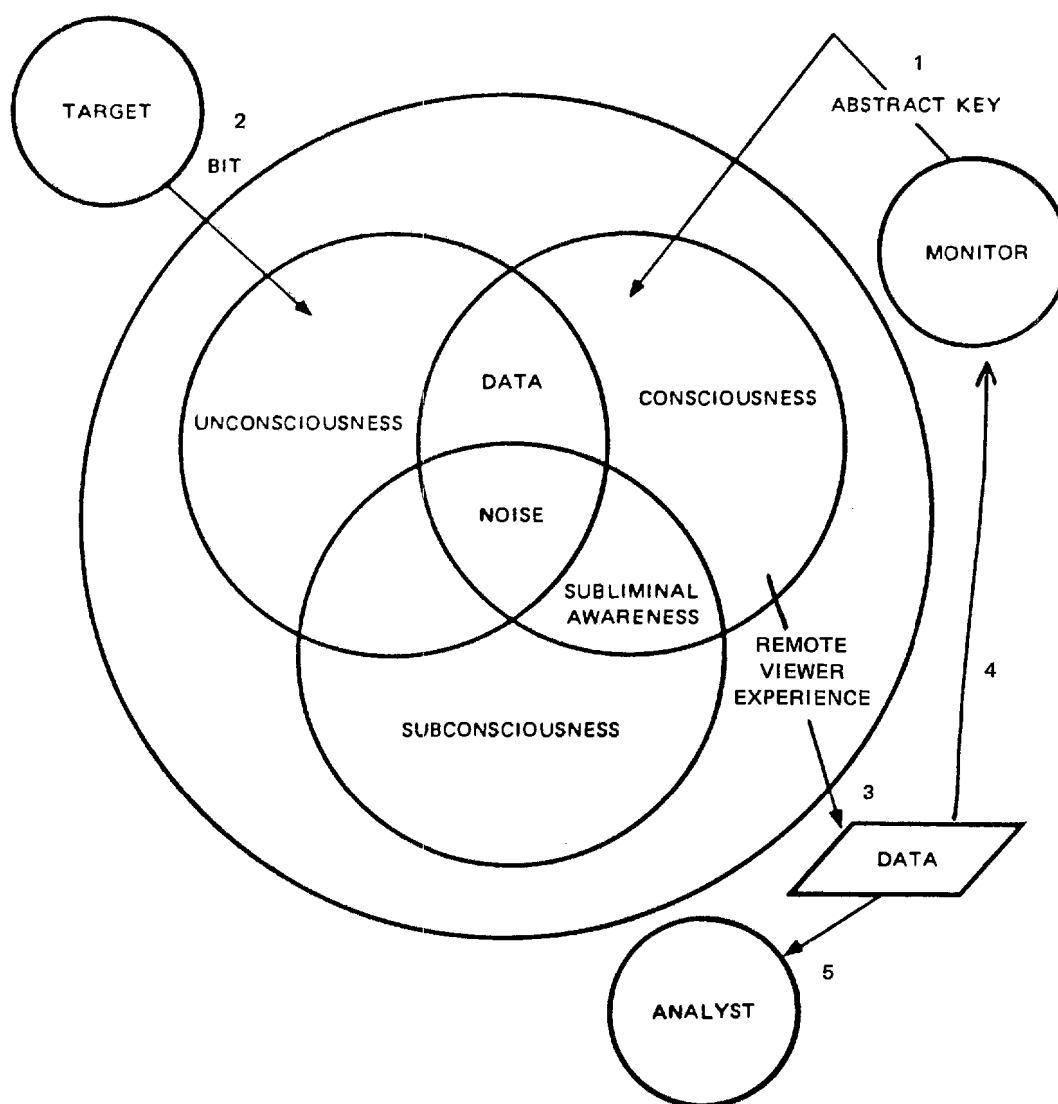
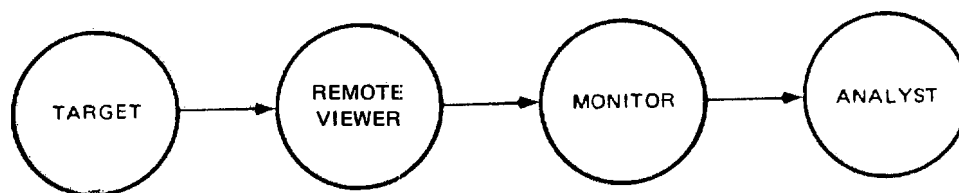


FIGURE B-1 PSYCHIC FUNCTIONING—THE REMOTE VIEWING PROCESS

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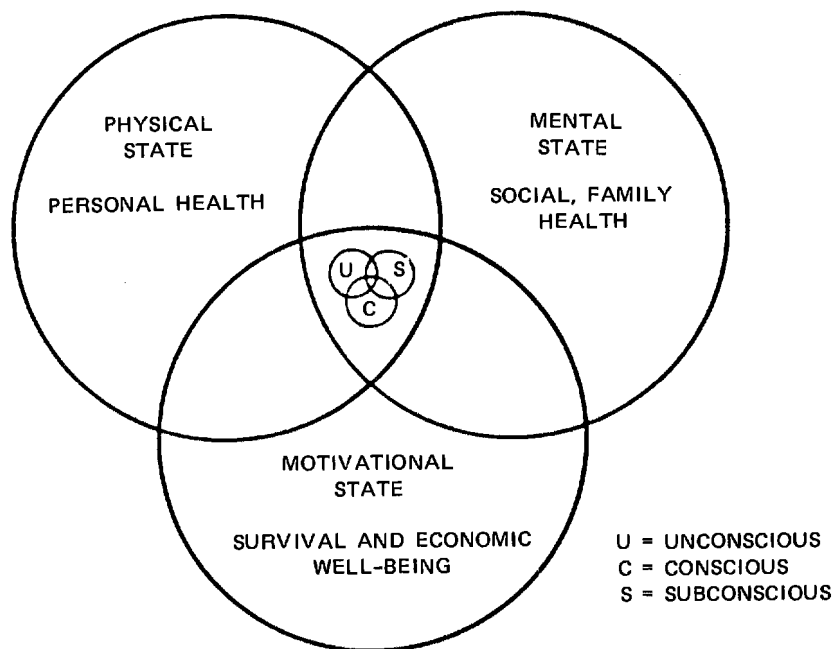


FIGURE B-2 STATES THAT AFFECT REMOTE VIEWING RESULTS

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PERFORMANCE AND REINFORCEMENT

During the balance of this report we shall make frequent use of the terms performance and reinforcement. As will be clear from the context, performance will be taken to mean either the correspondence of a target and response for a single viewing or improvement (performance as a function of time.) Reinforcement refers to practice, praise (instructional reinforcement), or the type of target chosen for training. As with performance, the precise type of reinforcement will be clear from the context.

The effectiveness of any training method can only be measured by performance. A useful yet simple measure of relative performance for a single viewing is to compare the viewer's renderings with the target. The comparison can be as straightforward as observing that the target is a group of buildings, and the viewer's response is a building. Over time, the responses for this target may include additional details concerning the buildings. This increase in correct detail is a qualitative indication of learning. Analytical methods of quantitatively assessing the correspondence between a target and a transcript have been developed at SRI. Those methods continue to be improved but will not be discussed in this report.

We have observed performance to be a function of the following factors:

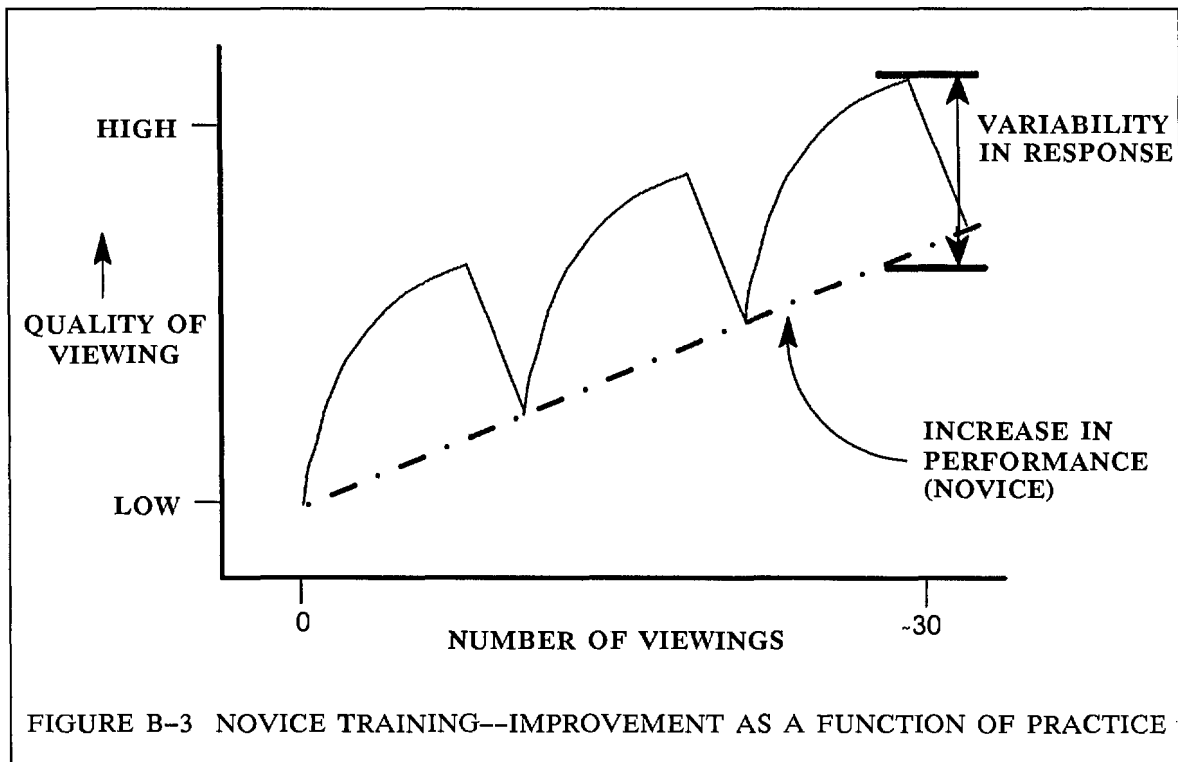
- Latent ability and motivation of the viewer.
- Amount of practice.
- Rate of practice (number of viewings per session/days between sessions).
- Time between sessions.
- Intensity of instructional reinforcement (teacher/viewer relationship).
- Frequency of introducing new concepts.
- Type of targets selected for training.
- Level of detail required of the viewer.
- Confidence of the viewer.

It is expected that the novices will not retain all that has been taught to them over the course of several weeks. Teaching is a process of repeating the major concepts until the novices make effective use of the information. Figure B-3 illustrates the relationship between quality of viewing and the number of viewings (i.e., practice). During the teaching session,

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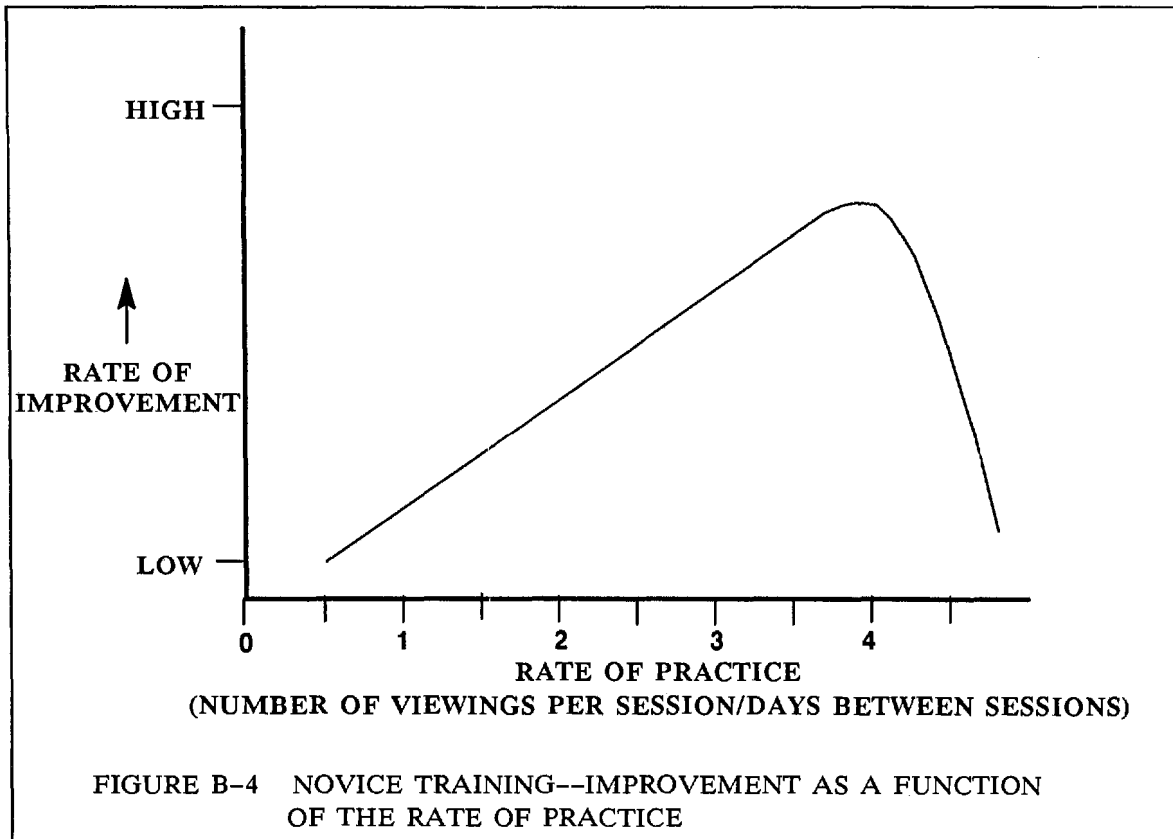
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there is a significant increase in performance. However, once the teaching session is finished, there is a marked decrease in the performance. The net result of performance from teaching session to session is an increase over that which was observed in the first session.



Novices who show no learning or inclination to learn will not respond to either a high or low rate of reinforcement, and their overall performance will be low. A novice who exhibits learning and an inclination to learn will exhibit better performance with an increased rate of reinforcement. The experienced remote viewer will be much less affected by a high rate schedule of reinforcement. Figure B-4 illustrates the relationship between rate of improvement and the rate of practice.

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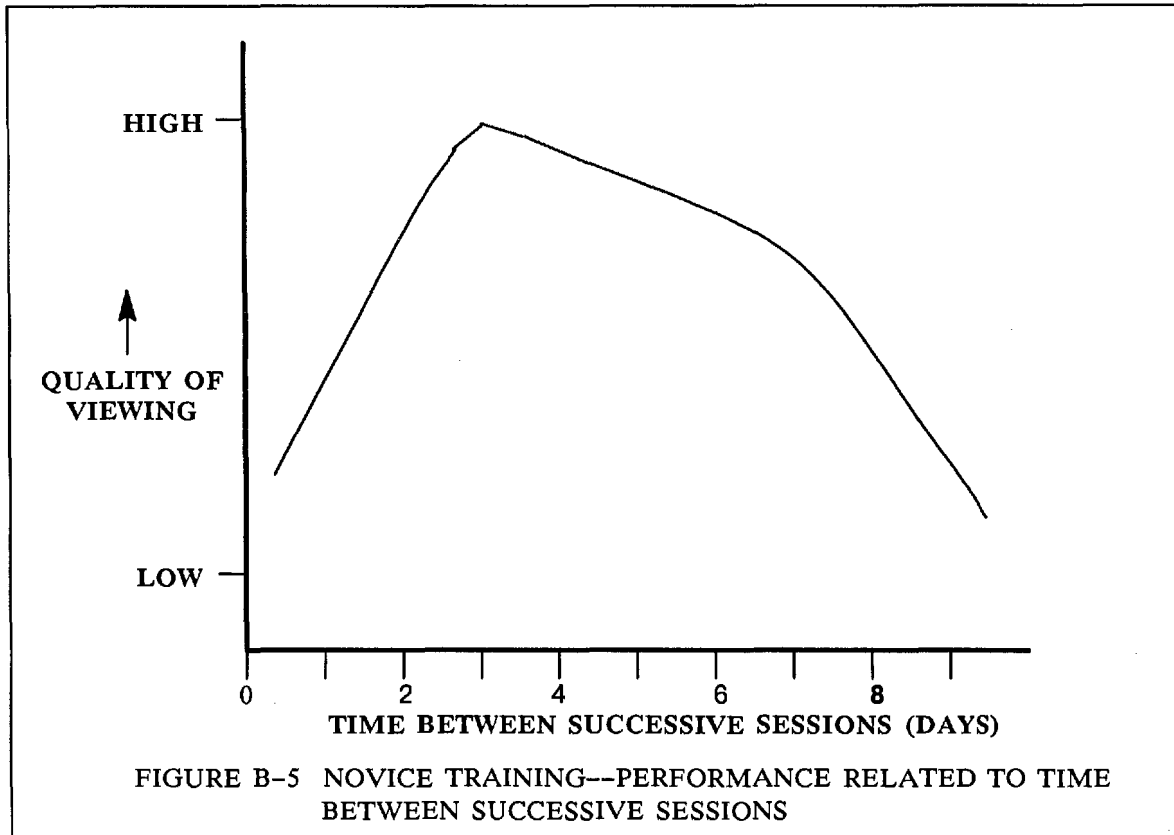
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Up to 4 viewings per day, the performance has been observed to increase. The performance suffers when 4 viewings per day is exceeded. Note that one viewing every day yields a performance equal to that obtained with 4 viewings done every 4 days. As will be seen with several of the figures in this report, many of the observations appear to reflect the confidence and the familiarity of the viewer with RV technique.

Performance is a strong reflection of the time between successful groups of trials for a novice. In the beginning stages, the teacher should allow approximately 2 to 4 days to elapse between successive sessions. After a few weeks, the schedule can be changed to a 7 day reinforcement schedule if necessary. Figure B-5 illustrates the correlation between quality of viewing and time between successive sessions. A point is reached when the novice's memory of successful results will be nearly as good a reinforcement as an actual good result. The more experienced RV should perform with consistent quality regardless of the time between significant successes. On any given day in which more viewing is desired, the sessions should be separated by at least 15 minutes for all viewers (novice through expert level).

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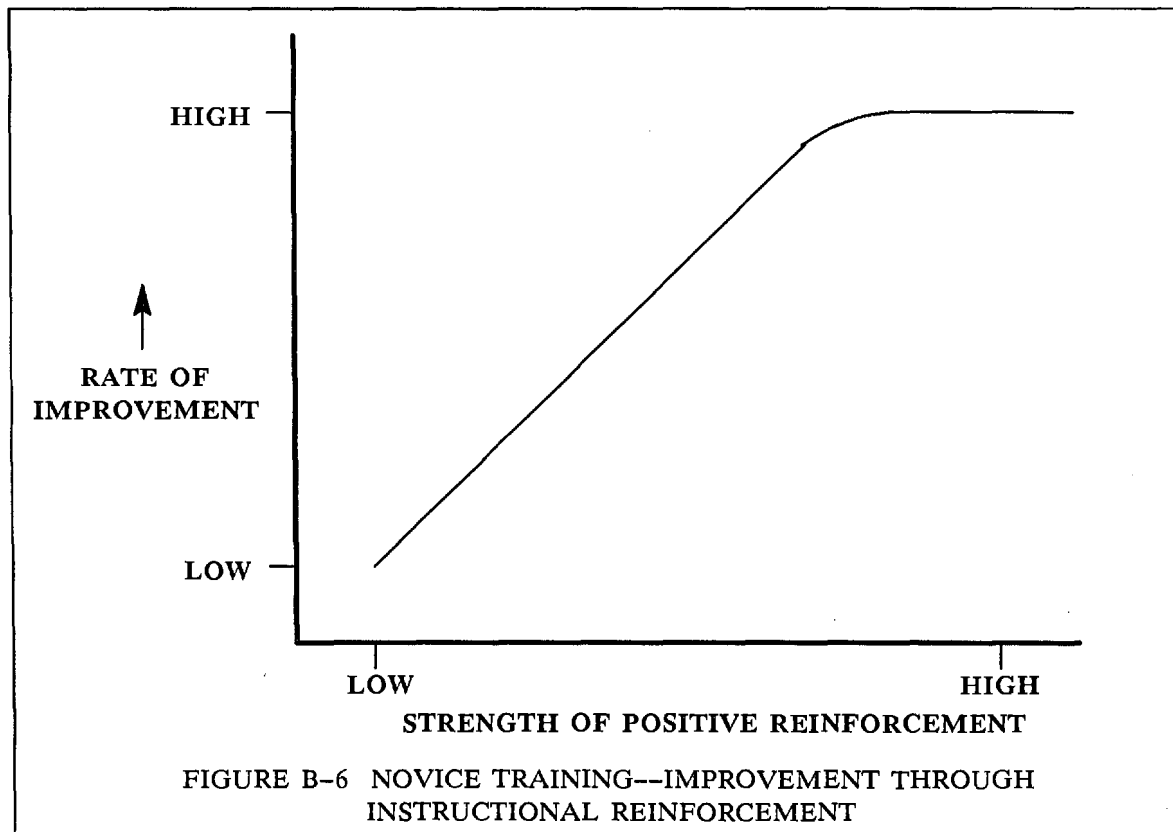
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INSTRUCTIONAL REINFORCEMENT

There appears to be a correlation between the intensity of positive instructional reinforcement and the performance of the novice. There are three types of reinforcement that are effective in increasing the performance of novices. They are teacher/other-directed individual reinforcement; vicarious reinforcement; and self-induced reinforcement. The teacher is in the best position to provide the forum for reinforcement. The rules can be set up so that every novice will receive the gratis they deserve. It is very important to set and maintain an atmosphere in which group interactions are strictly controlled by the teacher. Reinforcement should be given only according to the rules set up by the teacher, not by interaction between novices. Vicarious reinforcement occurs when a novice recognizes and identifies with the reinforcement experience of another. This can be used most effectively by the teacher when using one novice's work as an example for the others. Vicarious reinforcement may play an important part in helping establish a new, previously untrained response, but probably will not be enough without additional reinforcement to maintain that response over a long period. The third type of instructional reinforcement used in RV is self-induced reinforcement. Here the observer succeeds in copying a response from someone else and experiences an internal sense of reward. The most effective teaching reinforcement of the three types depends on the personality of the novice involved and the teaching situation.

The greater the significance of the reinforcement the greater the rate of improvement. This relationship is illustrated in Figure B-6. Reinforcement of low intensity (or importance) only slightly increases the performance. Responding strongly and positively to a phenomenal success by the novice has higher significance (more importance) and greatly improves the overall performance of the novice. Experienced remote viewers perform rather independently with regards to the significance of the reinforcement. However there is one exception: Repetition of the same type of targets, or of the same task over a prolonged period of time can lead to a degrading of the functioning with resultant loss of performance. It is desirable to provide the novices with a variety of targets and to introduce new concepts according to the schedule discussed.

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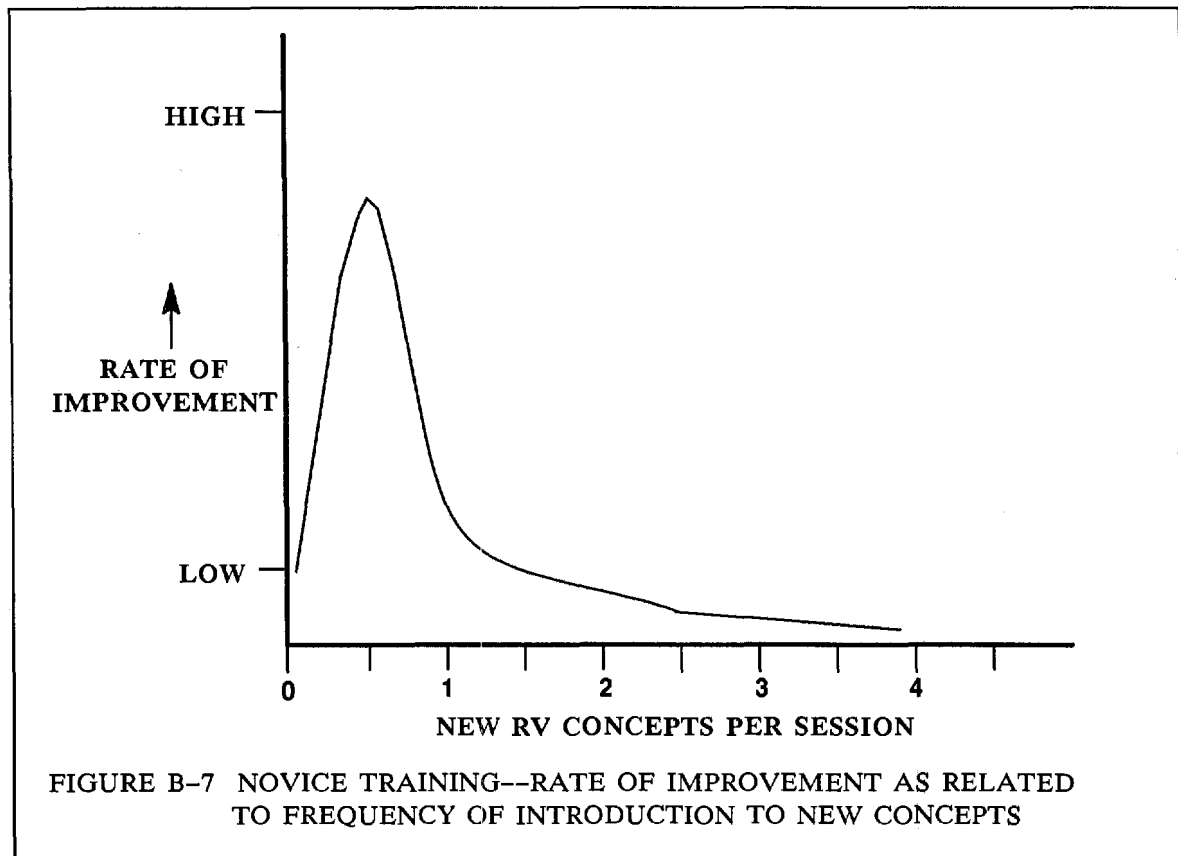
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As indicated above, it has been the practice for the remote viewers to be expressly congratulated for highly successful results. It is very helpful in teaching RV to always stop the session for the day when the result desired from the novice has been achieved. Always stopping on a "win" seems to tell the novice that they have performed as expected, and they should internalize this "win" experience so they can repeat the success.

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UNCLASSIFIED**INTRODUCTION OF NEW CONCEPTS**

There seems to be an optimum rate at which concepts can be introduced to novices. Figure B-7 indicates that in the early stages of teaching a novice, more time is necessary between the introduction of concepts than in the later stages of teaching. Also, in the early stages, a higher rate of reinforcement seems to increase the acceptance of newly introduced concepts. After a relatively short period of time, however, it is possible to teach concepts at a more rapid rate than in the beginning stages.



Examples of new concepts are:

- Ideograms (bits)
- Multiple Bits

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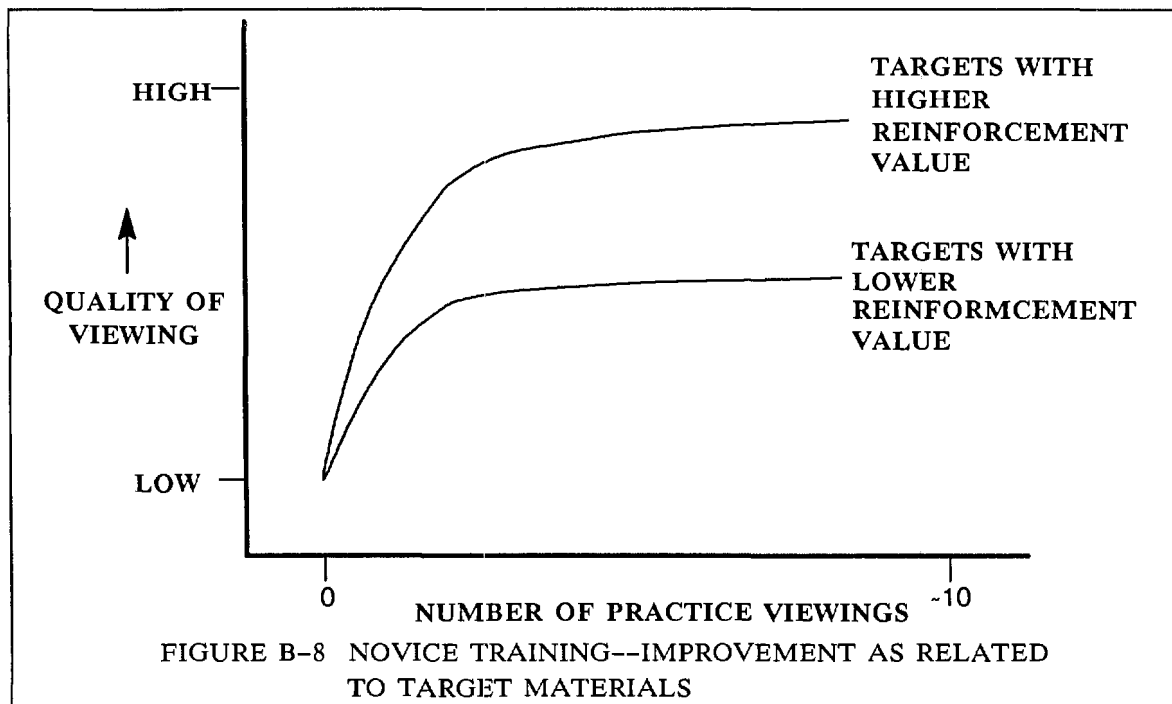
- Interpretive overlay
- Retracing bits.

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THE EFFECT OF TARGET MATERIALS

After relatively few trials the novices will become familiar with some of the fundamental techniques and concepts of RV. Performance can be enhanced by practice of the functioning. Figure B-8 illustrates that in general, using high reinforcement value targets (e.g., visiting an actual target site after a viewing) yields greater performance than using lower reinforcement value targets (e.g., photographs). It is also the case that too much practice without strict adherence to the fundamental processes of the functioning, will result in degraded performance. Practice does facilitate an increased level of performance. The practice should focus on relatively easy tasks with some apparent relationship between the tasks. A gradual increase in the difficulty of the tasks appears to yield better performance, rather than trying to tackle difficult tasks at first.

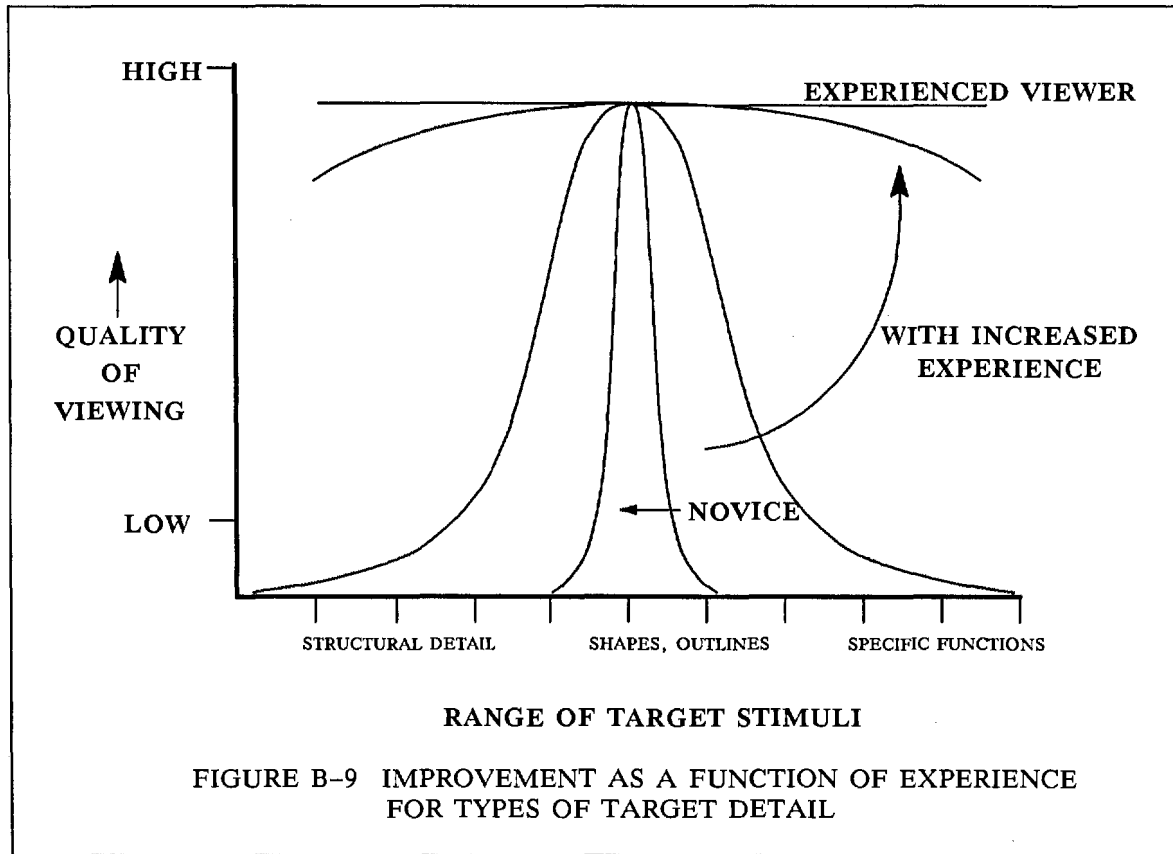


There are differences between targets, not only in how they appear to the five senses, but also in how they feel emotionally. Some targets evoke very positive feelings, while others have the opposite affect. In the early stages of the functioning, the range of stimuli that the

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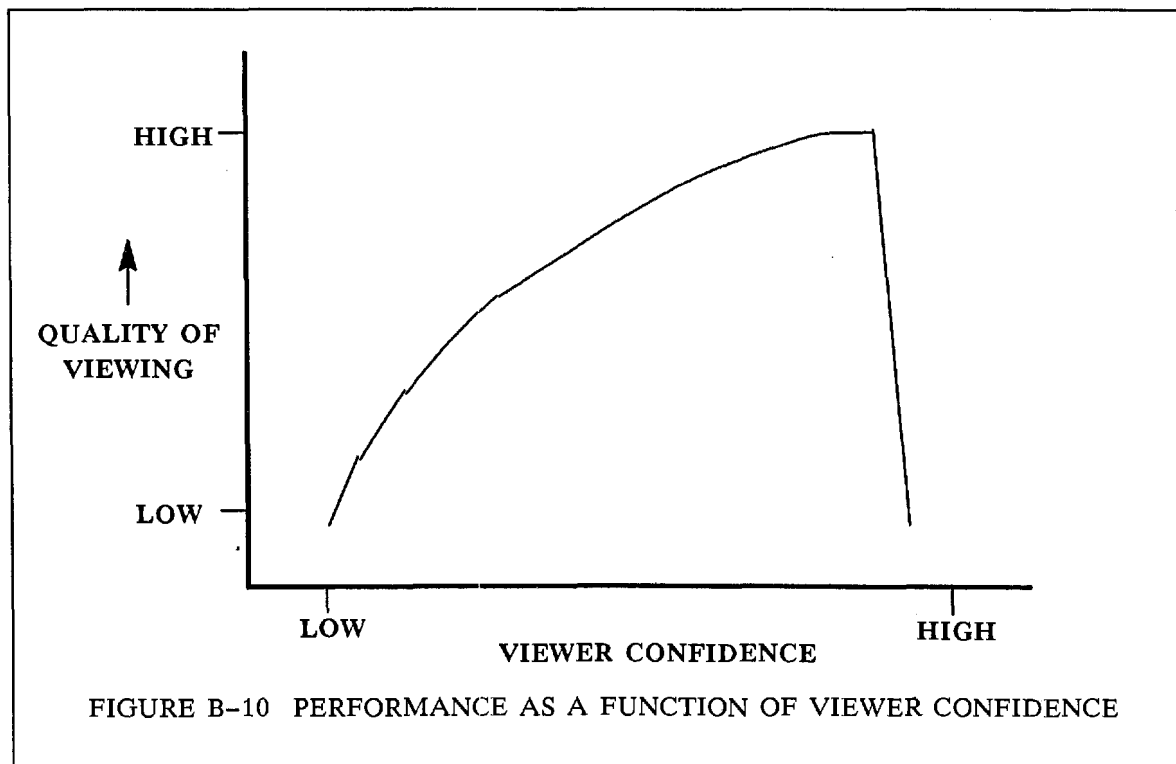
novice will experience is somewhat limited. As more concepts and techniques are introduced and used the targets will stimulate additional feelings and sensorial responses. Figure B-9 illustrates that with reinforcement and practice on several types of targets, the range of stimuli will increase.

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UNCLASSIFIED**PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES**

The level of motivation of the novice should be monitored session by session. If the motivation is low, so will be the performance. However, it is not necessarily the case that high motivation implies good performance. Indeed the opposite is sometimes the case.

Figure B-10 illustrates the relationship between quality of viewing and confidence. We speculate that the apparent steep decline in quality of a viewing is a result of the overconfident viewer forgetting the fundamental RV procedures thus allowing mental noise from memory and imagination to dominate his response.

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Final Report-
Covering the Period 1 October 1987 to 30 September 1988

December 1988

FORCED-CHOICE REMOTE VIEWING (U)

SRI Project 1291

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1 [] If the problems of forced-choice remote viewing (i.e., remote viewing of a limited and known set of target alternatives) could be solved, a number of potential applications come to mind. First and foremost, standard redundancy coding techniques could be employed to improve the hit rate further. This is not a new idea. In 1964, Ryzl demonstrated the psychoenergetic transmission of 50 binary bits without a single error,* and in 1985 SRI published a white paper describing a program to determine optimum coding parameters.† In that report, SRI showed that if psychoenergetic functioning were stable over time, it would be possible to trade number of trials for reliability. Using techniques similar to the ones described in SRI's white paper, it is possible to increase the single-bit hit rate for a binary experiment from a nominal 60% to over 99%. With such a low initial hit rate, the efficiency (i.e., one divided by the number of trials required to obtain the desired certainty) is of the order of 0.002 or lower. Such a low efficiency might be problematical in an [] environment.

— One solution to this problem is to increase the single-bit hit rate. To do this, however, requires that longstanding problems with the forced-choice psychoenergetic experiments be solved. As part of the [] "Enhanced Human Performance Investigation," (Contract DAMD17-85-C-5130), SRI initiated a pilot investigation of forced-choice remote viewing to address the problem of low efficiency. Since a binary search strategy is one of the most likely applications if an increased single-bit hit rate could be realized, the effort to increase the rate was included as part of the FY 1986 Objective E, Task 2, Search. In FY 1987 and FY 1988, this effort was under Objective F, Task 10, and Objective E, Task 4, respectively.

(U) This report summarizes the work performed from FY 1986 through FY 1988.‡

* (U) Ryzl, M., "A Model of Parapsychological Communication," *Journal of Parapsychology*, Vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 18-30, (March 1966) UNCLASSIFIED.

† (U) Humphrey, B. S., "Psi Communications Experiments (U)," White Paper, SRI International, Menlo Park, California, (November 1985)

‡ (U) This report constitutes the deliverable for Objective E, Task 4, FY 1988.

II METHOD OF APPROACH (U)

A. (U) Objectives

(U) The primary long-term objective of this effort is to improve the single-bit hit rate in binary psychoenergetic experiments significantly beyond baseline or fiducial values. One secondary and one tertiary objective are of interest as well.

- Secondary—To track the various internal mental techniques used, in order to develop hypotheses for later testing.
- Tertiary—To determine if the binary remote viewing techniques can be expanded to choices greater than two (i.e., for between 3 and 6 possible targets).

(U) The specified objective for FY 1988 was set forth under Objective E, Task 4 of the SOW for that year, "Determine the source of 'mental noise' in binary psychoenergetic tasks."

B. (U) Viewer Selection

In discussions, one of SRI's longstanding remote viewers V(002), reported a desire to renew his/her interest in this area and to address the general problem of single-bit hit rate enhancement. Since V002 had demonstrated a willingness to address difficult psychoenergetic research problems in the past, SRI decided that he/she would be an appropriate candidate for this effort.

C. (U) General Approach

(U) A number of problems arise in studying internal mental processes. It is not yet possible to determine the neurological sources of such processes, so we must rely upon subjective techniques in order to begin to understand them. Progress has been made in understanding one area of subjective experience: internal mental imagery. Kosslyn describes successful techniques involving relative internal versus relative external imagery measures to begin to understand this robust mental process.* However, even those techniques cannot yet be applied to remote viewing research, because much of the subjective impressions are reported to precede imagery.

* (U) Kosslyn, S. M., *Ghosts in the Mind's Machine—Creating and Using Images in the Brain*, W. W. Norton & Company, New York and London (1983) UNCLASSIFIED.

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(U) To meet the specific objective for FY 1988, SRI adopted a wait-and-see approach. This differs from the usual procedure of hypothesis formulation, test, and reformulation. Rather than asking V002 in the beginning to speculate upon a given hypothesis that might describe his/her own internal processes, we requested that he/she describe recognizable changes whenever they were occurring in a current strategy. In addition, V002 was asked to keep notes on current strategy at hand. Noting those change points on the accumulated data might yield information about the efficacy of the changes. It was hoped that changes of strategy might be easier to recognize than the steady state.

(U) One aspect of this approach is to lessen the need for a baseline, because inherent in the procedure is a differential measure (i.e., choose any fiducial point and determine if a meaningful statistical change has occurred since then).

D. (U) General Protocol

(U) The general binary protocol is as follows: During the course of the investigation, V002 remained in New York and all target material and experimental records remained at SRI in Menlo Park. All communication with V002 was by telephone. All single-trial protocols have the following common elements:

- The range of target material was selected by V002 (i.e., which pair for binary or which set of three for one-in-three).
- The internal strategy to be used was noted.
- A target was selected from within the above set by a computer-based random algorithm.
- No verbal communication was allowed after a target had been selected, but the research assistant struck a bell to indicate that the viewing could begin immediately.
- V002 responded verbally, and the result was entered in a data log.
- Immediate feedback was provided.

(U) There were variations on this basic theme depending upon the number of targets in a single trial. In the training phase, the research assistant had control of the target material and scoring. However, potential cuing could exist, because the assistant was knowledgeable about the target material. Since there was no obvious evidence to support a cuing hypothesis, SRI allowed the assistant to know the target material in this phase in order to expedite training, and any results from this portion of the effort were considered as preliminary and used in hypothesis formulation.

(U) All formal results, however, had to be collected under flawless conditions. For any formal tests, an experiment coordinator determined the target material and signaled the assistant

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via a computer link, that a target had been chosen. In this way, all potential inadvertent cuing was eliminated. During the formal tests, the experiment was under the complete control of the experiment coordinator, and the quantitative result was computed as a hit rate, p-value, and effect size regardless of any different internal strategies that may have been used. To determine whether improvement had occurred, significant changes in effect size had to be observed either from a baseline or from a fiducial point (e.g., the formal study in FY 1986).

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III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (U)

(U) Throughout this section p-values have been computed for various experiments in exploratory phases. Since the number of trials was not declared in advance in these cases, the results for the exploratory work are to be interpreted only as indicators rather than as estimates of the probability that, upon repeating the experiment, the data would be as deviant as the original set (i.e. Type I error). In the formal tests described below, the total number of trials was declared in advance, and, thus the quoted statistics are measures of Type I error.

A. (U) Early Similar Experiments

Viewer 002 has been involved in psychoenergetic experiments since the mid 1960s. The earliest record SRI has for V002 in any forced-choice experiments were those conducted for a different sponsor during FY 1976.* While a number of different experiments were tried during an exploratory period, none produced significant results. Effect sizes are not available from that period. However, data from a formal, automated one-in-four forced-choice experiment are available. V002 produced 167 hits in 500 trials for a hit rate of 33.4% ($p \leq 1.59 \times 10^{-5}$) and an effect size of 0.19.

In later forced-choice experiments involving binary and one-in-ten target systems, V002's results did not produce significant deviations from mean chance expectation.† Because V002 has been involved in this type of research for such an extended period of time, these data possess historical value and interest, and can serve as a long-term baseline. However, because of the general approach described above, it is more appropriate to use newer data as a fiducial point for the differential measures.

B. (U) Exploratory and Formal Efforts—FY 1986

1. (U) Results

During FY 1986, and using a protocol similar to the one described above, V002 contributed 479 binary trials as part of an exploration phase—exploratory because of a

* (U) Puthoff, H. E., and Targ, R., "Advanced Threat Technique Assessment (U)," Interim Engineering Report 1, Project 5309, Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California (September 1976)

† (U) Puthoff, H. E., Targ, R., and May, E. C., "Advanced Threat Technique Assessment (U)," Final Report, Project 5309, Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California, (October 1978)

(S/NF)

possible sensory leakage path. Of these, 276 were hits for a hit rate of 57.6% ($p \leq 5.01 \times 10^{-4}$) and an effect size of 0.15. In a one-in-three target system, V002 contributed 142 trials with a hit rate of 47.9% ($p \leq 2.30 \times 10^{-4}$) and an effect size of 0.30. In a one-in-four target system, 58 trials were conducted with a hit rate of 29.3% ($p \leq 0.27$) and an effect size of 0.02.

Under formal conditions (described in Section II, D.3.) between 15 September and 13 October, 1986, V002 contributed 50 binary trials. The hit rate was 64%, $p \leq 0.033$, and the effect size was 0.26 (corrected for continuity).

2. (U) Discussion

Keeping in mind that during FY 1986 this was part of a larger search effort and extremely preliminary, the results looked quite encouraging. Even on those few trials (one-in-four target system) where the results failed to meet the 0.05 significance level, the effect size was typical of those seen during the historic Rhine investigations. The remaining exploratory trials produced effect sizes an order of magnitude larger.

This exploratory effect size was confirmed by the formal series. The effect size, 0.26, is somewhat larger than that in the exploratory phase, but not significantly so. Two main conclusions can be drawn from these results:

- (1) Because there was chance hitting, there was no evidence for subliminal cuing during the exploratory phase; therefore, its protocol should be kept intact.
- (2) The formal result, which cannot be considered as a formal baseline (i.e., a large number of pilot trials before the formal series), can, however, serve as a fiducial point for comparison with later efforts.

C. (U) FY 1987 Exploratory Experiments—Results and Discussion

(U) Encouraged by the FY 1986 effort, and in accordance with the FY 1987 SOW, SRI initiated a second exploratory phase of forced-choice experiments with V002. Rather than conducting a simple forced-choice paradigm as in FY 1986, SRI designed this effort was designed to be more sensitive to the subjective internal states of the viewer.

(U) All trials for the year were binary, and two principal subjective internal states were investigated. The first of these was to determine if the viewer could "tell" (sense) in advance of feedback when he/she was in contact with the remote target. The second internal state was related to the overall subjective feeling of the viewer.

1. (U) Exploratory Series

The 1668 trials collected in FY 1987 can be divided into two separate segments—the first half reported in the Mid-Year Technical Report,* and the second half reported in the Final Technical Report.† This division is a natural one, in that V002 used two different internal strategies.

During the first half of FY 1987, V002 felt he/she could sense being in psychoenergetic contact with the target material. To test this concept, V002 was required to register, in advance of each trial, whether he/she was in psi contact, definitely not in psi contact, or not sure. The hypothesis under consideration in this protocol was that V002 would be able to sense contact with the remote target and would score significantly positive in the contact condition, score significantly negatively in the no-contact condition, and score at chance in the uncertain condition. Table 1 shows the results of 327 trials collected under this protocol.

Table 1

(U) RESULTS FOR FIRST HALF OF FY 1987

Condition	Trials	Hits	p-value	Effect Size	Fractional Hit Rate
Contact	147	88	8.40×10^{-3}	0.20	0.60
No Contact	59	23	9.55×10^{-1}	-0.22	0.39
Uncertain	121	66	1.52×10^{-1}	0.09	0.55

Although we must acknowledge that there was a remote possibility of inadvertent cuing, these results suggest that V002 was able to sense contact with the remote target. In a formal test of this hypothesis, it would be stated *a priori* that the trials during the no-contact condition would be automatically inverted in the analysis (i.e., V002's remote viewing would be used to reject one of the targets). It is important to note that the amounts of psychoenergetic functioning required to sense contact are similar to those required to sense no contact with the target. Since the effect sizes under these two conditions are so similar (i.e., the minus sign for the no-contact condition reflects the fact that V002 scored below mean

* (U) May, E. C., "Enhanced Human Performance Investigation (U)," Mid-Year Technical Report, Project 1291, SRI International, Menlo Park, California (June 1987)

† (U) May, E. C., "Enhanced Human Performance Investigation (U)," Final Technical Report, Project 1291, SRI International, Menlo Park, California (December 1987)

chance expectation—the expected direction if the hypothesis is true), it forms the basis for a strong hypothesis for formal testing.

The directional effect sizes are statistically equivalent to a fiducial condition value of 0.26. Thus, V002 did not exhibit a decline effect, but there was no indication of improvement either. If a direction is specified in advance of an experiment, it is appropriate to use one-tailed tests. From this perspective, the hitting rate was 61%, $p \leq 1.37 \times 10^{-3}$, and the effect size was 0.21—results that are statistically equivalent to the fiducial data, but with the added feature of possible directional control.

The conditions for the second half of FY 1987 were defined at the session level. V002 defined three types of sessions – positive days, negative days, and unknown days – that had to be specified in advance of any trials during a session, reflecting the overall subjective state of being of V002. If these *a priori* statements correlated with performance, they could be used as a filter to reject part of the data. Table 2 shows the results for 1341 trials collected under this protocol.

Table 2

(U) PRELIMINARY RESULTS FOR SECOND HALF OF FY 1987

Session Condition	Trials	Hits	p-value	Effect Size	Fractional Hit Rate
Positive	311	174	1.82×10^{-2}	0.12	0.56
Negative	484	243	4.63×10^{-1}	-0.04	0.50
Uncertain	546	322	1.37×10^{-5}	0.18	0.59

The positive-day and negative-day data did not exceed mean chance expectation. The uncertain case scored similar to the fiducial data. Yet, the effect size changes are small and not statistically meaningful. To be consistent with the calculations for the data collected in the first half of FY 1987, the one-tailed combination of the data yields a fractional hit rate of 52%, $p \leq 1.00 \times 10^{-1}$, and the effect size is 0.045. Thus, it appears that V002's perception of good and bad days may interfere with good functioning (earlier performance was replicated only during V002's uncertain days). Since there was no evidence for a decline effect for 546 trials during the uncertain days, it is unlikely that the decline effect is responsible for the reduced scoring for the other data.

2. (U) Formal Test

The experiment coordinator decided to cancel the formal test at the year's end for two reasons:

- (1) One main objective of the year-end formal test was to protect against possible cuing. The hit rate for the year was 55%, $p \leq 2.97 \times 10^{-5}$ and the effect size was 0.10. Thus, if inadvertent cuing was present, it resulted in a decrease in effect size—an unlikely circumstance. This is consistent with one of the main conclusions drawn from the results of the FY 1986 test.
- (2) V002 requested that we postpone formal tests until FY 1988, because V002 felt he/she was concentrating and beginning to understand something about his/her internal processes. According to V002, a formal test at this time would seriously interrupt the discovery activity at a critical juncture.

In the experiment coordinator's opinion, canceling the formal year-end test did not detract from the FY 1987 results, since they were marginal to begin with and, it was felt that if insights were being gained, they could be tested during FY 1988. As shown below, this decision was justified.

D. (U) FY 1988 Experiments

1. (U) Theoretical Constructs

(U) Viewer 002 has been working for over 20 years in attempting to understand his/her own internal, subjective awareness. What follows is a summary of V002's current understanding with regard to the specific task of determining the source of mental noise in forced-choice experiments.

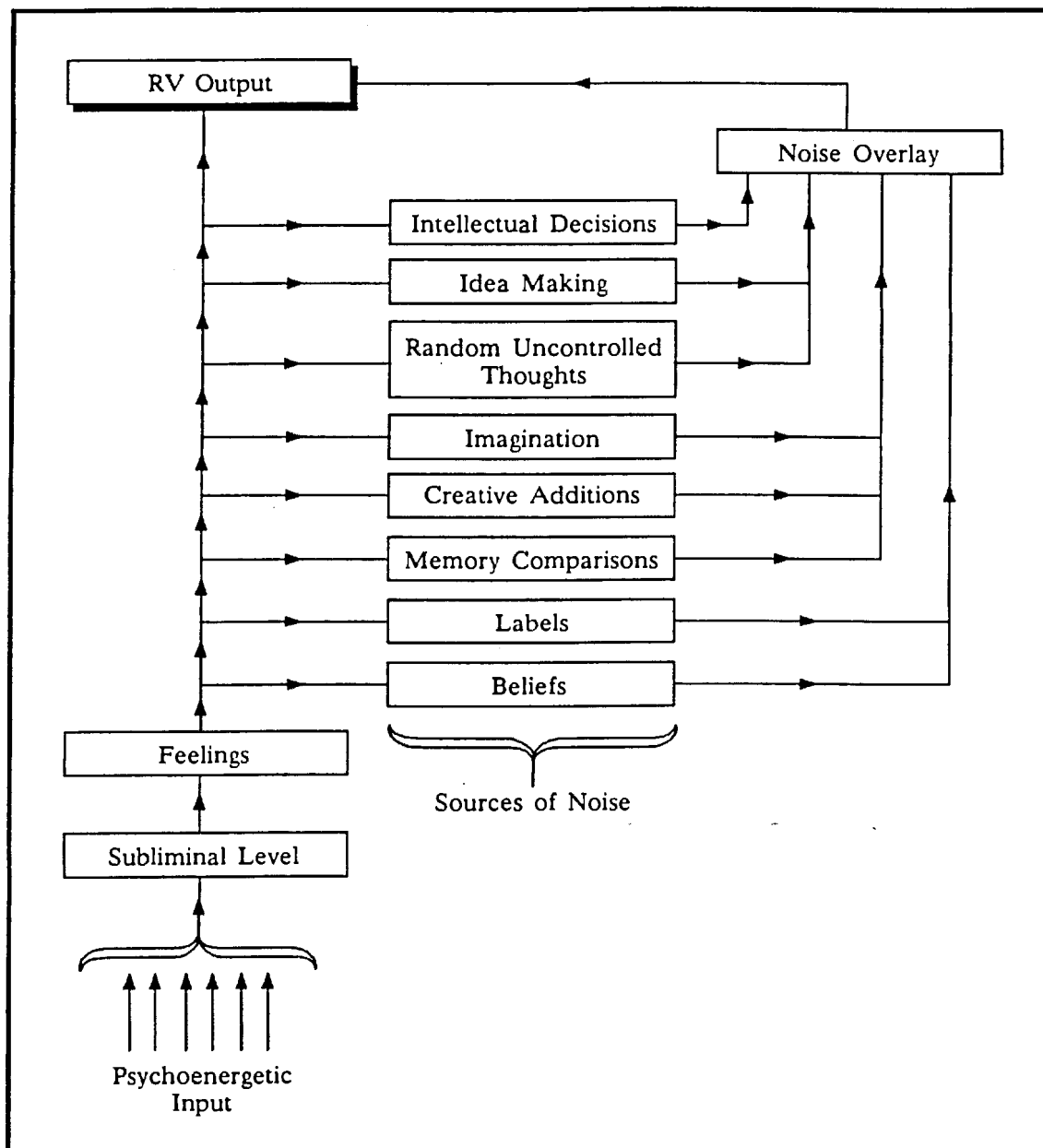
(U) The fundamental idea is quite straightforward. Forced-choice remote viewing perception* is susceptible to massive overlay by memory (e.g., from earlier trials) and/or expectations (e.g., the target was number one ten times in a row, this time it *must* be number two). To understand the source of these difficulties requires the understanding of the development of thought itself.

(U) As a starting point, V002 followed the ideas of Dr. N. Dixon, a well-known investigator of subliminal perception. Figure 1 summarizes Dixon's concepts of the processing of preconscious information.† It is beyond the scope of this report to describe all the processes

* (U) These problems arise in traditional remote viewing; however, they are particularly troublesome in the forced-choice arena.

† (U) Dixon, N. E., *Preconscious Processing*, John Wiley, Chichester and New York, p. 25, (1981) UNCLASSIFIED.

final level of the hierarchy is to perceive the meaning of different conditions of similar objects. For example, the difference between a piece of blank paper with UNCLASSIFIED printed top and bottom and one with ^{UNCLASSIFIED} top and bottom lies only in the meaning of the words. If this last stage could be realized, it would have obvious significance.



UNCLASSIFIED

FIGURE 2 (U) SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF ANALYTICAL OVERLAY

degrees of freedom. Clearly, this is different from the expected value of zero, and thus on the average, there was not a constant hit rate.

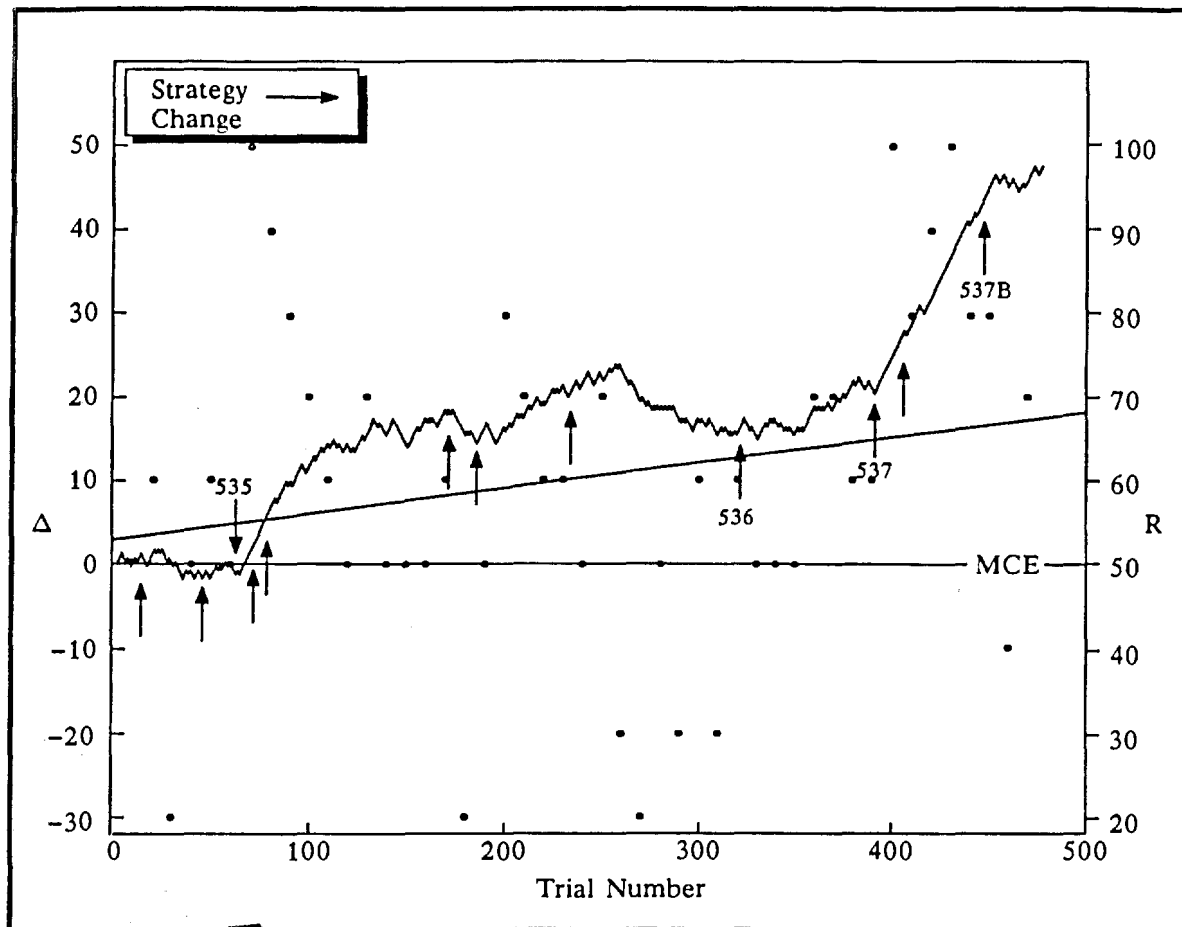


FIGURE 3 (U) EXCESS HITTING DURING EXPLORATORY TRIALS—1988

Shown also in Figure 3 is the "instantaneous" hit rate, R , calculated over 10 trial segments (open circles). The first point, at 10 trials, represents the average hit rate from trial 5 to trial 15; the second point at 20 trials represents the average hit rate from trial 15 to trial 25 and so on. The line labeled MCE (mean chance expectation) corresponds to a 50% hit rate. The unlabeled line ($R = 0.529 + .003 n$) is the regression line for the instantaneous hit rate. While the curve demonstrates a clear trend toward performance enhancement, the linear correlation coefficient is not significantly ($r = 0.203$, $p \leq 0.09$) greater than chance ($r = 0.0$).

Figure 3 shows periods of significant growth followed by periods of consolidation. Major strategy 535 fits this model, but major strategy 536 does not. Yet, major strategy 537 produced another period of growth. Strategy 537B is also labeled because it was the

one that was used in the formal test (see Section 3 below), and V002 claimed that it represented a transition from three-dimensional to two-dimensional targets. In V002's theoretical construct, this also represents a change from perceiving object conditions to perceiving object meaning.

As can be seen from both the hit rate and accumulated excess hits, there was one period (approximately 14.3% of the total number of trials—trials 254 through 321) that corresponds to a decline in performance. This period is the only time during the exploratory sessions in which a large number of trials (68) were attempted during a single session (average hit rate of 40%). The second longest continuous segment was from trial 335 to 358 (24 trials for an average hit rate of 54%).

In answer to questions about what was occurring with each of these strategy shifts, all V002 could say is that they represent new psychoenergetic contact with some of the noise sources shown in Figure 2. It is frustrating from SRI's perspective as well as from that of V002 that these strategies remain so subjective.

In addition to the 477 binary trials, 18 were collected, but not included in the record. For these trials, the target was whether or not a second person was in the SRI analyst's office. The hit rate for these 18 trials was 78%, $p \leq 1.69 \times 10^{-2}$, and the effect size was 0.50. These data are not to be considered part of the experimental record, however, since it became apparent that the background noise level was obviously different when a second person was in the office. Thus, it is assumed that the strong scoring could easily be attributed to cuing.

(U) During FY 1988, two smaller series of forced-choice experiments ($n = 3$ and $n = 6$) were conducted. The protocol for these was the same as for the binary case except that the target pool was appropriately larger.

V002 contributed 135 trinary (i.e., one-in-three) trials. The hit rate was 48% (expected hitting rate is 33%), $p \leq 1.83 \times 10^{-4}$, and the effect size was 0.31. This effect size is slightly larger than the fiducial binary case and represents an increase from 0.25 for the first half of the data to 0.34 for the second half. With so few trials, it is difficult to interpret this increase. These trials were primarily used to form a fiducial point for later trinary experiments.

V002 contributed 49 trials in a one-in-six experiment. The hit rate was 18%, $p \leq 4.49 \times 10^{-1}$, and the effect size was 0.018. These trials were exploratory for V002, to determine subjectively if some of the binary routines were applicable to a larger pool of target choices. This small effect size and hit rate (expected hit rate is 17%) indicate that more work is needed to understand the forced-choice remote viewing of one-in-six target possibilities.

3. (U) Formal Test

As in earlier years, there is no indication (except where noted) that these results can be accounted for entirely on the basis on inadvertent cuing. However, SRI conducted a formal test of 50 trials as a concluding effort for FY 1988. V002 used strategy 537B throughout the formal series.

(U) The protocol for the formal experiment was designed to eliminate the possibility of any inadvertent cuing. In general, it was similar to the binary procedures that had been in use since the beginning of the binary search program in FY 1986 as described above.

a. (U) Number of Trials

(U) The total number of trials for the formal experiment was specified in advance as 50.

b. (U) Target Material

(U) For each trial, pairs of targets were selected from the material shown in Table 3. Some of the time V002 suggested a pair, but most of the time the choice was up to the experiment coordinator. These pairs were not chosen randomly. Rather they were chosen in accordance with a subjective opinion as to the difference between the pair. Occasionally, V002 would request a different pair before the trial was initiated.

c. (U) Computer Link

(U) To ensure that there was no inadvertent cuing, a computer link was established between the experiment coordinator (EC) and the research assistant (RA). After a target had been generated (see below) the only communication allowed over the computer link from the EC was the single word "Ready." To further protect against inadvertent cuing, the word "Ready" was typed automatically by a special program rather than manually.

d. (U) Sequence of Events for a Single Trial

- (1) Viewer 002 selected a pair of possible targets from the list shown above, and informed the RA.
- (2) The RA informed the EC by computer link of the choices.
- (3) The EC used established computerized random procedures to select one of the pair as the actual target and placed it in a predetermined place. The other target of the selected pair was placed in a desk drawer. One

(U)

minute after Step 2, the EC informed the RA that a target was ready by typing the single word "Ready."

- (4) The RA informed the viewer that a target was ready by striking a bell.
- (5) The viewer responded, and the RA informed the EC of the choice by the computer link.
- (6) The EC recorded the data and informed the RA of the target.
- (7) The RA provided feedback to the viewer.
- (8) Before a new trial could begin, the EC had to replace the targets in the target pack and signal the RA by typing "Next."

Table 3

(U) TARGET LIST FOR THE FORMAL EXPERIMENT

Number	Description
1	Graph paper: red, circular.
2	Contour map: black, ovals.
3	Contour map: black, concentric circles.
4	Graph paper: black, rectangular.
5	Circular graph paper: Black, concentric circles.
6	Reactance frequency graph paper: orange, rectangular/triangular.
7	Reactance frequency graph paper: green, rectangular/triangular.
8	Circular percentage graph paper: green, 3 circles.
9	Geomagnetic meridian plot paper: black, 3 half circles.
10	Perspective graph paper: blue, rectangular, diagonal lines.
11	Triangular coordinate paper: orange, triangles.
12	Triangular coordinate paper: green, triangles.
13	Square graph paper: green, 10 x 10 to the inch.
14	Square graph paper: orange, 4 x 4 to the inch.
15	Square graph paper: 5 x 5 to the centimeter.
16	Circular, polar coordinate graph paper: orange, 10 parts to the inch.
17	Circular, polar coordinate graph paper: green, 10 parts to the inch.
18	Chart geomagnetic latitude paper: black, 11x18 inches.
19	flag/alert sheet with red-striped border.
20	document cover;
21	SKI document cover: brown beige.
22	manila envelope.
23	mat paper.
24	mat paper.
25	mat paper.
26	NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT: large sign.
27	PLANS: large sien.
28	large sign.
29	CODE XLTZ: large sign.

e. (U) Record

(U) The date, target pair, intended target, and the response were tabulated for later analysis (see Table 4).

f. (U) Analysis

(U) A single p-value and effect size were calculated from the data shown in Table 4.

g. (U) Results

Table 4 shows the targets that were used and the results for the 50-trial formal series. There were 38 hits, corresponding to a hit rate of 76% ($p \leq 1.53 \times 10^{-4}$) and an effect size of 0.51. The hit rate is consistent with that observed using strategies 537 and 537B, and the effect size is nearly double that obtained during the fiducial run at the end of FY 1986. If it is assumed that the hit rate of 64% is the actual hit rate, then there has been a significant increase ($p \leq 0.038$) since FY 1986. The one-sided confidence interval (95%) is 66%, which is greater than the fiducial value of 64%.

Table 4
(U) RECORD SHEET FOR THE FORMAL EXPERIMENT

Trial	Date	Target Possibilities		Target Choice	Response	Hit
		One	Two			
1	9/20	8	22	8	22	
2	9/20	8	22	22	22	X
3	9/21	12	18	12	18	
4	9/21	12	19	19	12	
5	9/21	12	19	19	19	X
6	9/21	18	22	22	22	X
7	9/22	22	23	22	22	X
8	9/26	18	19	19	19	X
9	9/27	5	24	24	24	X
10	9/28	26	29	26	26	X
11	9/29	27	28	27	27	X
12	9/29	12	19	19	12	
13	9/29	21	27	27	27	X
14	9/30	18	19	18	18	X
15	10/3	26	29	29	29	X
16	10/3	2	19	2	2	X
17	10/3	26	29	26	29	
18	10/3	20	23	20	20	X
19	10/3	5	22	5	5	X
20	10/4	1	20	20	20	X
21	10/4	11	27	27	27	X
22	10/4	19	26	26	26	X
23	10/4	12	16	12	16	
24	10/4	19	24	24	24	X
25	10/5	19	24	19	24	

Table 4, Continued

(U) RECORD SHEET FOR THE FORMAL EXPERIMENT

Trial	Date	Target Possibilities		Target Choice	Response	Hit
		One	Two			
26	10/5	26	29	26	29	
27	10/5	19	21	21	21	X
28	10/5	2	27	27	27	X
29	10/5	18	28	18	18	X
30	10/6	2	19	19	19	X
31	10/6	11	12	12	12	X
32	10/6	18	23	23	23	X
33	10/6	18	22	18	18	X
34	10/6	5	26	5	5	X
35	10/6	6	7	7	7	X
36	10/6	19	23	19	23	
37	10/6	18	20	18	18	X
38	10/6	22	29	22	22	X
39	10/6	5	10	5	10	
40	10/6	2	6	2	2	X
41	10/7	2	19	2	2	X
42	10/7	5	29	5	5	X
43	10/7	6	18	6	6	X
44	10/7	12	26	12	12	X
45	10/7	22	24	24	22	
46	10/7	2	20	20	20	X
47	10/7	18	27	27	27	X
48	10/7	1	28	28	28	X
49	10/7	3	22	3	3	X
50	10/7	5	26	26	5	

IV CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (U)

The single most interesting outcome during the three-year experiment is that there was a significant enhancement of hit rate in the formal series in FY 1988 over the results from the formal series during FY 1986.

In examining the performance during the exploratory phase in FY 1988, we observed strong enhancement (not significant) of hit rate (see Figure 3). At this point, a number of possible explanations could account for the improvement:

- V002 has correctly identified his/her source of internal noise,
- Although SRI believes it unlikely, V002 may have learned to use weak sensorial cues during the exploratory phase, or
- Due to the complexity of the protocol during the formal series, there is still an unknown sensory leakage path.

While it is impossible to rule out unknown sensory leakage paths, all of the known ones were addressed in the formal protocol. We include this remote possibility for completeness. Because of the protocol complexity, the remote viewing processes are indeterminate at present, but the end-point statistic is valid.*

It is important that this study be continued in order to isolate which of these explanations is more able to explain the results, and to identify a technique to quantify the internal experiences of V002, should that prove to be the proper explanation. Should such a technique be found, specific hypotheses could be formulated and tested, and a training procedure and applications could be developed based upon that knowledge.

* (U) During the Scientific Oversight Committee meeting of 4 November 1988, a number of comments were made concerning the adequacy of the protocols with regard to process. However, there was general agreement about the endpoint statistic. See "Enhanced Human Performance Investigations (U)," Final Technical Report, SRI Project 1291, SRI International, Menlo Park, CA (December 1988).

hypnosis

Final Report--Objective E, Task 3
Covering the Period 1 October 1987 to 30 September 1988

December 1988

THE EFFECTS OF HYPNOSIS ON REMOTE VIEWING QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

Two remote viewers participated in an experiment to determine whether the overall quality of remote viewing (RV) would be enhanced by a hypnotic trance. Each viewer participated in 16 RV sessions while in trance. No significant evidence of psychoenergetic functioning was obtained, and comparisons with previous work by the same viewers were therefore rendered moot. Implications of these results for further research are discussed.

I INTRODUCTION

A. Overview

Since the time of Mesmer, hypnosis has been associated with purported manifestations of psychic ability. In his four-volume classic, Dingwall^{1*} compiled anecdotal evidence of this association. Recent experimental work comparing extrasensory perception (ESP) performance after hypnotic induction with performance under control conditions has been reviewed by Honorton and Krippner² and Schechter.³ With a total of 25 such comparisons, in 20 papers from 10 different laboratories, both investigations found a persistent effect in favor of the hypnotic condition. Given that the bulk of psychoenergetic research at SRI International (SRI) has focused on the remote viewing (RV) phenomenon and its enhancement, the possibility that hypnosis might be used to facilitate higher-quality RV held some attraction.

An in depth study of the experimental literature raised several problems with doing hypnosis research. One is the difficulty in determining exactly what variables associated with hypnosis are responsible for enhancing an effect. Due to individual differences in hypnotic susceptibility, most hypnosis studies use a same-subjects design. That is, subjects engaged in hypnotic research are used as their own waking controls. But in the above-referenced studies it was unclear whether the scoring advantage for hypnosis, was due to the induction itself or to the percipients' and experimenters' positive expectations for hypnosis since subjects' and experimenters' were never blind to condition.

A second problem was encountered in that, of the studies cited in the review articles, only three used free response tasks as the test of psychic functioning, and of these, one used remote viewing (RV) as the psychic test. Although a significant effect for the hypnosis condition was reported, the study was described in such a way that the difference could not be evaluated.⁴ Palmer and van der Velden⁵ reported a study using RV of magazine pictures with a hypnosis condition but found no significant psychic functioning in the hypnosis condition. Their study used 150 subjects in groups of 8 to 16 for one session with no waking controls, an extremely poor design at best. The obvious conclusion is that new territory is being broken with regard to experimental work using hypnosis and RV.

* References may be found at the end of this report.

With the above difficulties in mind, the SRI Cognitive Sciences Program initiated a multiyear effort to determine whether hypnosis could be used to improve RV scores. During FY 1987, we conducted a pilot experiment with one viewer to discover whether hypnosis could be used as a memory aid to recall unreported RV material following a standard RV session. In that study, a standard RV session was conducted followed by the induction of a hypnotic trance. When the trance was established, the hypnotist gave specific suggestions for directing the viewer's mind toward target-related information from the preceding viewing. A post-hypnotic suggestion was given to associate all the remembered material to the word "target." The trance was terminated and a second RV of the same target was produced.

The assumption for the pilot study was that hypnosis would enhance RV data in the second viewing of the same target because it would provide access to unconscious, target-related material that was acquired, but not reported, during the first RV. No evidence of RV was found in the pre-hypnosis RVs, but significant evidence of RV ability was found in post-hypnotic sessions. However, this pilot study suffered from the same design flaw as previous psychic experiments with hypnosis, in that the subject was not blind to experimental condition, although a counterbalanced random protocol was used. One method of correcting this problem would be to use as a baseline for comparison previous responses from viewers who had participated in similar earlier studies. Putting the same viewers through RV trials with hypnosis could yield data uncontaminated by subject expectations.

B. Objective

In the pilot work noted, the RV monitor observed that in all RV sessions following hypnosis the viewer was in a more internally focused and relaxed state than in the control condition (a proofreading task between RV sessions). The question arose as to whether the hypnotic trance could be used to specifically prepare and guide a viewer through an RV session. In order to test this question as well as improve on previous design shortcomings where viewers were not blind to condition, we designed an experiment where hypnosis was utilized as a method for clearing away mental distractions and giving specific suggestions for focusing on the RV task prior to doing a remote viewing. Remote viewings subsequently done while still in trance could then be compared to a baseline of viewings from previous studies by the same viewers but without hypnosis, to judge the efficacy of the hypnotic procedure.*

* This report constitutes the deliverable for Objective E, Task 3.

II METHOD OF APPROACH

A. Hypothesis

The rationale for conducting this experiment rested on the assumption that improved RV could be achieved using the highly focused, relaxed state produced by hypnosis to guide the RV process. This state would be characterized not only by the relative reduction of external distraction but also by the reduction of distracting internal thoughts, associations, memories, and feelings. It was hypothesized that the hypnotic procedure would maximize the reduction of internal noise prior to an RV session, facilitating a lock on the RV signal line and thus improving RV quality when compared to non-hypnotic RV. In addition, it was hypothesized that providing feedback to the viewer while still in trance could serve to cement the associative process between the internal experience of the target details and the target itself.

B. Viewer Selection

Two experienced remote viewers who had participated in previous studies provided the data for this experiment. One viewer had shown significant RV ability in studies using an outbound RV protocol but had failed to produce a significant series using *National Geographic* magazine photographs as targets. The other viewer was a relative novice who showed some qualitative RV ability in a novice training study conducted in FY 1986 and had participated in a feedback experiment in FY 1987 without showing independently significant results. It was hoped that the hypnosis procedure would improve RV scores for both viewers when compared with the previous studies.

Prior to their participation in the study each viewer was administered the *Stanford Hypnotizability Scales*, both to aid in developing individually specific RV protocols and because previous work has shown a relationship between high hypnotizability and high scoring on psychic tasks.⁶

C. Target selection

One hundred *National Geographic* photographs of natural scenes previously chosen as a pool of potential targets for RV experiments were arranged in 20 packets of 5 targets each.

The 5 targets within a packet were selected on the basis of their dissimilarity (i.e., to be as different from one another as possible). A specific target appeared in one and only one packet. Targets were stored individually in a manila folder for ease of handling during the experiment. When a target was selected for a trial, the folder containing the target was removed from the stack of targets and placed in a designated spot for the trial.

Target selection for a specific trial was conducted just before each experimental RV session by a research assistant after the viewer, hypnotist, and monitor were sequestered in the remote viewing room. While they were aware of the general nature of the pool, the viewer, experimenter, hypnotist, and assistant remained blind to the specific target photograph until after each trial was completed. Using a pseudorandom algorithm seeded by a computer system clock, a target packet was selected from the target pool and, by the same technique, a target was selected from within the designated packet. Targets were chosen with replacement, so that the same target could be selected more than once. A total of 16 targets was randomly selected for 16 experimental trials for each subject.

D. Hypnosis Procedure

Since our interest was in the highest-quality hypnosis procedure, we decided to hire an experienced professional. The services of a licensed clinical psychologist with a wide range of both clinical and research experience and training were contracted to administer the hypnotizability scales, assist in the development of individually specific trance inductions, and conduct the hypnosis RV sessions.

After the hypnotizability scales were administered, an interview was conducted with each viewer to determine personal beliefs about RV, methods of preparing for RV, experiences during RV, confidence and characteristics associated with accuracy of RV, and suggestions for helping the viewer perform at the highest level.

On the basis of strengths shown on the hypnotizability scales and specific answers to interview questions, an induction and RV protocol was tailored to the needs of each individual viewer. This included specific instructions for initiating and deepening the trance, suggestions leading to predefined levels of readiness and confidence, assistance in producing an RV response, help in evaluating the response, and presentation of the target stimulus as feedback with evaluation and support while still in trance.

E. Protocol

An experimental trial was conducted as follows. The viewer, monitor and hypnotist were sequestered in an RV laboratory where the hypnotist assisted the viewer into a trance. In another part of the building, an assistant selected a specific target from the pool using a computer random number generator and placed the target in the designated spot. After the trance was established the hypnotist gave specific suggestions to focus on target material, to have a full sensory experience of the target, and to write and/or draw that material on paper provided. Following the RV session the viewer was shown the target photograph as feedback (see Figure 1).

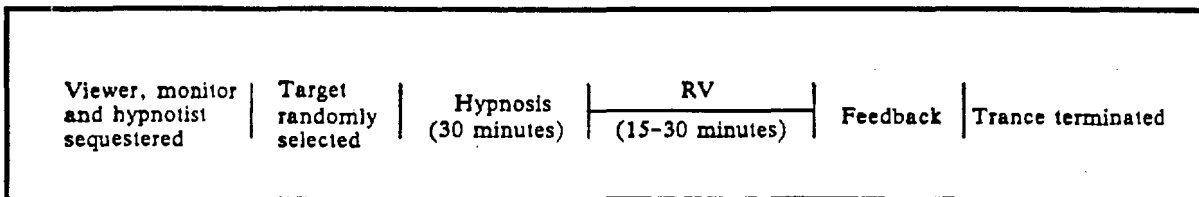


FIGURE 1 (U) SEQUENCE OF EVENTS IN EACH HYPNOSIS TRIAL

F. Analysis

RV responses were ranked using the visual correspondence method by an independent analyst who was blind to the target. In this procedure the target and its four companions from the designated packet were presented in random order along with the viewer's response to an analyst who rank-ordered the targets in order of decreasing similarity to the response (i.e., a rank of 1 means that the target best matches the response, and a rank of 5 means the worst match). The output from each trial was the rank number the analyst assigned to the correct target. The sum of ranks over the 16 trials was used to calculate the p-value for each viewer in the experiment.

III RESULTS

A. Hypnotizability scales

Our experienced viewer (No. 372) produced a score of 10 on the 12-point hypnotizability scales, a 92 centile equivalent. Though he was unable to inhibit hand movement on suggestion, failed to respond to a hallucinated voice item, and experienced conflict during value and meaning alterations, he produced a deep state of relaxation, became absorbed in imagery processes, was able to regress, performed posthypnotic suggestions, and showed amnesia and hypermnesia, trance logic, cognitive and role distortion. Imaginal ability was highly rated with the ability to create, manipulate, and experience imagery in all sensory fields especially when the image was positive and productive.

The novice viewer (No. 137) scored a 7 on the hypnotizability scales, a 71 centile equivalent. She produced a deep state of relaxation, showed ability to regress and to be absorbed in imagery, performed posthypnotic suggestions, and showed amnesia. She showed difficulty altering sensory phenomena, did not demonstrate hypermnesia, trance logic, or the ability for cognitive and role distortion. Again, for this viewer imaginal ability was highly rated with the ability to create, manipulate, and experience imagery in all sensory fields.

B. RV results

The results of the independent judge's rank order for each RV are shown in Table 1.

Table 1
(U) RANK BY SESSION NUMBER FOR 16 TRIALS

Session No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Viewer 372	2	1	1	4	5	3	2	3	2	4	5	2	2	4	5	5
Viewer 137	3	5	3	2	2	4	1	2	5	4	5	4	4	2	5	5

The sum of ranks for Viewer No. 372 is 50, with an associated p-value of 0.67. For Viewer No. 137, the sum is 56, with a p-value of 0.93. Since neither of these p-values is significant, it appears that there has been no information transfer in this experiment. Comparisons with previous work by these viewer's would be superfluous, since there is no significant evidence of RV.

IV DISCUSSION

RV has been demonstrated to be a weak phenomenon such that success on any given study cannot be expected 100 percent of the time. The following discussion focuses on three other possibilities for failure to achieve positive results in this study.

The first possibility is that the hypnotic trance was disruptive to the usual RV processes. Since each of the viewers had participated in well over 100 previous RV trials, their particular methods of producing an RV response were relatively habituated. The viewers received no particular training on how to perform under trance, how the RV experience would differ while in trance, or extensive practice with hypnosis RV sessions. It seems reasonable to conclude that the addition of a training period prior to the taking of experimental data may have produced more positive results.

Conversely it may be that the demands of the RV production process are such that the trance state is not at all conducive to producing high-quality RV. If this is so, then a decrease in performance over time might be expected as the viewers become accomplished at trance induction and deepening. Both viewers showed a tendency in the direction of decreasing performance as the study progressed ($r = 0.510$ with 15 df for viewer # 372, $r = 0.348$ with 15 df for viewer # 137). In the pilot work mentioned above the viewer produced his responses while in the waking state using a stimulus word that served as a post-hypnotic suggestion. Further experimentation may show this to be the more efficient protocol, since it dovetails nicely with our standard stimulus-response method of conducting an RV session.

A second possibility is that the viewers chosen for this study were not the optimal individuals for this work. While ranking relatively high on the scale of hypnotizability, these particular viewers were not hypnotic virtuosos. Demonstration of an effect using hypnosis may require the most highly susceptible subjects, corresponding to a score of 12 on the *Stanford Hypnotizability Scales*.

A third potential source of interference in the hypnosis task could have been what is known in the parapsychology literature⁷ as "displacement." In this instance the term refers to the inability of the viewer to distinguish accurately between elements of the target and elements of its decoys in the target packet. The division of the target pool into 20 packets of five was done arbitrarily for simplicity of judging in another experiment. In prior years a given target

was randomized with decoys from orthogonal target clusters for judging purposes *after* the RV session was concluded instead of before the session. Displacement into the other targets in the packet may have occurred, such that the viewer was confused about exactly what constituted the target. To check this possibility, a new set of decoys for each target was randomly chosen from orthogonal target clusters and a second judging was performed by a different judge. The second judging produced marked variability in the ranks assigned and a decline in the sum-of-ranks, with a p-value for the difference in means between the two judgments of 0.08. While this result does not achieve significance at the usual 0.05 level and may be due to judging differences, it could also suggest displacement effects.

In order to address these issues, future experiments should be designed to eliminate these potential difficulties. Specifically, an attempt seems warranted to replicate the results of the successful pilot work mentioned above, where hypnosis was used as a memory aid and targets were randomized with decoys after the viewing.

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SCREENING FOR REMOTE VIEWING TALENT

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ABSTRACT

A multi-level screening effort to identify potential high-quality remote viewers was continued during FY 1989. Specifically, during FY 1989 the Cognitive Sciences Project was tasked to:

- (1) continue the two-stage screening of groups as we had in FY 1988, and
- (2) evaluate individual experienced remote viewers from other research laboratories.

A total of 256 people (from three separate groups) participated in the group screening. Of these, eight qualified for the second-stage screening. To date, no second-stage tests with these selected individuals has yet taken place; this work will be continued during FY 1990. In addition to the group effort, one person with claimed remote viewing ability from another laboratory was evaluated by the second-stage screening task; this individual demonstrated robust ($p \leq 0.0025$, *effect size* = 1.01) remote viewing ability.

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I INTRODUCTION

A. Overview

Traditionally, psychoenergetic experimenters at SRI have relied on the remote viewing ability of a relatively small number of talented persons. But, as the number and nature of experiments and/or applications increases, the necessity for discovering additional talented individuals becomes acute. In FY 1984, in anticipation of more process-oriented experiments, the Cognitive Sciences Project at SRI International began to increase the number of remote viewers available for experimental work. Three directions were pursued: (1) train selected individuals, (2) screen using psychological correlates to remote viewing ability, and (3) screen groups of people using a carefully developed remote viewing task.*† This report details the continuing screening work conducted during FY 1989, as well as the work to evaluate the claims of individuals who purport to have remote viewing abilities.†

B. Objective

Although it has not been documented to what extent remote viewing abilities exist in the general population, certain individuals appear to have a capacity for accessing information not available by known sensory processes. Some of these persons may have had spontaneous experiences that lead them to be more or less aware of an extrasensory potential while others with such potential may not have had these experiences and thus remain unaware of their remote viewing abilities. The goal of the FY 1989 group screening effort was to identify individuals who possess a natural talent for remote viewing.

To accomplish this goal, we used a two-stage process, which we developed in FY 1988, for screening large numbers of people. The objective was to screen several hundred people at the first stage and then to invite the most promising persons to participate in eight individualized laboratory trials in anticipation of finding a few persons who would show robust and consistent remote viewing performance.

* Lantz, Nevin D., Edwin C. May, *Mass Screening For Psychoenergetic Talent Using A Remote Viewing Task*, Final Report, Objective B, Task 1, Project 1291, SRI International, Menlo Park, CA (September, 1988).

† This report constitutes the deliverable for Statement of Work, item 6.0.5.

II METHOD OF APPROACH

A. General Description

A two-stage screening process was used to find high-quality remote viewers. The first stage included a lecture presentation summarizing remote viewing research conducted at SRI International during the past 17 years. This presentation was designed to attract interested audiences of 25 or more persons. Following the lecture, the audience was asked to voluntarily participate in four remote viewing trials using targets randomly selected from a previously constructed target pool. Based on a qualitative assessment of the data collected during the first stage, the best individuals were chosen to participate in further screening activity. The second-stage screening consisted of a formal test with the selected individuals using independent trials.

B. Group Screening Protocol

1. Targets

A special set of 16 targets was constructed for the screening procedure. The target pool contained both dynamic (targets with motion) and static (still photographs) targets. Dynamic targets consisted of action film clips edited from popular movies. The static targets were a series of thematically related still photographs shown in succession for five seconds each. The targets ranged in length from approximately 60 to 100 seconds and were stored on two video disks.

The 16 targets were divided into four categories of four targets each. Categories included: Military, Scientific/industrial, Natural/non-technical, and Projects. Targets in the first three categories were film clips of the dynamic variety. Each target in the fourth category showed a project title (e.g., Project Blue Book) interspersed with images related to the purpose of the project (e.g., UFOs). Four categories were chosen to allow for the possibility that different types of targets might be easier to view than others. No attempt was made to maintain target orthogonality (i.e., significant differences) across categories, but considerable effort was expended to maintain within-category orthogonality.

Two factors were considered in choosing the targets. Within each category, the targets were chosen because they were thematic, interesting and possessed geometric elements that could be drawn easily. Secondly, they were selected to be as distinct as possible, so that the other targets within that category could be used as decoys in the analysis procedure.

Tables 1a-d show the target categories, the specific targets within a category, and a brief description of each target.

Table 1a

Military Target Category

Name	Source / Description
Aircraft carrier	<u>Final Countdown</u> --Multiple takeoffs of mostly F-16s. Characterized by triangular shapes and high drama.
Control room	<u>Wargames</u> --Control room sequence. Characterized by rectangular shapes and rotating lights.
Russians in space	<u>Superman IV</u> --EVAs and the collision of two satellites. Characterized by tubular shapes and Russian singing.
Atomic bomb blasts	<u>Atomic Cafe</u> --Continuous series of atmospheric atomic blasts. Characterized by fireballs, bright light, buildings being destroyed, and trees in violent motion.

Table 1b

Scientific/Industrial Target Category

Name	Source / Description
Bottling factory	<u>Take This Job and Shove It</u> --Bottles on a conveyer belt. Characterized by multiple cylindrical shapes.
Building construction	<u>Steel</u> --Girder construction by helicopter. Characterized by rectangular shapes "floating" in air.
Tacoma Narrows bridge	<u>Documentary on the Bridge Disaster</u> --Wild oscillation of the bridge. Characterized by linear shapes in tortional motion.
Launch of John Glen	<u>The Right Stuff</u> --Single rocket launch. Characterized by singular tubular shape and bright light.

Table 1c

Natural/Non-technical Target Category

Name	Source / Description
Skiing	<u>The Spy Who Loved Me</u> --James Bond skiing fast. Characterized by snowy mountain scenes and dramatic skiing off a cliff.
Ostriches	<u>Animals are Beautiful People</u> --Ostriches in synchronized dance. Characterized by black and white, fluffy birds.
Waterfall	<u>Emerald Forest</u> --Aerial view of a waterfall. Characterized by dramatic vertical fall and flying raptor.
Greek temple	<u>Jacques Cousteau</u> --Helicopter view of the Posiden temple ruins.

Table 1d

Project Target Category

Name	Source / Description
Manhattan Project	<u>Various Still Photographs</u> --Oppenheimer, Fat Man, Little Boy, Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, and an air blast.
Project Blue Book	<u>Various Still Photographs</u> --Hynek, UFOs, and "landing" imprints.
Project Deep Quest	<u>In Search Of</u> --Schwartz and others, underwater submersible, and large rectangular block.
Project Ultra	<u>Various Still Photographs</u> --Turing, code machine, and bombed-out cathedral at Coventry.

2. Subjects

Potential subjects were recruited by offering an evening lecture program to local adult groups having an interest in educational seminars. The lecture described remote viewing research at SRI International and promised voluntary audience participation in four remote viewing trials. During FY 1989, screening was conducted with members of a San Francisco Bay Area social/cultural club and two university alumni groups. Each of these screening programs involved groups of between 30 and 160 people with all individuals participating in the same trial simultaneously. (Because participation was voluntary, not all audience members submitted trial response papers.)

3. Target Preparation

Several hundred target packets were assembled prior to the first screening session. To prepare a single packet, a research assistant randomly chose one target from each of the four categories.* The target numbers were individually placed into opaque envelopes, sealed, and randomly numbered to indicate the order of presentation. A packet was formed by sealing the four smaller envelopes into a larger unmarked envelope. The packets were shuffled and locked in the project safe. For each different screening session, the assistant selected different packet for use during that session.

4. Session Protocol

A group screening session begins with an introduction to remote viewing presented by the project director. In addition to a historical review of the research conducted at SRI, the presentation included good, and not so good, examples of remote viewing. After a short break, the project director initiated the audience participation portion of the session.

The four-trial audience participation requires a number of assistants. One of these, designated the sender, is sequestered in an isolated and locked laboratory (two floors above the session auditorium) throughout the four-trial series. The sender is responsible for the target display during each trial. While each trial is in progress, the sender views the target material (on a video monitor) and mentally attempts to "send" the target information to the assembled group. The remaining assistants are responsible for collecting the data (the response papers), session security, and providing target feedback.

Before the series begins, the project director describes what is expected during the four trials, the logistics of data collection, and provides a short list of "hints" on how to accomplish remote viewing. The participants are encouraged to write and/or draw their first impressions on the single sheet of paper provided. The sender is introduced to the group before leaving for the isolated laboratory. The sequence of events for each trial is as follows:

- a one-minute relaxation period during which group members are encouraged to clear their minds and, while staying alert, relax as much as possible;
- a single telephone ring (i.e., the sender does *not* answer the phone) signals the sender to begin a trial and to view the target continuously until further notice;
- a five-minute viewing period;
- the data (the response sheets) is collected and sealed in large envelopes;
- feedback: an assistant telephones the sender, obtains the target number, and displays the target on a video monitor for the group;

* A standard pseudo random algorithm (i.e., feedback shift register) was used throughout this study to provide random target/packet selections.

- a short break before beginning the next trial.

Because the response sheets include carbonless carbon paper, the participants have copies of their original responses and can compare their individual responses with the target material during the feedback phase of each trial.

5. Analysis

Quantitative scoring presents several problems when testing groups of subjects. Because all subjects have seen the same four targets, a single judge cannot produce an independent rank ordering for each person. Therefore, since the goal was to find persons with high-quality natural talent for additional testing, a more qualitative assessment was done by the analyst to find any individuals who had produced striking matches to discrete target elements.

Qualitative assessments of the responses from the first stage of screening formed the basis for deciding which persons might be invited for second-stage screening. The qualitative judging was based on the seven-point rating scale shown in Table 2.* An analyst was instructed to start at the top of the scale and find the highest rating that describes the match between each response and its intended target, post hoc.

Table 2
Qualitative Rating Scale

Scale	Criteria
7	Excellent correspondence, including good analytical detail (e.g., naming the site by name), and with essentially no incorrect information.
6	Good correspondence with good analytical information (e.g., naming the function), and relatively little incorrect information.
5	Good correspondence with unambiguous unique matchable elements, but some incorrect information.
4	Good correspondence with several matchable elements intermixed with incorrect information.
3	Mixture of correct and incorrect elements, but enough of the former to indicate viewer has made contact with the site.
2	Some correct elements, but not sufficient to suggest results beyond chance expectation.
1	Little correspondence.
0	No correspondence.

* In other work, this seven-point scale was found to correlate with "blind" analysis ($r=0.56$, $df=34$, $p \leq 5 \times 10^{-5}$).

C. Second-Stage Screening Protocol

1. Viewers

The goal of second-stage screening is to select exceptional individuals who could participate in research. Individuals who showed qualitative evidence of remote viewing ability in the group screening described above, either by producing an average qualitative rating above three or producing a qualitative rating of six or seven on at least one trial are invited to participate in a second round of individualized screening in the laboratory.

2. Targets

Targets for second-stage screening were the same as for the initial group screening.

3. Session Protocol

For the second-stage screening, no sender was used. Before a session begins, a remote viewing monitor (i.e., an individual who interviews the viewer) selects the top opaque envelope, containing a target number as described above, from a randomly ordered stack of envelopes. The monitor places that sealed envelope adjacent to the video disk unit which is locked in a separate and isolated room during the remote viewing session. The sequence of events for each trial was as follows:

- The monitor and viewer enter a remote viewing laboratory which is isolated from the target room. They sit opposite each other across a table in a well-lit, office-type environment. (This is SRI's standard remote viewing protocol.)
- After a brief relaxation period, the viewer is instructed to describe the target with written words and drawings.
- The remote viewing session is five to fifteen minutes. During this time, the monitor is free to seek clarification from the viewer about words, drawings, and other information that arise during the session. (NOTE: The monitor is blind to the target selection.)
- The data (response papers) is collected, secured, and copied.
- The viewer and monitor leave the remote viewing laboratory and enter the target room. The target is displayed on a video monitor for the viewer as feedback. (NOTE: The viewer only has a copy of his/her response. Thus, there is no opportunity to add anything to the response.)

4. Analysis

Quantitative analysis presents no problem if each viewer is tested individually. Each response was ranked against the intended target and its three associated decoys by an independent

analyst (who was otherwise uninvolved with the experiment). In this procedure, the target and its three decoys from the designated category were presented in random order. The analyst rank-ordered the targets in order of decreasing similarity to the response (i.e., a rank of 1 means that the target best matches the response, and a rank of 4 means the worst match). The output from each trial was the rank number the analyst assigned to the correct target. The sum of ranks over the total number of trials was used to calculate p-value and effect size (r) for the second-stage viewer.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Summary

In FY 1989 three groups ranging in size from 26 to 125 were screened at the first or group stage for a total of 256 individuals. Of that number eight showed qualitative evidence of ability to report target-related material.

B. First-Stage Results

Table 3 shows the results of first-stage screening. A total of 256 individuals participated in three separate screening sessions at SRI International. The first session was open to members and guests of a university alumni group. Twenty-six individuals participated in that session and none were selected to participate in second-stage screening. The second session involved members and guests of a San Francisco Bay Area social/cultural club; 105 persons submitted responses. Seven of these were selected for individualized testing. The third and final session was open to members and guests of another university alumni group; 125 persons participated in the four-trial series. Qualitative judging produced one person who was selected for second-stage screening.

Table 3

Results of First Stage Screening

Organization	# of Participants	# Selected for Stage II
1. Peninsula Stanford Club	26	0
2. San Francisco Mensa	105	7
3. Stanford Alumni Club of Palo Alto	125	1

Qualitatively, the San Francisco Mensa organization appears to be a better population for screening for remote viewers, because seven individuals met the a priori criteria for inclusion in the second-stage screening, and only none or one did from the other two groups, respectively.

A different view of this same data is shown in Figure 1 as the distribution of scores for each four-trial series for each group. For example, 26% and 35% of the Mensa responses achieved scores of 1 and 2, respectively. For the Peninsula and Palo Alto Stanford group, the percentages are 48 and 29, and 33 and 17, respectively. Quantitatively, the means of the distributions differ slightly (see Table 4). However, two-sample t-tests show significant differences between all pairs of means of the three groups. Table 5 shows the t-test statistics including the effect size for the pairs.

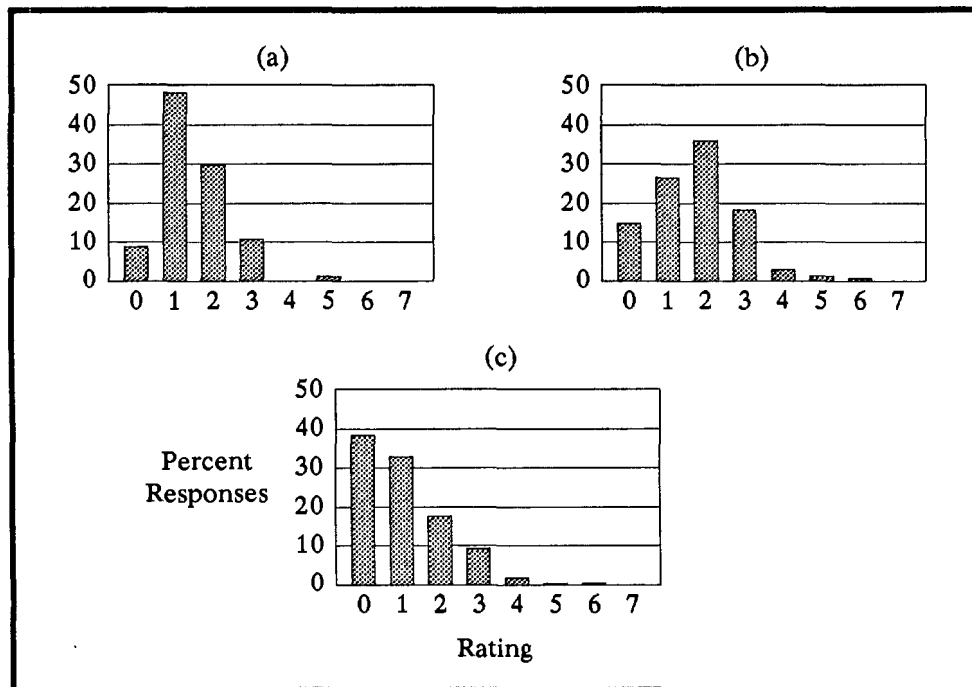


Figure 1. Distribution of Scores for (a) Peninsula Stanford Club
(b) San Francisco Mensa
(c) Stanford Alumni of Palo Alto

Table 4

Parameters of the Scoring Distributions

Statistic	Peninsula Stanford Club	San Francisco Mensa	Stanford Alumni Club of Palo Alto
Number of Viewings*	104	412	479
Mean Score	1.490	1.735	1.044
Standard Deviation	0.878	1.129	1.079

* Not all participants submitted responses for all trials; therefore, the number of viewings does not equal four times the number of participants.

Table 5

Two-Sample t-Test Results

Statistic	Mensa/Peninsula	Mensa/Palo Alto	Peninsula/Palo Alto
Two Sample t	2.061	9.337	3.947
Degrees of Freedom	514	889	581
p-Value	0.020	5.0×10^{-21}	4.5×10^{-5}
Effect Size	0.025	0.299	0.006

As measured by the effect size, the only "meaningful" comparison is between San Francisco Mensa with the Stanford Alumni Club of Palo Alto. It is premature to conclude, however, that something exists within Mensa that predisposes its members toward possessing remote viewing ability. There are a number of problems that prevent such a conclusion. First of all, the analyst was *not* blind to the groups, and thus could distort the scoring. Even if the analyst were blind, however, such a conclusions would still be unwarranted, because of the lack of statistical independence among the subjects. Additional circumstantial evidence in favor of Mensa would be realized if the seven individuals chosen for the second-stage screening continue to demonstrate high-quality remote viewing ability.

C. Second-Stage Results

Although there were a total of eight persons from the first-stage screening who showed qualitative evidence of potential exceptional remote viewing abilities, none participated in second-stage screening in FY 1989 because of timing and/or availability. These eight individuals will be invited to participate in individualized second-stage screenings as part of the FY 1990 screening work.

In accordance with the FY 1989 Statement of Work—Task 6.0.5, we asked a long-time remote viewer who has produced quality results in dream and Ganzfeld studies conducted at Maimonides Medical Center in the Division of Parapsychology (1972–1978), to participate in a second-stage screening. Table 7 shows the target and the rank assignments for each of Viewer 389's eight trials. The resulting sum of ranks was 11 ($p \leq 0.0025$, *effect size* = 1.01). A 75% hitting rate (6 of 8 first-place matches) where the mean expectation is 25% is the best we have obtained for any of our second-stage screenings during the past two years. Viewer 389 has joined our research program and is currently participating in one experiment.

Table 6

Results of Second-Stage Screening with Viewer 389

Session #	Target	Rank
1	Project Blue Book	1
2	Manhattan Project	1
3	Skiing	1
4	Atomic Bomb Blasts	2
5	Tacoma Narrows Bridge	1
6	Greek Temple	3
7	Tacoma Narrows Bridge	1
8	Project Deep Quest	1

D. Conclusions

In the past, the group screening procedure has been successfull in selecting people with natural remote viewing ability. Two individuals from approximately 200 were asked to become regular remote viewers in the Cognitive Sciences Program.

Because of scheduling difficulties, successfull candidates from this year's first-stage screening have yet to participate in the second-stage. Even if all of these candidates satisfy the second-stage requirements, this screening procedure is a labor-intensive and time-consuming method of identifying individuals with natural ability for high quality remote viewing.

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**REMOTE VIEWING: PARAPSYCHOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
FOR INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION?**

by

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The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and
do not reflect the official policy or position of the
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ABSTRACT

(U) Remote viewing could be a potentially profitable intelligence collection tool if accepted as valid by those who have the power to promote its research. Blindly overlooking the persuasive experimental data that this phenomenon has yielded on numerous occasions could equate, from a counterintelligence perspective, to disregarding a potentially dangerous threat. This study is not designed to persuade the reader that this phenomenon is absolute, but rather to bring to light, that in time, through continued study and application of this phenomenon, it could prove a worthwhile collection tool.

(U) Research in this area is at a standstill in the United States. The general premise, threaded throughout this paper, is that a great majority of professionals from government, military, and academic circles are reluctant to accept this phenomenon, regardless of significant findings. The fear of humiliation for accepting something which so strongly cuts across the lines of conventional wisdom appears to be the overriding reason. This paper illustrates, through informed opinions of prominent government, military, and

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academic officials, the roller coaster of differing attitudes this phenomenon has weathered over time.

(U) While this study addresses the inherent short comings of this phenomenon, it also uncovers a great deal of credible information in the form of experimental test procedures and results, interviews with reputable authorities, and suggestions for employing this phenomenon, which if ever accepted, could contribute to acceptance of remote viewing as an intelligence force multiplier.

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CHAPTER 1

You're travelling through another dimension. A dimension, not only of sight and sound, but of mind. A journey into a wondrous land whose boundaries are that of the imagination.

Rod Serling
"The Twilight Zone"

(U) During the course of researching this topic, chosen prior to the break up of the Soviet Union, much of the information obtained applies to what today exists as the Commonwealth of Independent States. For clarity's sake, readers should know that in those cases where the events addressed occurred prior to August 1991, the terms Soviet Union and Soviet are used to indicate the nation which existed at that time.

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INTRODUCTION

(U) The field of parapsychology is large, encompassing numerous independent topics, therefore, this thesis will focus on the study of telepathic clairvoyance, recently termed "remote viewing" by Stanford Research Institute (SRI) scientists Harold Puthoff and Russell Targ. Benjamin B. Wolman author of Handbook of Parapsychology defines remote viewing as an experience, either spontaneous or induced, in which one's center of consciousness seems to be in a spatial location separate from that of one's physical body.¹ Other commonly used synonyms include astral projection, and out-of-body-experience. In research conducted under the sponsorship of the former Soviet Union, the Russians, who study this concept seriously, believe that when it is finally developed, remote viewing will allow an operator in one location to gather intelligence information from another area, up to several thousand kilometers away, without ever leaving the security of his initial location. This collection is not conducted with the aid of electronic equipment, but strictly by mental processes.

(U) Research shows that the US does not consider remote viewing a viable threat. More importantly, the US has

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consistently overlooked remarkable experimental data which illustrates that remote viewing could also prove an invaluable complimentary intelligence collection asset.

(U) Parapsychology is a controversial phenomenon both among the general public and in respected academic circles. The most striking hypothesis threaded throughout my research, is that parapsychological data, no matter how convincing, is frequently dismissed as superstitious hocus pocus and nonsense. This paper will illustrate that the intelligence community, schooled to "think red," should focus on the potential value this phenomenon has demonstrated on numerous occasions.

(U) The biggest obstacle in the path to further research, which has plagued this branch of inquiry since the 1920s, is the intelligence community's reluctance to accept remote viewing. It appears to threaten their conventional beliefs, and many people associated with this controversial issue are labelled charlatans or freaks. I personally encountered this skepticism during my research for this paper. Many of the people I approached with the hope of obtaining leads or information met me with raised eyebrows and disdainful smirks.

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(U) The current umbrella of intelligence disciplines; Signals Intelligence; Imagery Intelligence; newly introduced Measurement and Signature Intelligence; and Human Intelligence are considered sufficient by the intelligence community to adequately meet our intelligence collection needs. However, what if a force multiplier could be added that could substantially enhance this overall collection umbrella? Available evidence is increasingly persuasive that such a multiplier may indeed exist in the form of remote viewing. In addition, if such a multiplier does exist, it stands to reason that steps toward preparing defensive countermeasures would merit the concern of the counterintelligence community. However, interest in demonstrating its potential has seriously subsided in the US since the mid 1970s.

(U) The importance and ramifications of remote viewing to the field of intelligence if used by an opposing force could be monumental. Consider the following scenario: On the modern battlefield the opposition might have the ability to retrieve intricate battle plans from a US tactical operations center far enough in advance to plan a counterattack to squash an upcoming operation. The US force would be placed at a serious disadvantage at best, and utterly defeated in the worst case. To take it a step further, let us suggest that

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the opposition could obtain this information in advance undetected, regardless of stringent security. The final blow: There is apparently no serious effort underway by the US Government to counter this possibility.

RIDDLED WITH CONTROVERSY

(U) The two major subcategories of parapsychology are extrasensory perception (ESP) and psychokinesis (PK).² The phenomenon of remote viewing falls within ESP and pertains to the acquisition and description, by mental means, of information blocked from ordinary perception by distance or shielding, and generally considered to be secure.³

(U) According to Robert A. Monroe, author of the landmark book Journeys Out of the Body, which he based on several years of personal out-of-body experiences, remote viewing includes events in which the experiencer (1) seems to perceive some portion of some environment which could not possibly be perceived from where his physical body is known to be at the time; and (2) knows at the time that he is not dreaming or fantasizing because the person experiencing this event maintains normal consciousness.⁴

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(U) Ray Hyman, professor of psychology at the University of Oregon and author of Psychological Inquiry, defines remote viewing as an incident when a subject is able to describe a target site even though he has no sensory basis for doing so. This can be achieved by giving the subject the longitude and latitude of any place on the globe, or by sending a team of observers, who act as a conduit for the remote viewer, to a randomly selected site that is unknown to the subject.⁵

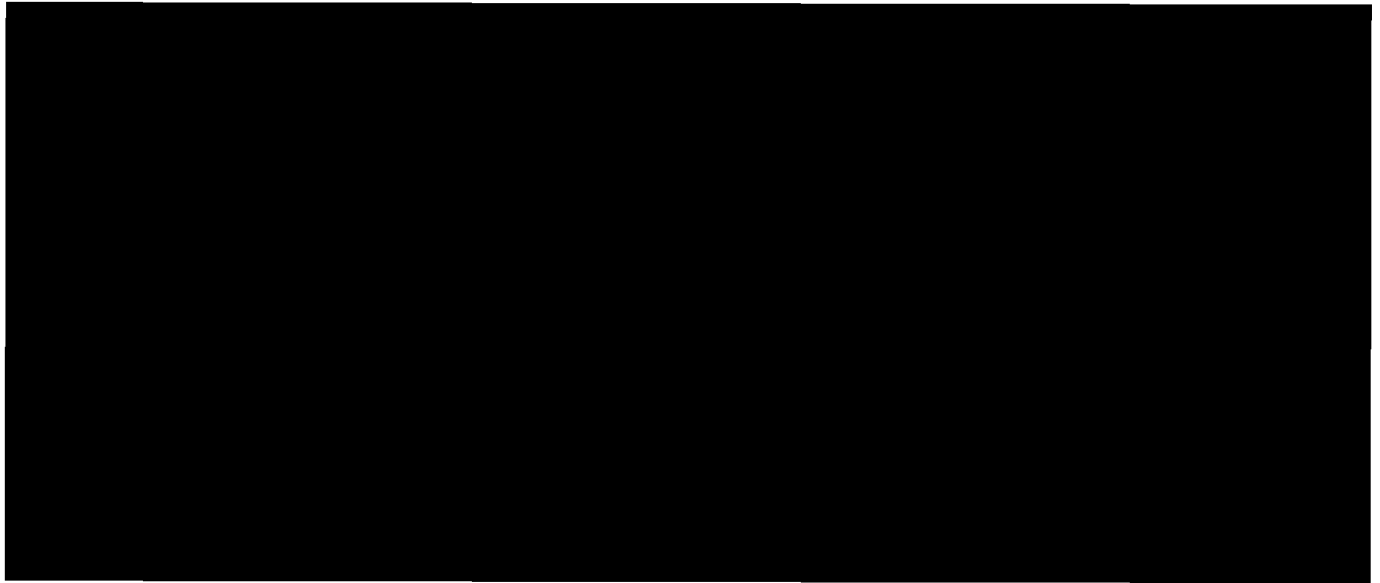
EARLY US INTEREST

(S/NF) US national security agencies have been interested in remote viewing since at least World War II when Hitler reportedly relied on astrologers and seers for intelligence information. Approximately 50 years later the government still cannot disprove that psychic phenomena is something to be taken seriously. The FY 1992 Defense Authorization Act tasked the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) to initiate an aggressive study on anomalous phenomena. The FY 1992 Act directs "a continued robust effort to evaluate the activities of foreign governments, particularly the activities of the Soviet Union."⁶

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(U) According to William J. Broad, a New York Times reporter, US concern over Russian interest in paranormal phenomena was nothing new. His article, "The Pentagon is Said to Focus on ESP for Wartime," claimed that in 1977 President Carter ordered the Central Intelligence Agency to "conduct a high-level review of psychic research behind the Iron Curtain in an attempt to assess a possible Soviet threat."⁷

(U) However, Admiral Stansfield Turner, CIA director appointed by President Carter, was a self-confessed skeptic of parapsychology and Carter's tasking was never taken seriously. Turner once remarked, "twenty years from now, I may wonder how I could be so dumb as to question the evidence for psychic phenomena, but then again, I may feel the same way I do now."⁸

(S/NF) Ronald McRea, in his article "Psychic Warfare,"

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which appeared in the October 1981 issue of The Investigator, claimed that the US Navy, as early as 1952, was the first armed service to look into employing psychics, in an attempt to enhance its efforts to locate Soviet submarines.⁹ Also in 1952 the Department of Defense received information on the possible usefulness of ESP in psychological warfare.¹⁰ In 1961, because of mounting interest in paranormal phenomena, the CIA's Office of Technical Service commissioned the Director of the Parapsychological Laboratory at Oxford University in London to review the validity of ESP. The project, codenamed ULTRA, claimed that ESP was demonstrated but not understood or controllable. The report was read with interest at the CIA but produced no further action.¹¹ This inaction by the US military reflected their reluctance to accept something of this magnitude which so strongly ran counter to their innate conservatism.

(U) Nevertheless, in time, Congress and the military, namely Military Intelligence, demonstrated increased concern over the concept of remote viewing and psychic warfare during the early 1970s. This concern focused on the fear that the US was losing the "race of psychic supremacy" to the Soviets. Moreover, it was also during this time that the US news media and noteworthy scientific journals such as Nature, Science,

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and Proceedings of the IEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) started to seriously address psychic issues.¹² In addition, conferences organized by reputable scientific bodies, and attended by high-ranking military and government officials, started to reexamine the laissez-faire attitude of the US toward psychic phenomena.

(U) It was also during the 1970s that Stanford Research Institute scientists Harold Puthoff and Russell Targ convinced some within the intelligence community, through numerous controlled experiments, that remote viewing should not be overlooked as a collection tool:

(U) In these experiments, a psychologist would sit with a "psychic" subject in a laboratory, while another scientist would stand at an unknown site, sometimes several kilometers away. The subject would attempt to describe the site, of which he had no prior knowledge. In many cases the scientists said, these descriptions -- of objects as large as clock towers and as small as pins -- were remarkably accurate, the evident result of some telepathic mental process not yet understood.¹³

(U) However, since the 1970s, when support for remote viewing reached its apex, its more recent examination has been marked by a roller coaster of attitudes, from overwhelming ridicule to reluctant attempts at understanding it. Some have even tried to exercise the sketchy knowledge uncovered.

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(U) Dr. Edgar M. Johnson, Technical Director and Chief Psychologist for the US Army, claims that the overriding reason why research for parapsychology is at a standstill is that there is no theoretical basis put forward on why we would expect to find the existence of paranormal phenomena. This, he claims, is a more damning fault than not having the data. According to Dr. Johnson:

(U) After 30 or 40 years of sustained support in this area there still is not very convincing data. You can only pursue a dream so long. In many cases phenomena have explanations based on known physical principles, so one tendency is, if we see something unusual, we conclude that it must have an unusual explanation. The problem with parapsychology is that it has no explanation, unusual or otherwise.¹⁴

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(U) [REDACTED] Chief of Special Projects for the Defense Intelligence Agency, holds a bachelor's degree in aeronautical engineering, and a master's degree in physics. He has spent fifteen years following the progression of world-wide parapsychological research. He has also been actively involved, in what he refers to as "hands-on experimentation" in the US. In fact, he is the person most referred to, by many of the people consulted for information on this topic, as the intelligence community's premier source on paranormal phenomena. He counters Dr. Johnson's opinion on this issue:

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(U) Because of my background, I look at things from a scientific perspective, fully realizing that not all science can be explained in advance by theory. Some science has got to be evolved and determined through the empirical, or the 'getting-the-hands-dirty approach.' Over my fifteen years of study in this area I have noted strong correlations, too striking, and well beyond chance, even when you rule in coincidences and other types of factors. This phenomenon is not totally predictable, but then again, what is totally predictable in the human side of things, particularly when you are looking at psychological factors? Therefore, why should we expect an area like this to yield direct, easy answers when you first encounter it? It does not work that way, but it does not invalidate the basic phenomenon.¹⁵

(U) Nevertheless, an overwhelming number of government and military officials still appear to fear humiliation for accepting the existence of psychic phenomena. However, an intelligent general public, with nothing to lose, appears to overwhelmingly believe. According to a poll conducted by the CBS News program 48 Hours, which aired on 8 February 1990, Dan Rather conceded, "Nearly two-thirds of Americans believe in ESP or mental telepathy and 25 percent said they had personally experienced so called 'paranormal' phenomena."¹⁶

(U) This paper addresses this phenomena which still defies explanation. However, due to the secretive nature of this topic and the promise to protect the sensitivity of current programs and the anonymity of some sources consulted, reporting the totality of current research is not possible.

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Therefore, the information in this paper includes only that which several US government sources involved in this sensitive research deemed releasable during the summer and fall of 1992. Nevertheless, the data provided will contribute to better informed judgments about whether this branch of inquiry deserves a further look for possible application in an intelligence gathering capacity.

(U) Chapter 2 addresses the alleged Soviet advances in this field, Chapter 3 details the research conducted in the US, Chapter 4 focuses on the potential that remote viewing has as an intelligence collection tool, and counterintelligence threat, and Chapter 5 posits conclusions based on the previous 4 chapters.


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CHAPTER 2

THE SOVIET ADVANTAGE

(U) The Soviets are working on dramatically exotic new weapons, twenty-five years ahead of anything ever conceived in the US--so awesome as to lead the Soviets to believe that in the coming decade they would be capable of total neutralization of our ballistic and submarine missiles.¹⁷

Major General George J. Keegan
Former Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
United States Airforce 1977

MARKED DIFFERENCES

(U) Historically, scientists from the former Soviet Union researched paranormal phenomena from a more empirical standpoint than the US. They generally accepted that this phenomena was explainable through controlled experiments along the same lines as biology and physiology. In contrast, the US tried to prove that paranormal phenomena does not deserve the same serious inquiry as do the hard sciences.

(U) The results of these two conflicting philosophies has lead to a well-organized, well-disciplined parapsychology program in the former Soviet Union as opposed to a splintered,

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unorganized program in the US. Additionally, the Soviets' regard for parapsychology as a science added legitimacy for their policymakers to sanction and fund paranormal research.

(S/NF) In addition to these differences in philosophical approaches there exist stark differences in the experimental techniques used by former Soviet and US researchers. In the US the subject, or remote viewer, is in a completely normal, conscious state. The Russians reportedly rely heavily on hypnotism, biofeedback, yoga, and drugs to induce trances and trance-like states.¹⁸

(U) Seriousness in the former Soviet Union about paranormal phenomena is evidenced by a 25 to 50-year advantage in research. Addressing this contrast in approaches regarding paranormal research, US Army Medical Service Corps Captain Richard Groller stated in 1984:

(U) The general premise in this country regarding parapsychological phenomena has been, "First prove to me that it exists, then I'll believe it." Counter to this has been the basic Soviet premise regarding parapsychology phenomena which is, "We believe that something exists that has no normal, rational, explanation--let us investigate it."¹⁹

(U) Captain Groller's outlook still applies today in the US. Dr. Edgar M. Johnson, Technical Director and Chief

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Psychologist at the US Army Institute for Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI), questioned about this perspective in October of 1992, answered:

(U) Why would we expect it to exist? Where are the principles on which it should operate? Whether or not you can find it, what is the theoretical basis that leads us to believe it is there? An example of what I mean, in military context, is the creation of the first atom bomb. We spent several billion dollars building it, but at the end of its construction, it worked. There was a theoretical basis for believing that, if we did things a certain way, the results were predictable. There is no theoretical basis for believing that remote viewing, ESP, and other parapsychological skills should exist. We do not know the theory that says it should be there. Moreover, we do not know of any body of data that supports its existence.²⁰

SG1J (U) When questioned on the issue of parapsychology lacking a theoretical basis for existence, [REDACTED] provided a counterpoint:

(U) This has not been too much of a concern from my point of view, although it's bothering. I have been caught up in a lot of the quantum physics issues and concepts in the parapsychological area, but there are topics from conventional physics that have no real good clear explanation even today, yet we accept them readily. One example is gravity. While it is certainly proven and highly repeatable time after time, everybody accepts the fact that there is something called gravity, but what is unknown about gravity is exactly how does it work?

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What is the mechanism? Is there an action at a distance, and if so, how? No one, so far, has actually measured and detected a graviton, although this is the speculative particle for how such action at a distance should work. So, once you think about gravity in this light, given the fact that there are some elegant theories that have been developed to explain how it behaves, it still does not explain how gravity reaches out into the universe and causes these interactions. The graviton is as elusive today as it was when it was speculated decades ago, so, given the fact that we do not fully understand such readily accepted things as gravity, I do not have any particular difficulty, psychologically, in not being able to explain ESP. The fact that there is no theoretical model for this phenomenon should not be a deterrent to striving to find what that theoretical base is, or even more practically, trying to apply the phenomenon.²¹

(U) Thus, while the former Soviet Union has apparently been able to steadily continue its parapsychological research unburdened by philosophy, research in the US has been hindered by a lack of philosophical consensus. Almost a decade has gone by since Captain Groller estimated the strategic threat posed by Soviet remote viewing research:

(U) In time, the Soviets may be able to learn the contents of top secret documents, trace the movements of our troops and ships, and know the location and nature of our military installations. Additionally, the Soviets may be able to mold the thoughts of key US military and civilian leaders from a distance, cause the instant death of any US Army official at a distance, and disable US

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military equipment of all types including spacecraft.²²

(U) The former Soviets' seriousness was also indicated in a report prepared by the Congressional Research Service, an arm of the Library of Congress. This report states that Soviet spending on parapsychological related phenomena throughout the 1980s resulted in tens of millions of dollars spent annually. By contrast, total funding for parapsychological research in the US did not exceed \$500,000 annually, with most of the money coming from foundations and other private sources.²³

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

(S) Russian and, later, Soviet parapsychological research is traceable back to World War I, when the Institute of Brain Research in Petrograd was formed. The founder, V.M. Bechterev, promoted investigation into this phenomenon by forming a Commission for the Study of Mental Suggestion. In 1924, as a result of positive findings at the Brain Research Institute, the Second All-Russian Congress of Psychoneurology recommended additional research into the study of the

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paranormal and formed the Society for Neurology, Reflexology, Hypnotism and Biophysics.²⁴

(S) In the 1930s, L.L. Vasilyev, a protegee of Bechterev, was commissioned with the task of uncovering the mysticism associated with telepathy. The results of his findings, not published until early 1960, apparently revealed some eye-opening findings, because during the same year, Vasilyev formed a new group to study telepathy within the Physiology and Biology Department of Leningrad University.²⁵

(U) Nevertheless, while the subject was afforded more respect in the USSR than the US, it was not always the case throughout the 20th century. Up until the late 1950s, parapsychology was looked upon in the former USSR with skepticism and indifference because of no "hard" scientific data. Actually, what only amounted to little more than the stern ostracism by the orthodox US scientific community toward Americans pursuing parapsychology, was severe by comparison in the Soviet Union. Because Marxist philosophy claimed that history was determined by material reality, Stalin, a staunch opponent of anomalous study, considered scientists who dabbled in it as heretics. Their penalty was either death by firing squad, or a one-way ticket to Siberia. Therefore, research prior to the death of Stalin in 1953 was conducted underground

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by curious scientists, without government sanctions, who provided their own funding and facilities.²⁶

(U) However, in 1960, spurred by popular press reports of Party Chairman Brezhnev's affiliation with a psychic healer, as well by a French press report that the US was conducting telepathic sub-to-shore experiments from the US Navy submarine Nautilus, located at the North Pole, the Soviets reevaluated their own interests in mental telepathy. Although later revealed as untrue, this press report caused quite a stir in the Soviet Union and acted as a catalyst for its own paranormal research. Reportedly, this bogus Nautilus episode prompted the Soviets to conduct their own sub-to-shore experiment. Ronald M. McRea recounts in his book Mind Wars: The True Story of Government Research into the Military Potential of Psychic Weapons that the Soviets implanted electrodes deep inside the brain of a mother rabbit who had just given birth.²⁷ While observing the behavior of the mother rabbit in a laboratory on the shore, the newly born babies were taken out to sea in a submarine. The Soviets noted that at each synchronized time that a baby rabbit was intentionally butchered, a sharp reaction in the mother rabbit's brain was recorded by the electrodes. The Soviets concluded the experiment a success because the signals from

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the electrodes revealed that communication had taken place between the mother rabbit and her displaced babies. This experiment was viewed as a response to Party philosophy of not falling behind in any area of research no matter how little understood.

(S/NF) Soviet difficulties in remote viewing research surfaced in 1973 at a parapsychology conference in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Questions asked by Soviet scientists indicated that they were trying to learn as much as possible about western work without revealing the extent of their own research. Their inquiry also reflected that they were encountering some problems with emotional reactions on the part of their psychic subjects, and that they considered remote viewing to be the most promising area of parapsychology.²⁸ Subsequently, two visiting Soviets in the US, a space systems engineer and a cosmonaut, sought out US scientists with strong backgrounds in remote viewing research. Although these two Soviets tried to present themselves in a nonchalant, uninterested demeanor when asking specific questions about the status and progress of US remote viewing research, their well-rehearsed agenda of questions indicated that they had been well briefed on items of interest to their homeland. Specifically, they were interested in the

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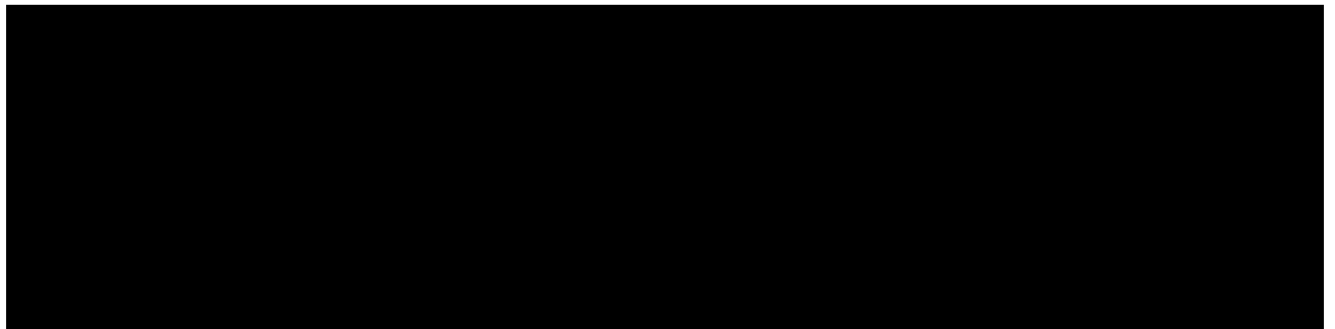
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following: methods of inducing trance-like states, and whether machines or the techniques of suggestion, hypnosis, special training, or repeated practice, were used in training personnel to use "abnormal" abilities.²⁹

(S/NF) The Central Intelligence Agency concluded from these attempts by the Soviets to collect information on remote viewing that:

(S/NF) The Soviets either had encountered research difficulties or were trying to gain expertise from US researchers, or trying to acquire details about what they believed to be a large, covert research program. Nevertheless, the Soviets believed that US researchers had experimental expertise that would significantly benefit the Soviet program.³⁰

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(U) Possibly illustrative of former Soviet resolve to cash in on using the power of the mind, is the mysterious bombardment of microwaves on the US Embassy in Moscow 1975 and 1976. One probable reason for this bombardment appears to be that the microwaves were used to make detection of Soviet

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listening devices extremely difficult, or that they were being used as an electronic countermeasure to jam US electronic eavesdropping equipment in the embassy. Another, much less conventional, hypothesis offered by Martin Ebon in his book, Psychic Warfare: Threat or Illusion?, is that the Soviets were using this radiation to effect mind-changes in embassy personnel by tuning microwaves to the level of brain waves and recording feedback activity in the form of emotions, images and thoughts. Ebon claims that the potential of microwave brain manipulation stretches the farthest reaches of our imagination, and that the possibility of President Carter being subjected to some form of esoteric mind manipulation during the Vienna SALT II talks cannot be ruled out.³² It was noted by the majority of the White House staff that when President Carter returned to Washington after Vienna, he was appeared mired by indecision, and demonstrated erratic personality and behavior swings. This change in the President's character prompted the resignation of thirty-four of his cabinet and staff members. According to Ted Stevens, an Alaskan Republican, "some of us are seriously worried that he might be approaching some sort of mental problem."³³

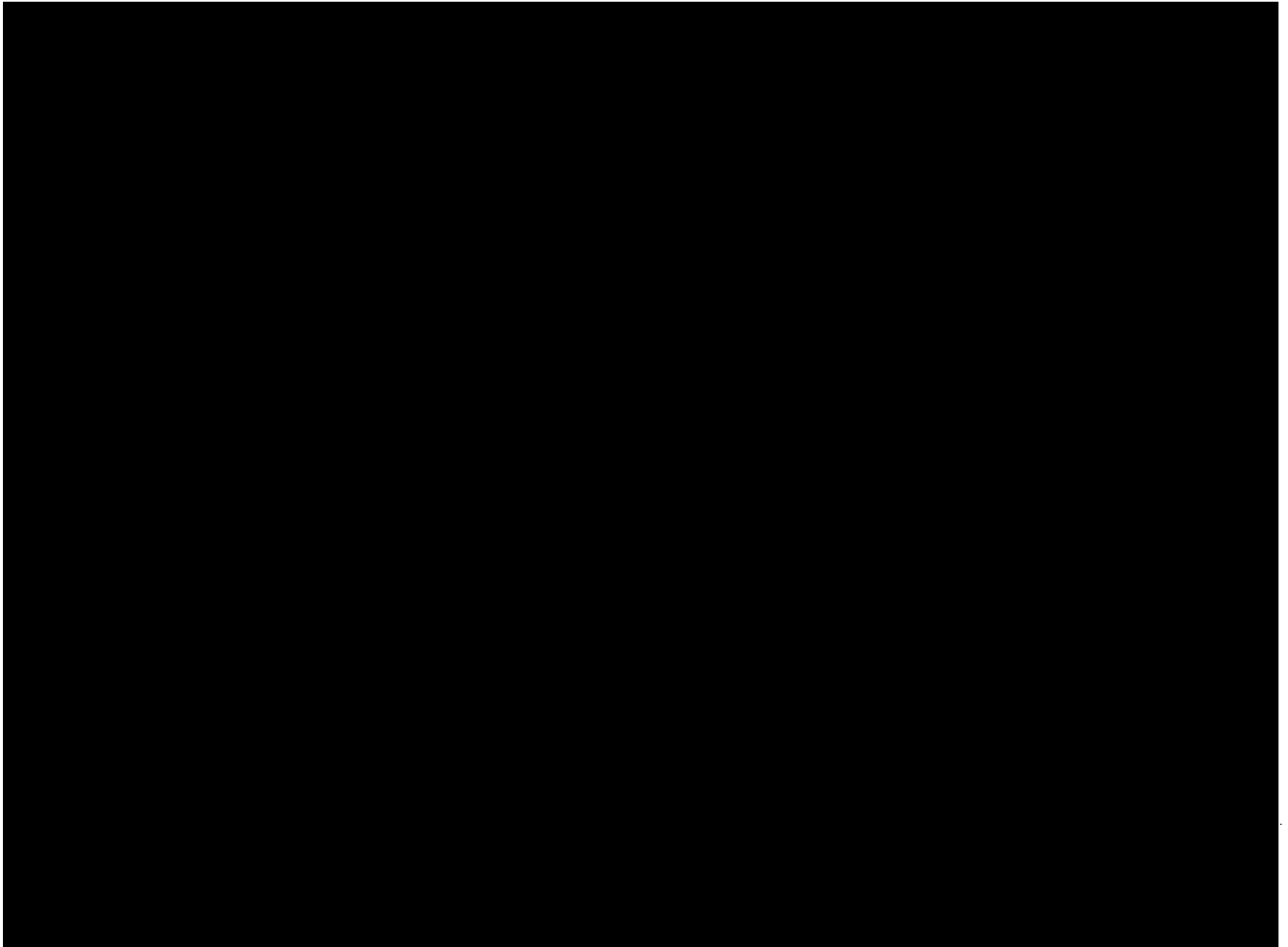
(U) Ebon's claim is not without merit because ironically, Vasilyev's work, published in 1960, entitled

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"Experiments in Distant Influence," asserted that very low-level radiation could affect living organisms by causing dizziness, emotional instability, and hallucinations. He also hypothesized that thoughts could be grafted into microwaves in the same way television signals carry pictures and sound, opening the possibility of long-distance hypnosis or mind-control.³⁴

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MIND OVER MATTER

(U) In addition to the former Soviets' interest and study in remote viewing, they have also shown considerable enthusiasm in the examination of telekinesis; the ability to move small objects by using the power of the mind. One frequently reported mind-over-matter event involved a Mrs. Nina Kulagina from Leningrad. On 10 March 1970, she demonstrated her mental ability to stop a frog's heartbeat in 40 seconds. A cardiogram linked to the frog's heart, which was separated from its body and placed on a container of saline solution, revealed a sudden burst of electric energy resembling the impact of an electric shock. Although the separated heart would have ultimately stopped beating after

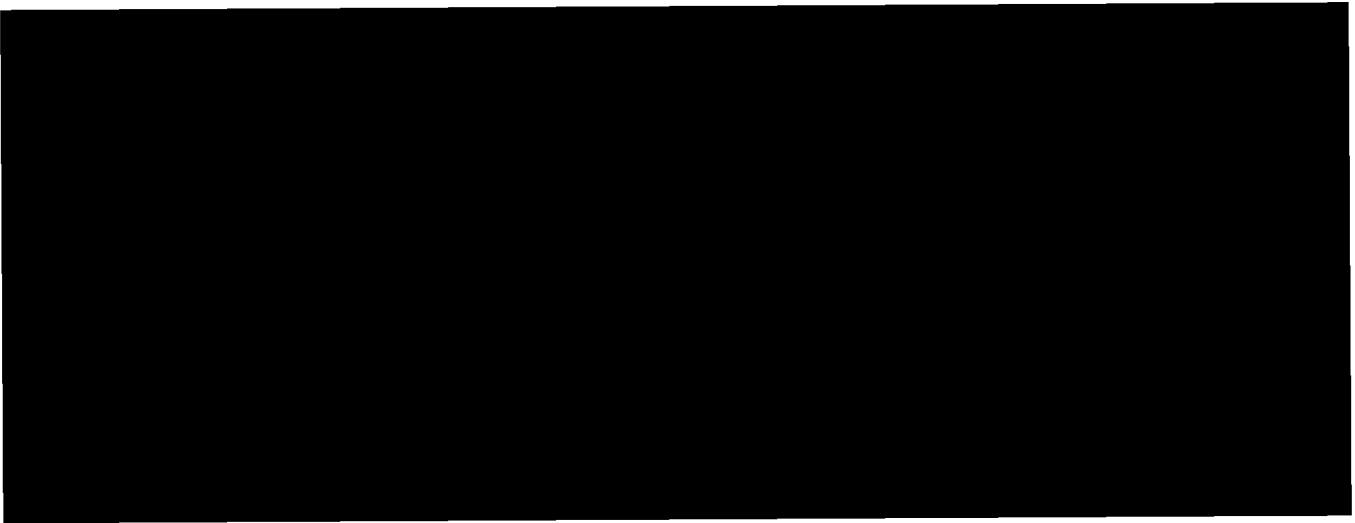
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approximately two hours, there was a pronounced correlation between Kulagina's concentration to cease the heart's activity and the electronic cardiogram's record of the abruptness and abnormal circumstances under which it stopped.

(U) Mrs. Kulagina, never accused of any kind of trickery, conducted most of her demonstrations in the company of respected medical professionals, including numerous western observers. She also demonstrated the mental ability to move small objects while keeping her hands a substantial distance away, the ability to move a magnetic compass needle in a 360-degree motion, and the power to induce painful skin burns on the arms of people she simply touched.

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(U) Although the political and economic unrest which continues into the Autumn of 1992 in Russia and throughout the Commonwealth of Independent States will most likely cause

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significant setbacks to their investigative research, it seems apparent their continued study and possible breakthroughs in this field could add significant dimensions to the modern-day battlefield.

(U) Such paranormal abilities would pose significant problems if used in a military capacity. In the US, the phrase "if looks could kill" is commonly used but dismissed as an impossibility. Suppose, as demonstrated in Russia by the stopping of the frog's heartbeat, thoughts could kill? Potential military applications would revolutionize warfare to an extent scarcely imaginable.

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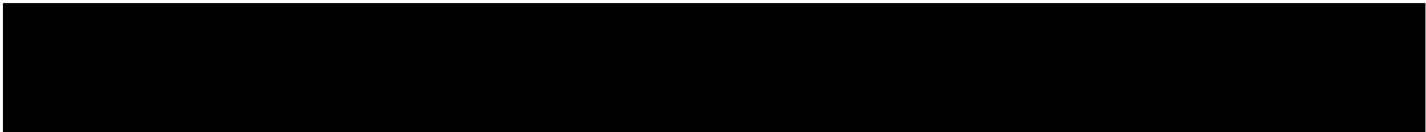
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CHAPTER 3

HUBRIS IN THE US GOVERNMENT PERSPECTIVE ?

ROBOTMAN by Jim Meddick



Source: Jim Meddick, "Robot Man," The Boston Globe, 21 March 1992.

(U) Skepticism and a lack of faith epitomizes the less serious approach in the US toward remote viewing. Unfortunately, it seems that irrefutable proof is the criteria for acceptance.

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A NEED TO BELIEVE ?

(U) Many who are skeptical about parapsychology claim its data so inconclusive that it stifles their belief, while supporters of this phenomenon argue that their belief is justified by positive experimental data. Most of those reluctant to accept remote viewing as a valid study claim that convincing "proof" does not exist. Faith in the fact of this phenomenon is an important ingredient for acceptance. Thus, the promotion of paranormal research, can, for the scientist, be considered similar to that of a clergy member promoting religion. V.M. Bleykher pointed out in 1972, in his book Parapsychology: Science or Superstition?:

(U) In parapsychological convictions it is chiefly faith which operates. People believe blindly in the myths they have chosen. The similarity to religious beliefs is striking. Those who have spoken with believers on subjects of religion know full well how difficult it is to approach them with deductions of logic or arguments of a scientific sort. Fanaticism and a unique intellectual blindness are common traits of religious and parapsychological beliefs.³⁹

(U) Dr. J.B. Rhine of Duke University in North Carolina, who started exploring paranormal phenomena in the early 1920s agreed. He wrote in 1974:

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(U) A wide variety of practices in which capacities of parapsychical nature were assumed have prevailed throughout the history of mankind in all its cultures. We may note first the more formal religions; in these, the assumptions of parapsychical powers and agencies are an essential part of the doctrine.⁴⁰

(U) Christians do not deem irrefutable proof as a condition for accepting that Jesus Christ walked on water or created wine from water. Yet, these believers are not considered crazy for their convictions. In fact, the Catholic Church recognizes controversial subject matters like exorcism, and does not shun claims that near-death experiences occur. With this in mind, one might reasonably ask if remote viewing or out-of-body experience should be such a far-fetched concept?

25X1A (U) [REDACTED] a member of the Foreign Counterintelligence faculty at the Defense Intelligence College in Washington, DC, with over twenty three years of counter intelligence investigative experience, believes that remote viewing should not be considered foolish:

(U) Over the years, I have met people who have had near-death experiences, or accomplished out-of-body experiences while in meditation. Some of these people, highly religious, believe that every human being is capable of effecting out-of-body experiences. While undergoing these experiences, these people claim that they were able to mentally

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travel, from the location of their physical self, to another location where they could observe activity remote from their physical self. Also, I read Robert Monroe's book Journeys Out of the Body, and believe very much in what Monroe claims, that most, if not all, humans have this capability.⁴¹

25X1A (U) [REDACTED] willingness to accept the fact of psychic phenomena, including remote viewing, provides evidence that attention continues to be paid to research and scholarship in this field. In the 1980s, for example, one may read two authorities who provided substantial basis for the views of Schweitzer and others who continue to have scholarly interest in this field.

(U) Thomas E. Beardon, a retired US Army Lieutenant Colonel who has written extensively on the parapsychology program in the former Soviet Union, observed in 1981:

(U) The West has been solidly imprisoned in its own orthodox view of psychics, and hence has been unable to surmount the stone walls of its self-imposed mental barriers. In fact, it has not even tried. The orthodox establishment continues to vigorously attack the experiments as unscientific, and the experimenters who struggle with paranormal research as frauds and charlatans.⁴²

(U) In 1985, Dr. Russell Targ, a laser physicist at Stanford Research Institute who has conducted numerous

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experiments on remote viewing, echoed the sentiments of Beardon:

(U) The reasons more people have not actively explored their psychic capabilities are clear. Everywhere we look, we find images of psychic functioning that are confusing, intimidating, misleading, and terrifying...Meanwhile, critics of parapsychology, who often know next to nothing about this phenomenon, condemn the scientific work in this field out of fear of its philosophical implication.⁴³

SRI TESTS

(U) It is ironic that the US is apparently at a disadvantage regarding research on remote viewing because, despite the lack of support for this research, the CIA conducted controlled tests as early as 1973 on this phenomenon with astonishing results. These tests were conducted at Stanford Research Institute (SRI) at Menlo Park California, by the two most noteworthy mavericks and pioneers of remote viewing: Harold Puthoff and Russell Targ, both of whom have impeccable credentials as scientists. Targ has important copyright patterns to his credit in the laser field. Puthoff, a Stanford Ph.D., in addition to also having laser copyright

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patents, has coauthored a textbook in quantum physics...neither is a novice in physical research.⁴⁴

(U) The general procedure for these tests was to closet the remote viewer with an interviewer from the institute, in a windowless room within a laboratory of the SRI complex. At a prearranged time, an SRI researcher, who acted as a conduit for the remote viewer, retrieved one of 60 targets cards from a locked safe and departed for a location dictated on his target card. The target cards, numbered from one to sixty, were selected by the conduit by using a random-number function on a Texas Instruments hand calculator, therefore, the target selected from the safe was neither known by the remote viewer nor the interviewer. Thus, the interviewer could not aid or elicit a positive target response from the remote viewer. The target sites were all within a 30-minute driving time from SRI. When a predetermined viewing time arrived, the remote viewer was asked to draw and describe what he envisioned at the target site. Verbal descriptions of the target site were also recorded on a tape recorder. The person at the target site simply paid attention to the environment of the site for 15 minutes then returned to the lab. After all of the raw data was compiled, the target person, the remote viewer, and the interviewer returned to the target site to discuss the

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test. This was done to afford the remote viewer an opportunity to evaluate his own abilities.

(U) After six of these experiments were completed and their data compiled, data packages, to include the remote viewer's sketches, transcripts, and target card, were forwarded to SRI researchers, or "judges," who were tasked to revisit the target sites and assign a package to the site. To assign a quantitative value to these tests, the SRI judge assessed the viewer's transcript against the target. From the transcript a list of six concepts were developed and numerically rated on a scale of zero to ten. A concept was usually descriptive in nature and represented by a one-word adjective (i.e. "red," "tall," "bright") or phrase. A zero constituted no correlation between the transcript and the target site, and a ten represented exact correlation. The judge then computed the arithmetic average of the six concepts and arrived at a success rating for each individual experiment. As described by Puthoff:

(U) The quality of the results was such that the judges, who had to determine in a blind fashion which viewer-generated data packages were associated with which target sites, were able to match transcripts to targets in first place in roughly half the cases, an exceptionally significant result.⁴⁵

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(U) In 1978, Puthoff and Targ conducted a similar series of experiments designed to determine the resolution capability of remote viewing. In these experiments, the remote viewer was again closeted with an interviewer while a target person proceeded to a randomly selected location approximately 1/8 of a mile from the SRI complex. In these experiments, however, the remote viewer was not to report on the location of the target person, but on an item concealed in a 35mm film canister carried by the target person.

(U) To prepare for this series of experiments, an experimenter previously unassociated with remote viewing experiments, was tasked to select ten small items and deposit each in separate 35mm light-tight canisters. This experimenter then sealed the canisters. The canister and its contents were neither known by the interviewer nor the target person. The canisters were then numbered from one to ten and secured them in a locked safe.

(U) In these tests, like in those discussed above, the location to where the target person carried the canister was determined by a random number function on a calculator. The target person remained at this site for ten minutes then returned to the laboratory where the remote viewer, the

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interviewer, and the target person learned the contents of the canister for the first time.

(U) The transcripts of ten experiments were then turned over to an independent judge who evaluated and compared descriptions given by the remote viewers to the actual contents in the canisters. Examples of the quality of the descriptions, as well as sketches prepared by the remote viewer are shown in Figure 1.

(U) In addition to local remote viewing experiments conducted within the San Francisco area, Puthoff and Targ also conducted long distance experiments with equally significant results.

(U) In these tests, conducted in 1973, two renowned American psychics projected their minds over long distances and accurately described secret military installations as well as classified materials within these installations. One of the psychics described in minute detail a remotely located Soviet installation in the Ural Mountains. Reportedly, this description was verified by CIA agents in the Soviet Union. The two psychics then focused on China, and once again CIA contacts in China reportedly confirmed their accuracy. When he saw the results of the tests, a security officer at the test facility exclaimed, "Hell, there's no security left."⁴⁶

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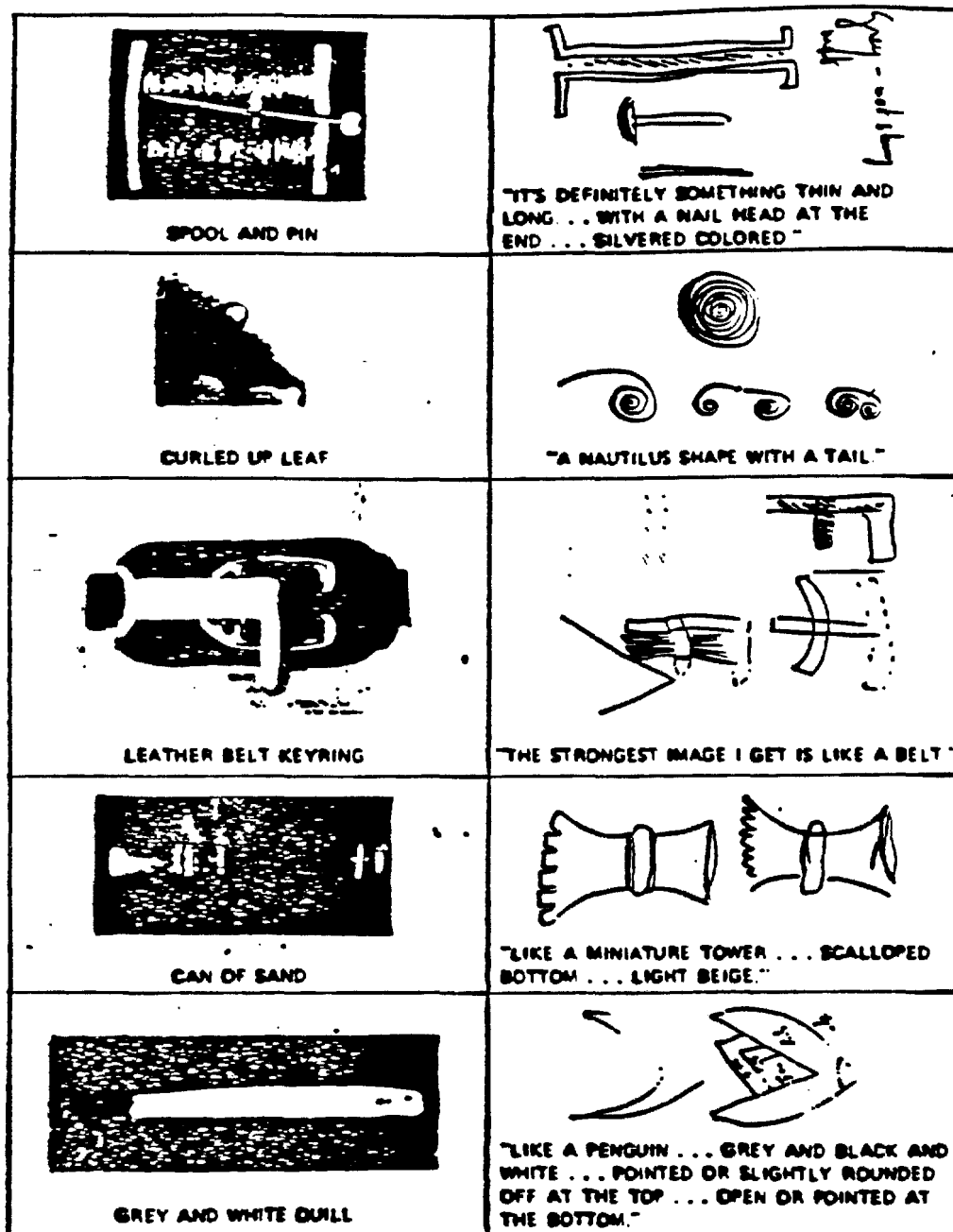


Figure 1: TARGET OBJECTS IN METAL CONTAINERS. Captions under subject drawings are quotes from first paragraph of transcript.

Source: Puthoff, Resolution in Remote Viewing Studies: Mini- and Micro- Targets. Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, CA., 21, June 1979.

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(U) Although the nature of these test results seemed apparent in their complimentary value to Human Intelligence, Dr. Kenneth A. Kress sums up the Agency's reluctance to accept this remarkable data at face value:

(S/NF) The Agency took the initiative by sponsoring serious parapsychological research, but circumstances, biases, and fear of ridicule prevented CIA from completing a scientific investigation of parapsychology and its relevance to national security...also there tend to be two types of reactions to parapsychology: positive or negative, with little in between...add a history replete with proven frauds and many people instantly reject the subject saying, in effect, "I would not believe this stuff even if it were true."⁴⁷

(U) In addition, the west's hostile attitude on parapsychological research is further apparent in Doctor Richard S. Broughton's book, Parapsychology: The Controversial Science. According to Broughton, in December 1987, the US Army Research Institute for Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI) contracted with the National Research Council (NRC) to review human-performance technologies on paranormal ability. Normally, ARI would have hired an outside agency to supervise the NRC contracts in order to retain an impartial evaluation of the tests. However, on this occasion ARI hired a civilian army psychologist and former Deputy Director of

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Human Resources at the Pentagon's Advanced Research and Projects Agency (ARPA) to perform this task. According to Broughton, the irony in hiring this psychologist was that "he already had a record of being firmly opposed to some of the technologies under study."⁴⁸ More importantly, the subcommittee formed by the NRC consisted of no one with parapsychology experience.

(U) Dr. Edgar M. Johnson, Technical Director and Chief Psychologist at ARI, who directed this 1987 study defends the hiring of the NRC:

The overriding question in this study was what data is there to explain any of these parapsychological claims? That was the biggest reason that we handed it off to the National Research Council through a contract. We believed that any in-house laboratory would not be credible if they said that these technologies did not work. The National Research Council, on the other hand, while their conclusions sometimes get watered down, represent the most impeccable source of scientific judgement that you can provide to the country.⁴⁹

(U) However, according to the Parapsychological Association (PA), the NRC's report failed to deliver an objective and unbiased assessment of the tests. The PA concluded:

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(U) With respect to the committee's central mission for the US Army, we have shown that the committee's prejudice against parapsychology has lead it to ignore research, the further development of which could have important implications for our national security.⁵⁰

(U) Ironically enough, even though the PA's review of the NRC's report uncovered erroneous and incomplete data, a significant breakthrough had occurred: The military was looking at parapsychology as a "technology" for possible application. Surprisingly, the NRC report concluded with a recommendation that the Army monitor the Soviet Union's research in parapsychology. Prior to this mention there was no evidence of the committee's familiarity with parapsychology research in the Soviet Union.

(U) Dr. Johnson reflects on the council's findings and comments:

(U) What the council found was that there was no theoretical basis for believing that this phenomena existed. However, we do not want to say, and this leads us to the least common denominator, that its impossible, so we periodically look to see what has turned up. Although we have not done any research in this area since the report, I am quite certain that some research still continues. I think that the reason that this phenomena attracted so much interest back when it did was that every body was looking for an edge. So, if we could have found something, it would have been a fantastic edge.⁵¹

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(U) The fear that the Soviet Union might beat the US at something, which in the past has probably caused more military money to be spent on parapsychology than any other factor, was dying hard even in the era of glastnost.

(U) The media noted Congressional and military interest during the early 1980s. What outwardly seemed to be a short-lived spurt of support was developing into a steadily increasing flow. According to a press report in 1981, a study prepared for the House Science and Technology Committee said that the esoteric world of parapsychology -- involving such heavily disputed phenomena as remote viewing -- merited serious assessment by Congress.⁵² Additionally, remote viewing was apparently used by the US military in 1981 to aid in the manhunt for General James L. Dozier who was abducted from his apartment in Verona by Italian terrorists.⁵³ Although remote viewing proved unsuccessful, and it frustrated US intelligence agencies who had to work alongside the psychics, it further exemplified the US military's willingness to employ this concept. On 5 November 1982 General Maxwell R. Thurman, then Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel wrote in a memorandum to the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Army, "Can areas of emerging, nontraditional psychology offer

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the American soldier an advantage over his adversary? Does remote viewing hold potential value to the Army?"⁵⁴

(U) Eventually, even skeptics like the Washington Post's Jack Anderson, who in 1981 referred to the Pentagon's study of the paranormal as "futuristic fantasies," "hogwash," and "voodoo warfare"⁵⁵, was singing a different tune. In 1984 he wrote:

(U) But there are legitimate laboratory projects that may eventually unlock the mysteries of the human mind. One of the most promising is the testing of "remote viewing" --the claimed ability of some psychics to describe scenes thousands of miles away.⁵⁶

(U) Regardless, an abundance of skeptics, termed by Ray Hyman as the "loyal opposition," battled against this controversial subject matter, and the media tainted parapsychology with sarcastic comments. Although a certain few, mainly those associated with this phenomenon, studied this activity seriously, a vast majority of others were skeptical and reluctant to accept that parapsychology merited valid concern. Nevertheless, the number of government and military professionals, as well as professionals in respected academic circles, who were willing to look further, increased because the mounting impressive evidence of successfully

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conducted parapsychological experiments was sufficiently compelling to keep them curious. Remote viewing was surviving the test of time and the wear and tear of hostile critics.

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CHAPTER 4

AN INTELLIGENCE TOOL ?

Attacking the mind is superior while attacking fortifications is inferior; mind war is superior, while combat is inferior.

Kung Ming
"Collected Writings of
Zhuge Liang" 181-234 BC

POLITICAL AND MILITARY APPLICATIONS

(U) The concept of remote viewing, if ever accepted as a valid phenomenon, would provide a remarkable military surveillance technique, possibly enable a combatant to ensure victory, and save thousands of its side's lives. In Brad Steiger's book Astral Projection, Loring B. Williams, a 30-year veteran of research in paranormal phenomena, discusses optimistic strategic uses for remote viewing, as he recalls the US embarrassment after Gary Powers' U-2 surveillance mission was shot down over the Soviet Union. Williams writes

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on the possible advantageous role remote viewing could play in complimenting espionage:

(U) If mind-travel is accepted scientifically we could place some well-trained subjects anywhere in the world who could survey the military might of any threat without the risk of detection or danger. These mind-travelers could tune in on high council meetings; could mentally search through political archives, and slip inside the minds of the political bodies of any nation's political and military's leaders. No longer would it be necessary for our agents to endanger their lives by spying around the world.⁵⁷

(U) Steiger's book also illustrates beneficial tactical applications of remote viewing through out-of-body experience. Reportedly, a young German soldier in World War I had the ability to project himself out of his body to spy on the divisional headquarters of a nearby French unit. When the soldier reported to his intelligence officer that the French were planning to attack German positions the following evening at 2300 hours, the officer scoffed at him until a number of the young soldier's comrades convinced the officer to let the soldier prove his ability. The officer challenged the soldier to project himself upon their own headquarters, several kilometers away, and report to him activity that was taking place there. The young soldier agreed and lapsed into a trance-like state.⁵⁸

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(U) When he stirred a few minutes later he reported that an Austrian General had just arrived at division headquarters with orders. After copying down the general's orders as relayed by the young soldier, the intelligence officer phoned division headquarters to confirm the soldier's report. Headquarters showed immediate concern that there was a leak in security, because there was no conceivable way that the intelligence officer, so far away from division headquarters, could possibly know the orders that headquarters had just moments before received from the general. The intelligence officer explained his source and reported the young soldier's claim that the French were planning an offensive scheduled for 2300 hours the following night. The newly convinced intelligence officer requested reinforcements. The officers at division headquarters dismissed this convincing demonstration as nonsense, and as a result, the young soldier's unit was overrun and captured by the French the next night at 2300 hours.⁵⁹

(U) The proposition that remote viewing is a phenomenon that warrants further research as a collection tool is also voiced by Martin Ebon in his book Psychic Warfare: Threat or Illusion. He compares his thoughts with Lieutenant Colonel John B. Alexander, a respected authority on this subject. Alexander's article looked at the possibility of remote

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viewing as an employable weapon on the future battlefield. He noted that the Soviets are "well in advance" in weapons that operate on the power of the mind. He also noted that the lethal capacity of these weapons has already been demonstrated. He pointed to the "intelligence gathering capability" of remote viewing and claimed that the strategic and tactical applications of this technique are unlimited. According to Alexander:

(U) When finally developed, this capability could ultimately allow an operator to enter an enemy headquarters at will to observe plans and dispositions. On the battlefield, one could reconnoiter an area from the physical safety of his own location.⁶⁰

(S/NF) Dr. Kress in his 1977 article, "Parapsychology and Intelligence," outlines the CIA's interest in remote viewing as an intelligence gathering tool. According to his report, personnel from the CIA's Office of Scientific Intelligence (OSI) and Office of Research and Development (ORD) met with Russell Targ and Harold Puthoff in April 1972. From April 1972 to February 1973 the CIA was so impressed with the results of Stanford Research Institute experiments on remote viewing that the CIA's Office of Technical Services (OTS) encouraged "the development of a more complete research

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plan."⁶¹ It was during this time period that Kress, the CIA's Project Officer, was introduced to ex-police commissioner and vice mayor of Burbank, California, Pat Price. Price, to date, is noted as Stanford Research Institute's most successful remote viewer.

(U) One notable experiment involving Price, as recounted by Ronald M. McRea in his book Mind Wars: The True Story of Government Research into the Military Potential of Psychic Weapons, produced some noteworthy results. In this experiment, the CIA passed the geographic coordinates of a series of targets in an area of Virginia approximately 135 miles southwest of Washington, DC, to Price. The results of this experiment were not scoffed at by the CIA:

(U) beginning with a description of the area from an altitude of 1,500 feet and ending with a tour through building interiors, the results were complete with descriptions of equipment, names from desks, and--just to show that Price was serious--a list of a dozen labelings on file folders locked in a file cabinet. Three weeks later, the CIA informed Puthoff that Price was right. Exactly right.⁶²

(S/NF) The first actual intelligence collection operation conducted by the CIA and Price using remote viewing took place in early 1974. The target was an unidentified

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Soviet research and development facility. Dr. Kress, after reviewing satellite reconnaissance photos, decided to have Price focus on a tall crane and four structures resembling oil well derricks at the location. Price was furnished with the geographic coordinates of these targets, a world atlas map marked with the approximate location of the facility, and was told that it was Soviet research and development facility.⁶³

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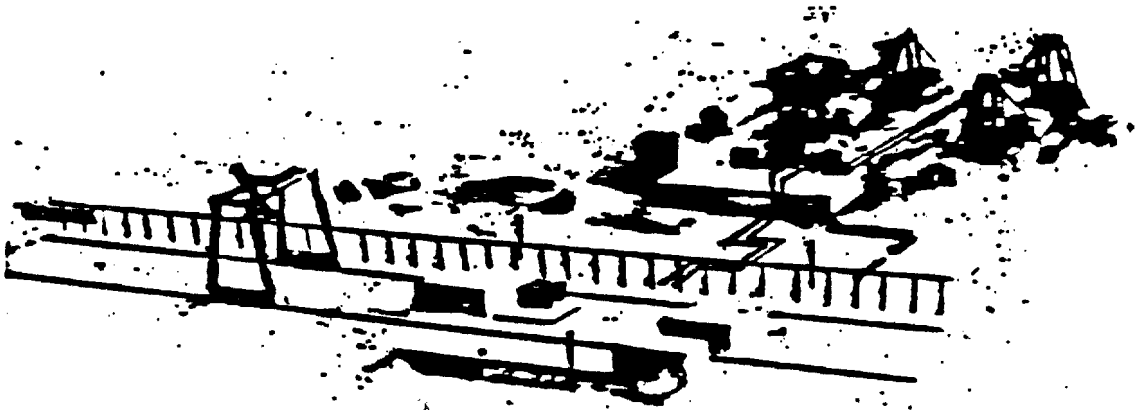
(S/NF) The next day Price furnished Kress with a drawing of what Price described as a "damned big crane" (see Figure 2.) Regardless, Kress remained skeptical because Price never mentioned the derricks. When asked why he did not see the derricks Price replied that they were not there any more. Kress, because he had not verified his data during the past three months, rechecked the latest reconnaissance photos. To his surprise, the new photos revealed that two of the derricks were partially disassembled.⁶⁴

(S/NF) Nevertheless, Kress maintained that all four were visible, therefore, he concluded:

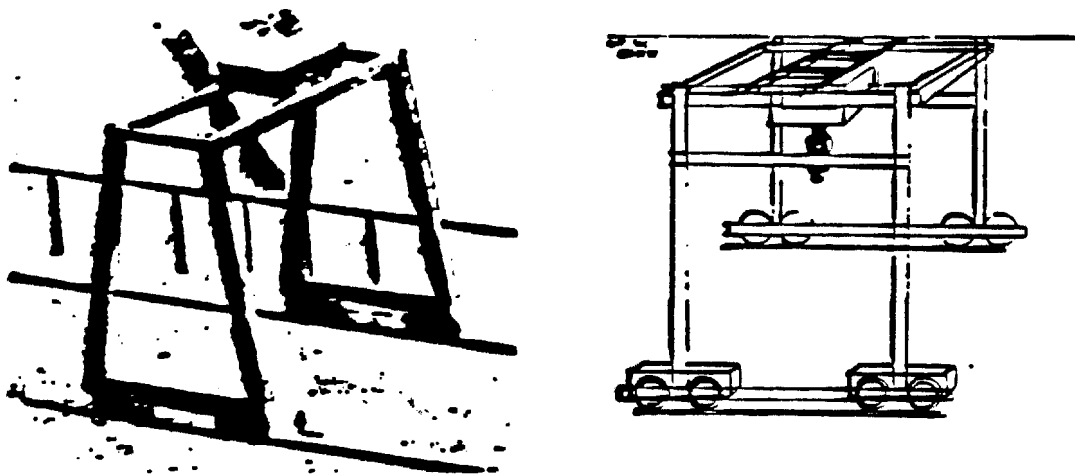
(S/NF) In general, most of Price's data were wrong or could not be evaluated. He did, nevertheless, produce some amazing descriptions, like buildings then under construction, spherical tank sections, and the crane. But, again, since there was bad information mixed in with the good, the overall result was not considered useful. The ORD officers concluded that since there were no control experiments to compare with, the data were nothing but lucky guessing.⁶⁵

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(a) TARGET SITE



(b) CRANE COMPARISON

Figure 2:

Comparison of Target Site and Drawing by Remote Viewer

Source: Kress, "Parapsychology in Intelligence...",
Studies in Intelligence, 21, no. 1, Spring 1977.

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(S/NF) Nevertheless, Kress, who must not have been wholeheartedly convinced that this bad data spoiled the whole test, sought the opinion of a disinterested consultant. The man chosen, a theoretical physicist with a reputable intellectual background, was tasked to first review the field of parapsychology, and then evaluate the CIA's data. He determined that, "a large body of reliable experimental evidence points to the inescapable conclusion that extrasensory perception does exist as a real phenomenon, albeit characterized by rarity and lack of reliability."⁶⁶

According to Kress, even though there was still skepticism, this simple opinion, offered by a competent scientist, was enough to keep the CIA's parapsychological research alive.

(S/NF) Price's next test was to remotely view the coderooms within two foreign embassies. His results were to be verified by US audio teams who had years before gained access into these chosen facilities. He was given photographs of the embassies' exteriors and their geographical coordinates. The results of these tests revealed:

(S/NF) In both cases, Price correctly located the coderooms. He produced copious data, such as the location of interior doors and colors of marble stairs and fireplaces that were accurate and specific. As usual, much was also vague and incorrect. Regardless, the operations officer involved concluded, "It is my considered opinion

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that this technique--whatever it is--offers definite operational possibilities.⁶⁷

(S/NF) This operation, considered a success by the CIA, further justified the continuation of CIA's interest in remote viewing. In fact, it was after these sets of tests that the CIA, in order to protect Price's identity and abilities, stopped testing through Stanford Research Institute and signed Price to a personal services contract.

(S/NF) The last test involving Price before his untimely death involved viewing a request for intelligence (RFI) on a Libyan training facility:

(S/NF) A report describing a guerrilla training site was quickly returned by Price. It contained a map-like drawing of the complex. Price described a related underwater sabotage training facility site several hundred kilometers away on the sea coast. This information was passed to the Libyan desk. Some data were evaluated immediately, some were evaluated only after ordering special reconnaissance coverage. New information produced by Price was verified by reconnaissance. The underwater sabotage training facility description was similar to a collateral agent's report.⁶⁸

(U) Evidently, the CIA could not determine if Price's seemingly fruitful demonstrations merited further exploration because, since his death in 1975, there have been no further CIA-sponsored tests on remote viewing as a collection tool.

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The Associated Press claimed that the CIA scaled down its involvement in paranormal research because it was under intense scrutiny on Capital Hill during the mid-seventies resulting from the Agency's alleged involvement with the Watergate scandal. The Agency's apparent view was that continued involvement in something as controversial as parapsychology experiments would further denigrate its professional standing among community clients, as well as among Congressional oversight committees.

(U) The Agency's subsequent lack of seriousness on remote viewing is reflected in CIA director Admiral Stansfield Turner's attitude. While attending a breakfast for journalists in 1977, Turner responded to a question asked about the validity of remote viewing by commenting that the CIA:

had an individual who from time to time was able to draw very elementary sketches of street scenes in foreign countries where he had never been. Sometimes these sketches had a reasonable relationship to reality, however, this subject died in 1975, and we haven't heard from him since."⁶⁹

(U) Meanwhile, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) picked up the slack. Neither agency was shy to admit that they would continue modest testing into remote viewing with the hope of

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perfecting this phenomenon to the point of application. According to Ronald McRea, author of the book Mind Wars: The True Story of Government Research into the Military Potential of Psychic Weapons, [REDACTED] who headed

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the Defense Intelligence Agency's office responsible for tracking leads on MIAs who may still be alive, employed psychics to assist in his operation. In 1982 [REDACTED] claimed, "some of these psychics' leads have checked out...they have been able to visualize aircraft crashes, and we have found the wreckage where they indicated."⁷⁰ Subsequently, DARPA's director, Dr. George Lawrence, was ordered by his superiors to find something to satisfy Congressional demands to match purported Soviet efforts in the field.⁷¹

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(U) A 1983 New York Times article echoed the claim by the Associated Press that DARPA exhibited interest in remote viewing. The article recounts an experiment conducted by Russell Targ in 1976. In this instance Targ acted as a conduit in New York City while a remote viewer at Stanford Research Institute in California typed his impression of Targ's location. The site, chosen only minutes prior to the actual test time, was the central water fountain in Washington Square Park. On a terminal linked into DARPA's computer network the viewer typed, "The first image I got was of a

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cement depression--as if a dry fountain--with a cement post in the middle or inside. There seemed to be pigeons off to the right flying around the surface of the depression (see Figure 3.)⁷² This report was confirmed by Targ who relayed that the fountain was dry, had a cement post in the middle from which to spray water, and was surrounded by pigeons.

(U) In addition to this test SRI conducted numerous other tests throughout the later 1970s with equally persuasive results (see Figures 4, thru 9.)⁷³

(U) According to Charles Wallach, who has published several authoritative articles in the field of remote viewing, the most encouraging consideration of remote viewing is the fact that "such a large percentage of the population is found to be capable of conducting it, whether or not they are aware of this capability or have had any experience or interest in psychic phenomena."⁷⁴ Moreover, he discusses the cost effectiveness of remote viewing in intelligence collection as compared to the significant amount of money allocated to established sciences toward the detection of underground tunnels and the mapping of minefields. In his 1985 article in the Defense Intelligence Journal Wallach proposes:

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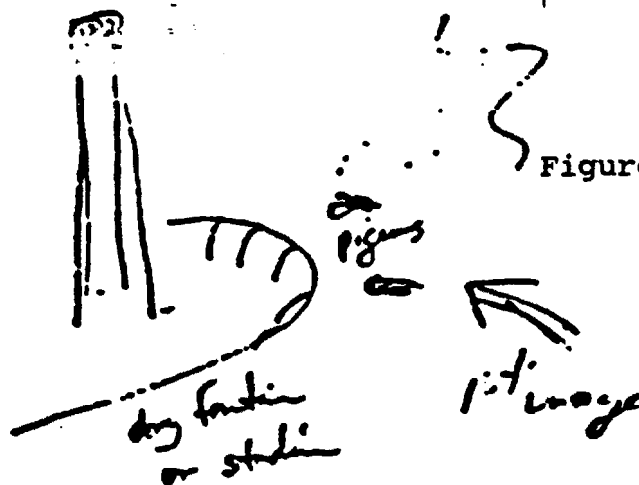


Figure 3: COAST TO COAST REMOTE VIEWING EXPERIMENT WITH TARGET AT WASHINGTON SQUARE IN NEW YORK CITY. SUBJECT'S FIRST PERCEPTION WAS OF A "CEMENT DEPRESSION - AS IF A DRY FOUNTAIN — WITH A CEMENT POST IN THE CENTER OR INSIDE".

WASHINGTON SQUARE IN NEW YORK CITY, USED AS TARGET IN COAST-TO-COAST REMOTE-VIEWING EXPERIMENT, 6 JULY 1976 (U)

Source: Puthoff and Targ, Advanced Threat Technique Assessment - Final Report (1977), July 1977.

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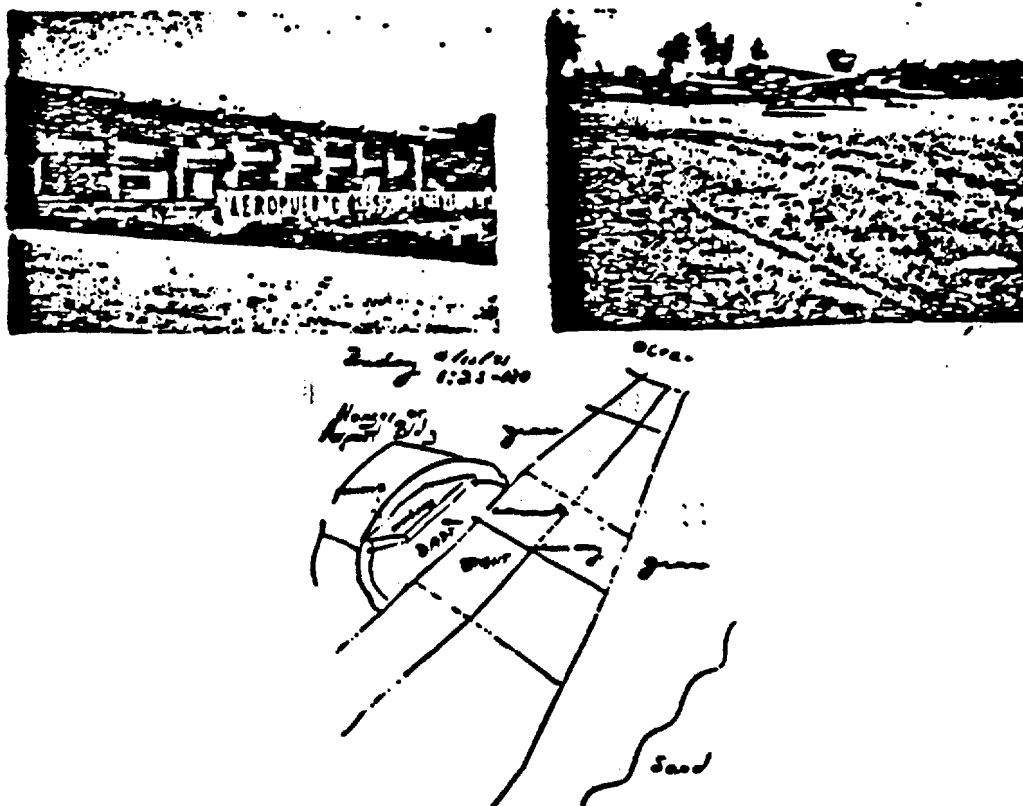


Figure 4: Airport in San Andres, Colombia, used as a remote viewing target, along with a sketch produced by subject in California.

Source: Puthoff and Targ, "A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer Over Kilometer Distances: Historical Perspective and Recent Research," Proceedings of the IEEE, 64, no. 3, March 1976.

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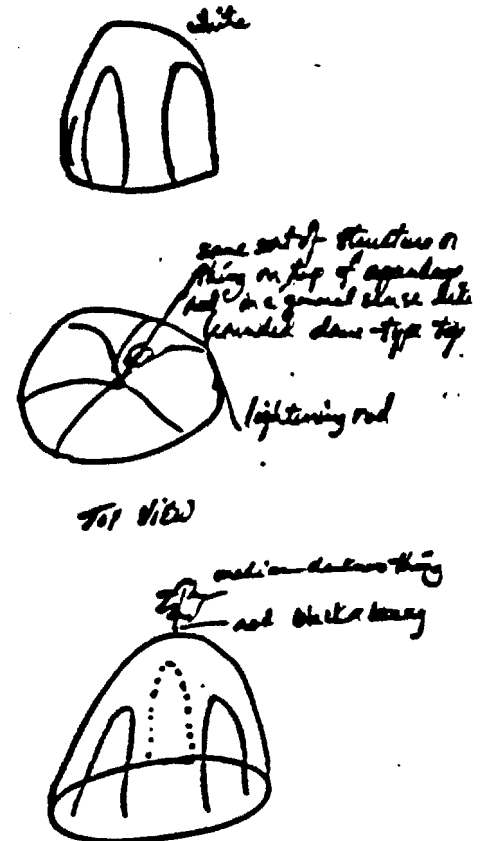
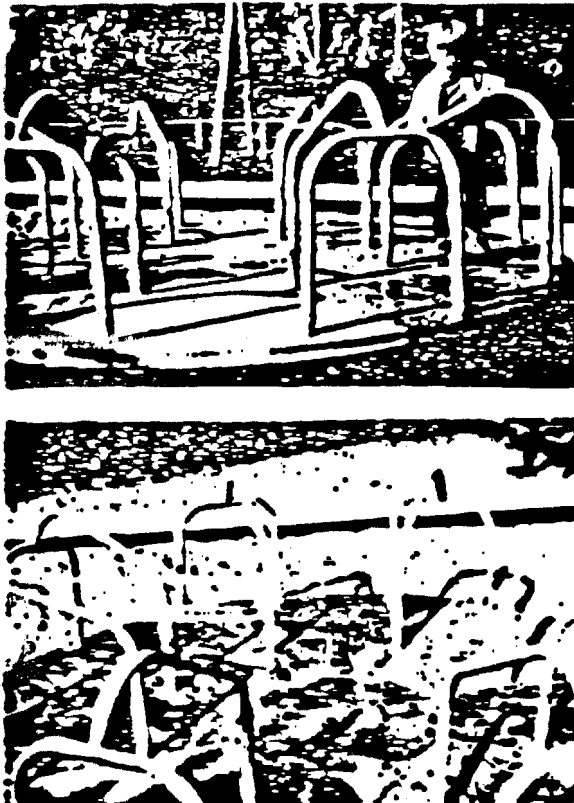


Figure 5: Subject drawing of merry-go-round target.

Source: Puthoff and Targ, "A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer Over Kilometer Distances: Historical Perspective and Recent Research," Proceedings of the IEEE, 64, no. 3, March 1976.

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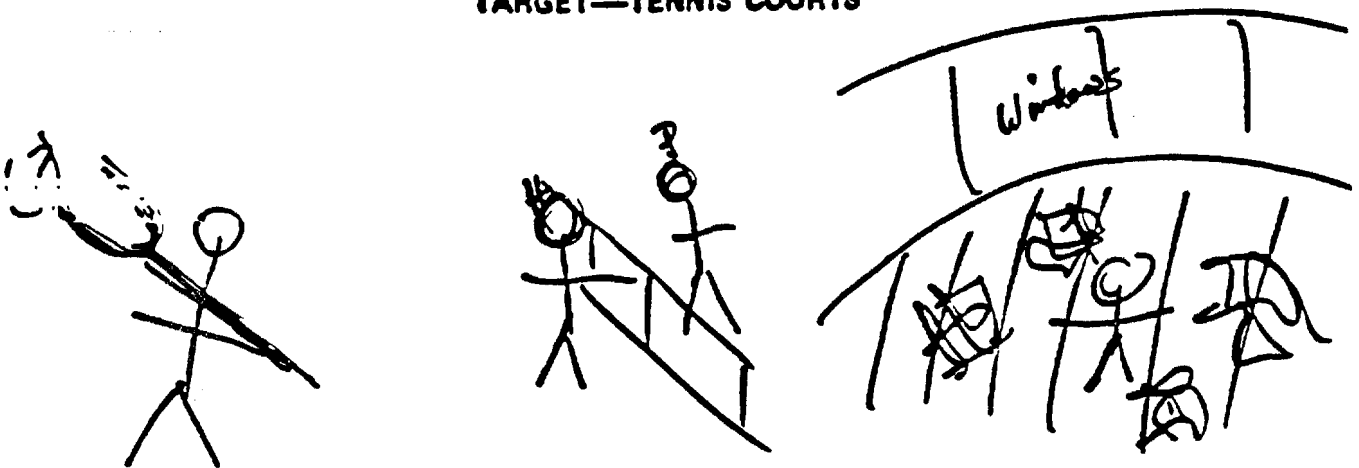
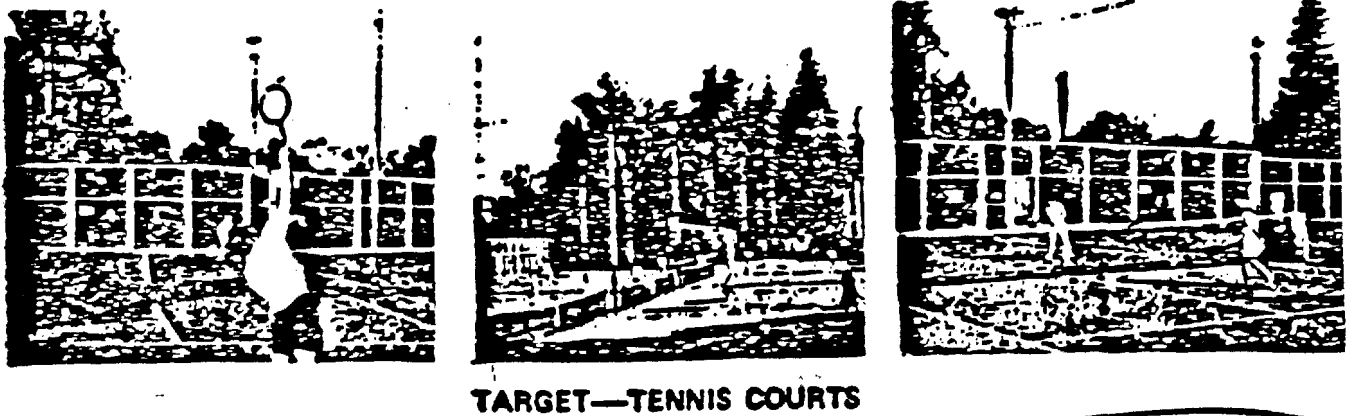
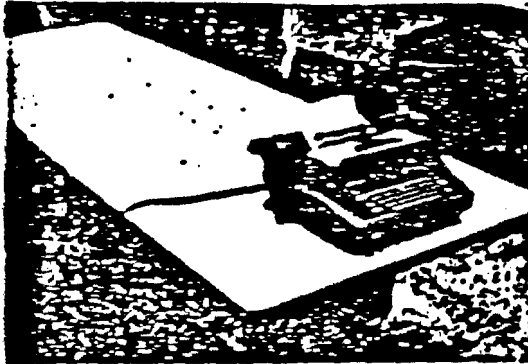


Figure 6: Drawings in response to tennis court target.

Source: Puthoff and Targ, "A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer Over Kilometer Distances: Historical Perspective and Recent Research," Proceedings of the IEEE, 64, no. 3, March 1976.

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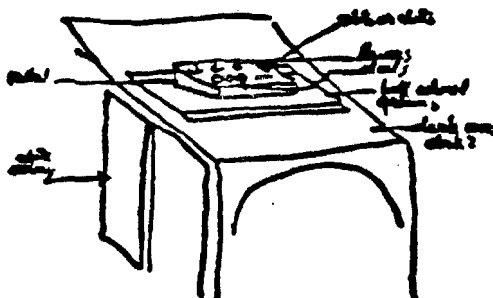
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TYPEWRITER TARGET

From the outside with 2 people
one sitting on top of the other -
a machine on 2 people
write on the side
see the floor now - being

0.25



The left and right
of your hand

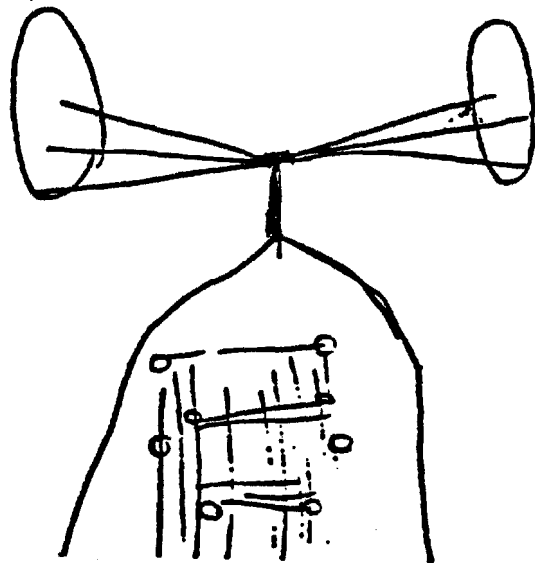
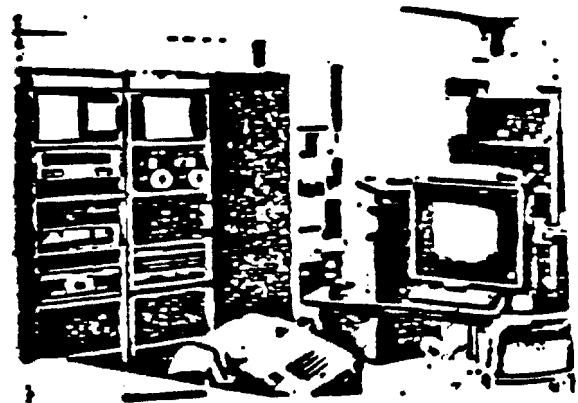
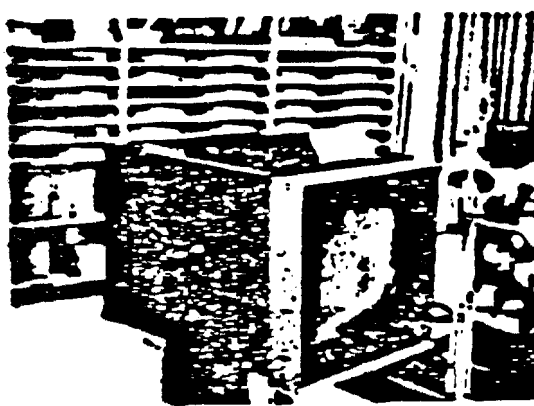


Figure 7: Drawings of a typewriter target by two subjects.

Source: Puthoff and Targ, "A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer Over Kilometer Distances: Historical Perspective and Recent Research," Proceedings of the IEEE, 64, no. 3, March 1976.

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TARGET: VIDEO MONITOR FOR TEXT EDITING

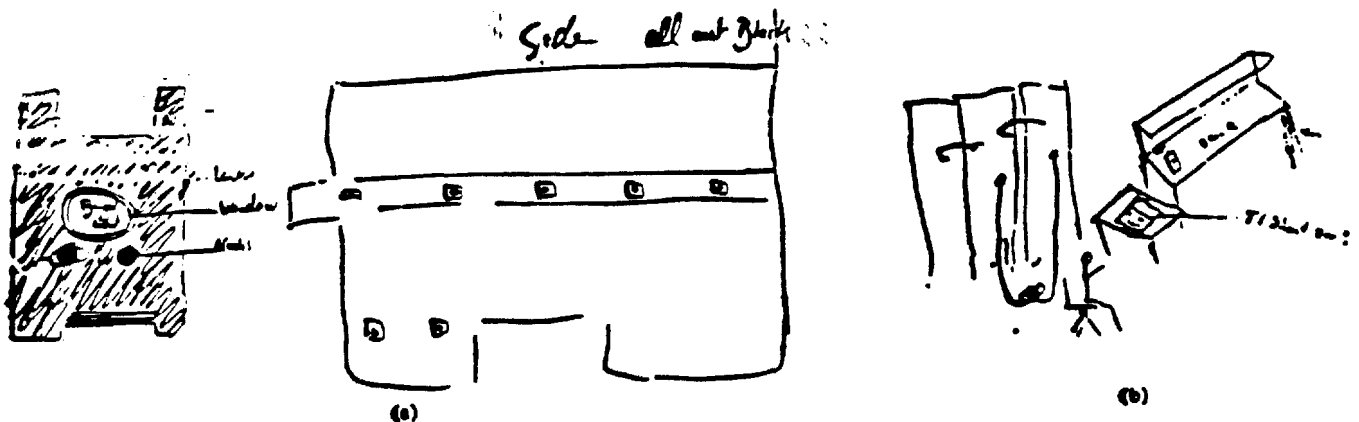


Figure 8: Drawing of two subjects of a video monitor target. (a) is a subject drawing of a "box with light coming out of it...painted flat black and in the middle of the room." In (b) the subject saw a computer terminal with relay racks in the background.

Source: Puthoff and Targ, "A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer Over Kilometer Distances: Historical Perspective and Recent Research," Proceedings of the IEEE, 64, no. 3, March 1976.

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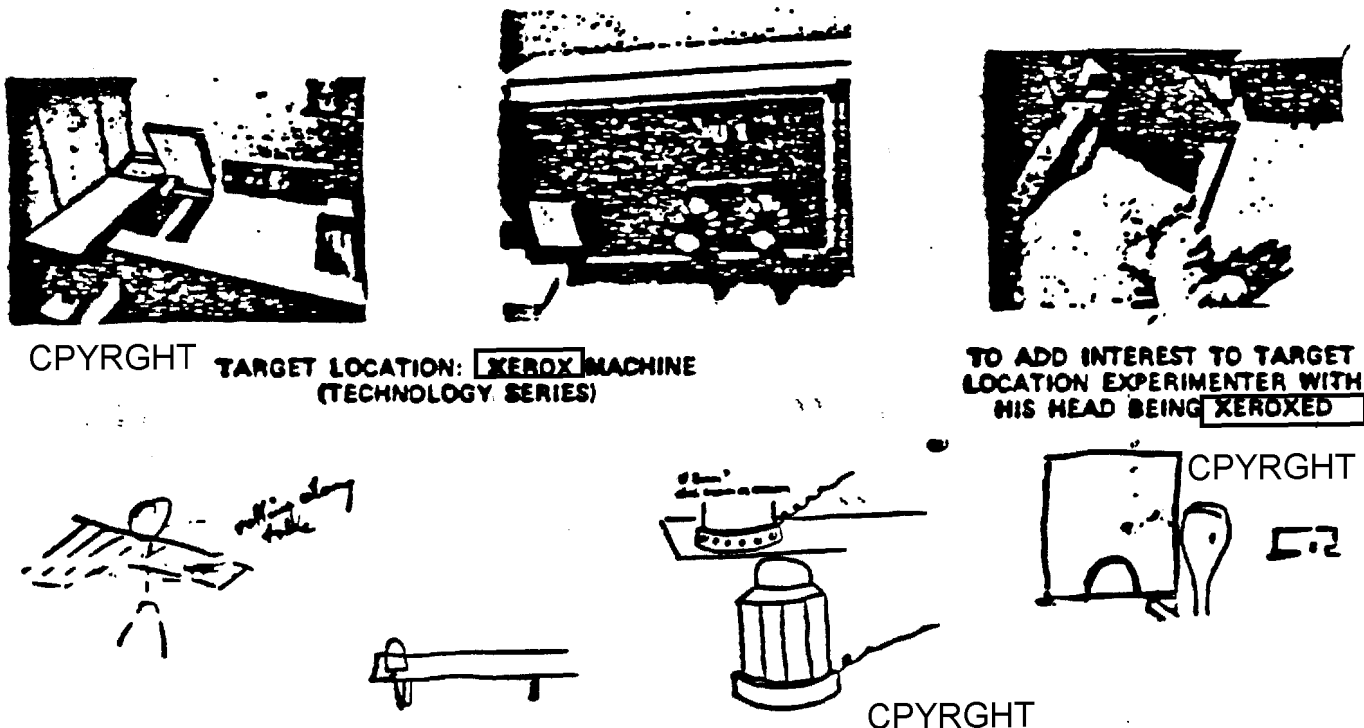


Figure 9: Drawings by three subjects for Xerox machine target. When asked to describe the square on the left, subject said, "there was this predominant light source which might have been a window, and a working surface or desk." In response to the square on the right the subject said, "I have a feeling that there is something silhouetted against the window."

Source: Puthoff and Targ, "A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer Over Kilometer Distances: Historical Perspective and Recent Research," Proceedings of the IEEE, 64, no. 3, March 1976.

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(U) ...the creation of an effectively structured "Psychic Service Corps" (PSC) be implemented in the United States--with its own dedicated recruiting arm and training command that should remain independent branches of the PSC for at least a generation--before being integrated with parallel armed force functions. This special treatment is necessary because of the unusual and unconventional roles that will be played by the PSC personnel in strategic defense, tactical maneuvers, battlefield operations, and espionage and counterespionage.⁷⁵

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(S) [REDACTED] in a thesis he prepared for the Defense Intelligence School in 1979, summarized probable uses for remote viewing in military intelligence. He claimed that remote viewing has been proven sufficiently effective through experiment and could be used in the following applications:

(S) - Surveying of remote geographical locations, facilities, and installations to identify unknown or suspected activities or functions.

(S) - Locating and/or surveying individuals

(S) - Locating sensitive areas within facilities such as code rooms in embassies.

(S) - Reading written material sealed within envelopes or otherwise secured; or at least obtaining an impression of the general content of the material.

(S) - Intercepting remote conversations.

(S) - Detecting remote viewing activities directed against US targets by hostile powers (counterintelligence).⁷⁶

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25X1A (U) [REDACTED] echoed the sentiments of Charles Wallach in that he, too, concluded that research into remote viewing does not require inordinate amounts of money or personnel. The simple experiments outlined earlier in this chapter illustrate this shared claim.

(U) The roller coaster of attitudes for support for parapsychology exemplified by Ronald McRea, previously cited authority of a study of US governmental research on psychic phenomena, clearly shows that there are no fence-sitters on this issue. He depicted the spectrum of differing opinions in Congress by describing Thomas McNamara, a former influential aide to Tennessee Congressman Robin Beard, who claimed that "This kind of research makes the whole defense establishment look ridiculous."⁷⁷ On the other hand, Dick Giza, a member of the House Intelligence Committee staff countered, "Considering some of the half-assed things this government has funded in the past, like studies of ethnicity in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, this is not a bad area to throw money into."⁷⁸ G. Gordon Liddy, who used to study the exploitation of unconventional intelligence methods and devices, supported McNamara's sentiments and claimed that research in this area only threatened the taxpayers. "I think that stuff ought to be left to Stephen King," he quipped in 1981.⁷⁹

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(U) Representative Charlie Rose, a member of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, probably the most versed in remote viewing called the concept "really something." Rose attended classified CIA-arranged briefings on remote viewing and witnessed some incredible demonstrations, however, he thinks skeptics in the Pentagon and CIA hindered research, and he questioned their motives:

(U) Some of the intelligence people I've talked to know that remote viewing works. They block further research on it, however, because they claim that it's not yet accurate as satellite photography. But it seems to me that it would be a hell of a cheap radar system, and if the Russians have it and we don't we are in serious trouble. This country wasn't afraid to look into the strange physics behind lasers and semiconductors, and I don't think that we should be afraid to look into this.⁸⁰

(U) It is becoming increasingly apparent, as we trace attitudes in both executive and legislative branches of government in this paper, that the biggest obstacle in the path to further exploration of remote viewing is the large number of professionals who appeared to focus only on the inconsistencies inherent in this type of phenomenon instead of crediting its many successes. If remote viewing was employed in an interdisciplinary role in support of human intelligence, the possibility of increasing the reliability rate of these

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agents' reports, which are always in question, could be greatly enhanced.

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73. Harold E. Puthoff and Russell Targ, "A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer Over Kilometer Distances: Historical Perspective and Recent Research," Proceedings of the IEEE, 64, no. 3, March 1976, 330-344.

74. Charles Wallach, "The Science of Psychic Warfare," Journal of Defense Diplomacy, 3, no. 9, September 1985, 41.

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79. Ronald M. McRea. Mind Wars: The True Story of Government Research into the Military Potential of Psychic Weapons. (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1984), 64.

80. Ronald M. McRea, "Psychic Warriors," Omni, April 1984, 62. Congressman Rose accepted my invitation to interview him in early October 1992, however he was called out of town and the interview had to be canceled.

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CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

WHAT WE DON'T KNOW COULD HURT US !

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

(U) In 1976 my mother visited a psychic with some of her friends. Although reluctant at first because of her disbelief in this type of phenomenon, as well as her feeling that it would be a waste of time and money, she was finally convinced by her friends to go. The psychic told my mother that one of her two sons "would be laid-up for a while because of an accident." He also told her that both of her sons would "be professionals and wear military uniforms," In 1976, at 14 years of age, a career choice was the farthest thing from my mind, let alone a career as a military officer. Nevertheless, in 1977 I was involved in an auto accident that killed one of

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my closest friends and seriously injured three other occupants in the car. I shattered my lower back and broke my left leg into two separate pieces. I was "laid-up" in traction for four months, and my leg required a ten-inch metal plate and 13 screws to put it back together. I wore a cast for approximately three years.

(U) Concerning the second prediction, my brother is also an army captain in military intelligence. My mother did not inform me about her visit to the psychic until well after the auto accident, and not until a few years ago, after my interest in joining the service, did she inform me about the psychic's latter prediction. To this day my mother, a former skeptic, refuses to ever return to a psychic for fear of more bad news.

(U) While researching this topic, through the help of two Defense Intelligence College faculty members, I met a man and a woman who reportedly possess psychic abilities. The woman, who claimed to have the capacity to "contact" me through mental ability, was unsuccessful in her attempt. However, the man, who makes his living as a psychic, rattled off approximately 10 remarkable facts about me after looking at my hands for roughly 15 seconds. It is extraordinarily

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unlikely that this man could have known these personal issues about me without talking to some of the people closest to me who have known me since childhood. He even made me wonder whether I had shared any of these matters with anyone.

INSURMOUNTABLE OBSTACLES ?

(S/NF) Although skeptics largely outnumber supporters of this research frontier, several impressive results of remote viewing experiments have been made available to the academic world with enough force to encourage a further look. Despite the fact that this phenomenon appears to run contrary to known properties of physical law as currently understood, the need for further research is supported by Dr. Kenneth Kress, CIA project officer during the Stanford Research Institute tests:

(S/NF) It is my opinion that, as it relates to intelligence, sufficient understanding and assessment of parapsychology has not been achieved. There are observations that defy explanation. Coincidence is not likely, and fraud has not been discovered. The implication of these data cannot be determined until an assessment is done.⁸¹

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(U) Unfortunately, but scarcely surprising, my investigation of remote viewing shows that support for something this controversial, which flies offensively in the face of traditional science, appears to hinge heavily on experimental success in excess of what would probably be considered acceptable for further experimentation into an established science. Ironically, experiments conducted have repeatedly yielded findings which should not be so extraordinarily difficult to accept. Perhaps Herbert Spencer said it best:

(U) There is a principle which is a bar against all information, which is proof against all arguments, and which cannot fail to keep a man in everlasting ignorance -- that principle is contempt before investigation.⁸²

(U) Unless all of these discoveries and observations for and against this phenomenon can be dismissed as sheer nonsense, remote viewing has certainly sufficiently generated the interest of many professional doctors and scientists to warrant further exploration.

(U) Ray Hyman quotes a statement that philosopher Antony Flew penned in 1975 concerning research on remote viewing:

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(U) It seemed to me that the situation in this misbegotten area could be summed up by saying that there was too much evidence for one just to dismiss it as all a lot of nonsense, and enough to require that one should maintain a continuing interest in the field, even if a distant interest.⁸³

(U) The Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency, the latter of which continues to mandate this type of research, have allotted considerable man-hours and money with the obvious intent of acquiring a clearer perspective of remote viewing. This should propel the phenomenon's potential past mere speculation, not only for its value to the intelligence community as a collection resource, but also because of its danger as a possible threat against which we should be prepared to defend. In time, as the mystery of this controversy unfolds, what today is overwhelmingly regarded as science fiction, might very well turn out to be science fact.

(U) As noted by Captain Groller:

(U) It is sobering to remember the Manhattan Project, undertaken in fear of parallel Nazi efforts, was based on an unproven hypothesis in a highly theoretical branch of science. Nevertheless, two days before Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt committed vast and scarce

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resources to support the work of scientists who had no firm data in hand, to seek the exotic goal of loosing the electrical bonds of matter. As a result, what was literally science fiction until 1944 became a brutal truth in 1945.⁸⁴

(U) With the demise of the U.S.S.R., the threat of massive nuclear conflict with the Commonwealth of Independent States is greatly diminished. Therefore, the possibility of the Russians applying the phenomenon of parapsychology or remote viewing in a military capacity may be seen by some as unlikely. Nevertheless, I contend that the Intelligence Community should continue systematic investigation of a potentially enormously productive type of research with profoundly important military applications.

(U) The break-up of the Soviet Union posits new concerns in the possibility of proliferation or sale of parts of its nuclear arsenal to third world nations. In this regard, the US devoted a great deal of energy studying fixes to the proliferation issue of ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons after the cold war. The unconventional weapon of remote viewing, if shared with unpredictable third world nations, could likewise be a profoundly important equalizer, much as

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missiles and nuclear weapons used to be. Therefore, it stands to reason that some serious research would be prudent.

(U) Martin Ebon writes that the potential of psychic warfare warrants respect:

(U) In the arsenal of any cold or hot war on this globe, psychic capabilities do not have top priority on either ideological side of the fence, but we have no reason to doubt that some of their potentials are awesome. Psychic warfare is something to fear.⁸⁵

(U) Intelligence analysis, quite often based on qualitative assumptions, would assume a totally new dimension should the theory of mind warfare develop to the point of acceptance.

(S/NF) Kress feels that biggest obstacles to overcome concerning paranormal research are those of understanding this phenomena, and the conveying of this knowledge to policymakers so that they can support research efforts:

(S/NF) The people managing such agencies demand quick and relevant results. The intelligence and military agencies, therefore, press for results before there is sufficient experimental reproducibility or understanding of the physical mechanisms. Unless there is a major breakthrough in understanding, the situation is not likely to

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change as long as applications-oriented agencies are funding parapsychology. Agencies must commit long-term basic research funds and learn to confine attention to testing only abilities which at least appear reproducible enough to be used to augment other hard collection techniques. Remote viewing can then rise and fall on its merits and not stumble over bureaucratic charters and conjectures proposed by people who are irrevocably on one side or the other in this controversial area.⁸⁶

(U) If there is any validity to the eye-opening results of the studies and experiments narrated in this examination of remote viewing, and, if these results can be accepted at face value, the possible application of this phenomenon to intelligence gathering becomes increasingly obvious.

(U) A recurring theme used by opponents of remote viewing encountered throughout this research is that remote viewing experiments are plagued by inaccuracies and inconsistencies. Intelligence analysis itself is an inexact science, however, one which continues to gamble with reliability factors. Additionally, if 100 percent accuracy is a prerequisite for employing an intelligence discipline, then all of the disciplines employed today are only marginally acceptable as well.

25X1A (U) [REDACTED] a certified forensic hypnotist and member of the Foreign Counterintelligence Department at

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the Defense Intelligence Agency does not rule out that remote viewing might some day be accepted as a tool to aid in intelligence collection:

(U) The skepticism associated with remote viewing is not much unlike the skepticism shown toward the use of forensic hypnosis. Up until approximately a decade ago law enforcement personnel, as well as investigators, were hesitant to even consider the use of forensic hypnosis in attempting to help victims or witnesses regress in time to recall certain events. Over time, it was proven that persons placed under hypnosis by competent personnel, were able to regress in time and accurately relive a situation or event as it occurred, and then be brought back to the present and provide accurate, detailed descriptions of all that had transpired. Supporting investigations, in almost all cases, proved the accuracy of the interviewee's statements.⁸⁷

(U) Perhaps remote viewing's greatest potential today is as an adjunct to current sources of intelligence. Minimally, remote viewing could be employed as a complimentary piece to many intelligence puzzles; combined as a force multiplier with Imagery, or used in conjunction with the first hand reports of agents.

(U) When questioned about the concept of remote viewing playing a complimentary role under the current intelligence

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collection umbrella, [REDACTED] Chief of the Special Projects Office at the Defense Intelligence Agency replied:

(U) Remote viewing does have promise as a collection tool. Under the right conditions, it could help substantially. It offers unique potential, especially where most conventional sensors can not collect; in the inside of buildings, or assisting in locating missing individuals where there is no advance information, for example. Remote viewing can provide clues to narrow down the search. It still needs work, but what sensor system does not? It is not at the point of application where it should be employed in a stand-alone capacity, it cannot be used in every type of application, and it is not high-precision with high repeatability results, but it can certainly enhance the data of other collectors.⁸⁸

(U) Maybe we should be more flexible and take into account the many successes uncovered through remote viewing experimentation, even while remaining aware of the built-in peculiarities and handicaps associated with it. Maybe the concept of pulling futuristic answers from glistening crystal balls or talking mirrors is no longer limited to fairy tales like the Wizard of Oz, and Snow White. Maybe the time has come to place at least partial reliance on a person of empirically documented psychic ability.

(U) This paper has presented documented experimental findings which illustrate that the potential of

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remote viewing, if used in conjunction with the other intelligence disciplines, could prove an invaluable asset to the intelligence community. Even anecdotal material is so voluminous that its impact cannot be denied. Data gathered suggest that this phenomenon deserves to be examined more carefully for its potential applications to strategic and tactical intelligence.

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25X1A 87. [REDACTED] Foreign Counterintelligence faculty member, Department of National Intelligence Studies at the Defense Intelligence College. Interview conducted by the author at the Defense Intelligence Agency, Washington, DC, 27 October 1992.

SG1J 88. [REDACTED] Chief of Special Projects Office (ODT-S), Defense Intelligence Agency. Interview conducted by the author at the Defense Intelligence Agency, Washington, DC, 26 October 1992.

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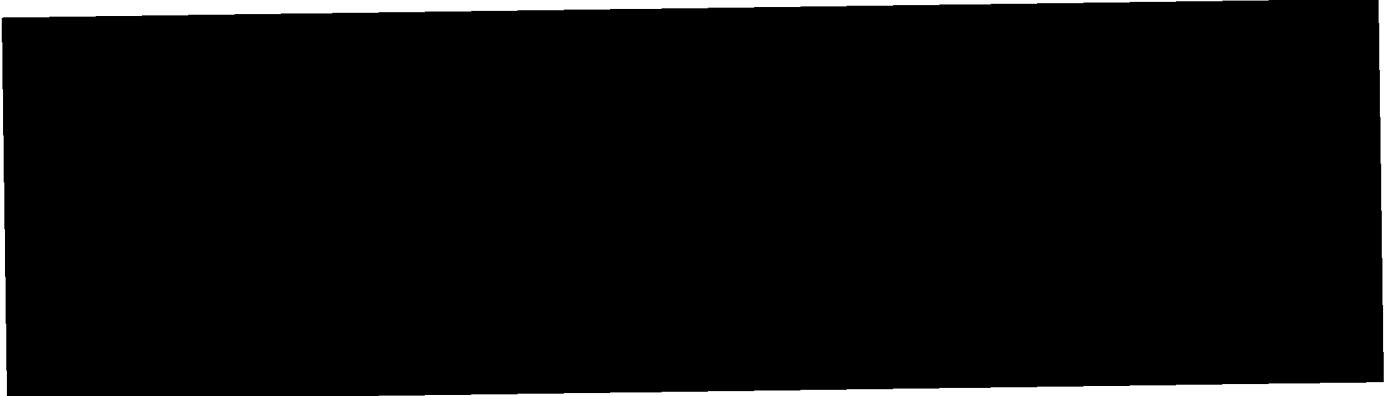
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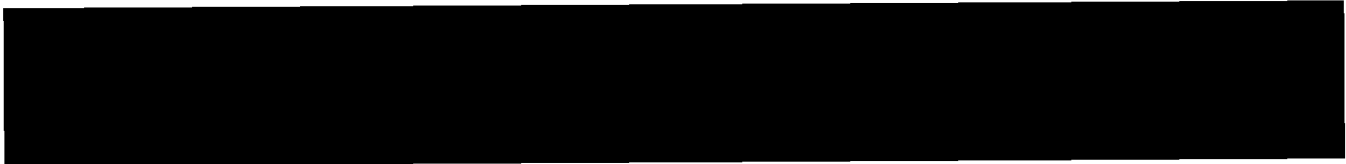
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ELECTRICITY IS A FORM OF ENERGY WHOSE FORM AND ACTIVITIES REFLECT THE SCOPE OF ITS OBSERVABLE APPLICATION; HOWEVER, ITS TRUE NATURE CONTINUES TO ESCAPE US.

THE PHENOMENON OF REMOTE VIEWING IS PERCEIVED IN EQUALLY INTRIGUING TERMS.

IN ITS SIMPLEST FORM, WE DEFINE REMOTE VIEWING AS (1) A HUMAN, MENTAL PROCESS USED TO COLLECT INFORMATION THAT IS NORMALLY BLOCKED FROM PERCEPTION BY TIME, SPACE, OR SHIELDING.

SUCH EXPRESSIONS AS "PARAPSYCHOLOGICAL," "PSYCHOENERGETICS," "PSYCHIC," OR "PARANORMAL" ARE PURPOSELY OMITTED BECAUSE SUCH EXPRESSIONS MAY OFFEND ONE'S PERSONAL SENSIBILITIES, PHILOSOPHICAL CONVICTIONS AND EVEN RELIGIOUS BELIEFS. THEREFORE THE VERY OBSERVABLE HUMAN ASPECTS OF THE PHENOMENON ARE EMPHASIZED.

WHO CAN REMOTE VIEW? IT APPEARS THAT ANYONE WHO HAS THE WILLINGNESS AND DESIRE TO REMOTE VIEW CAN DO SO. ABILITIES VARY. BY WAY OF COMPARISON, IT IS EQUALLY TRUE THAT ANY WHO HAS THE

DESIRE TO DO SO, CAN PLAY BASEBALL. NEARLY EVERYONE CAN PLAY SAND LOT BALL; WITH PRACTICE AND ADDITIONAL TALENT SOME REACH A LEVEL WHERE THEY CAN PLAY "TRIPLE A BALL;" OTHERS STILL, ARE MAJOR LEAGUE MATERIAL.

OUR CURRENT, AUTHORIZED TDA STRENGTH OF TEN PERSONNEL DATES BACK TO 1979 WHEN THE UNIT WAS FIRST ESTABLISHED. WE HAVE FIVE MILITARY PERSONNEL TO INCLUDE A MAJOR, THREE CAPTAINS AND ONE EM WITH THE RANK OF SFC; AND, FIVE CIVILIANS TO INCLUDE A GS-14. 3 GS-13'S AND A SECRETARY WITH THE RANK OF GS-7. EXCEPT FOR THE GS-14 WHO SERVES AS BRANCH CHIEF, AND THE SECRETARY, ALL OTHER PERSONNEL FUNCTION AS REMOTE VIEWERS, AS FACILITATORS/INTERVIEWERS, AND AS PROJECT OFFICERS. A SELECT FEW ARE CALLED UPON TO ACT AS TEACHERS/TRAINERS. THE ROLE OF THE FACILITATOR DURING A REMOTE VIEWING SESSION, IS TO INSURE THAT THE REMOTE VIEWER FOLLOWS STRUCTURE AND THE REQUIRED DISCIPLINE OF A GIVEN METHODOLOGY. THE PROJECT OFFICER OPERATES IN AN ANALYTICAL CAPACITY. HE/SHE ASSIGNS TASKING, PREPARES SUMMARIES AND SUBMITS OVERALL SUBSTANTIAL RESULTS TO MISSION TASKING.

REMOTE VIEWERS ARE CROSS-TRAINED IN AVAILABLE METHODOLOGIES THAT HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED AND REFINED SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THIS EFFORT IN 1979. THESE METHODOLOGIES INCLUDE COORDINATE REMOTE VIEWING (); EXTENDED REMOTE VIEWING (); AND, AUTOMATIC WRITING ().

FOLLOWING AN INTENSE SIX MONTHS OF PRELIMINARY TRAINING, A REMOTE VIEWER MAY BE USED IN AN OPERATIONAL CAPACITY. ADVANCED TRAINING CONTINUES FOR ANOTHER SIX MONTHS. ADDITIONAL TRAINING IS PURSUED INTERMITTENTLY THEREAFTER TO RECALIBRATE ONE'S ABILITIES, TO REFINE OLD TECHNIQUES, AND TO DETERMINE THE APPLICABILITY OF NEW TECHNIQUES.

REMOTE VIEWERS MAY BE CALLED UPON TO REMOTE VIEW ON A DAILY BASIS. SESSIONS ARE OF ABOUT ONE HOUR DURATION. UNDER UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES, REMOTE VIEWERS MAY BE CALLED UPON TO CONDUCT A SECOND SESSION.

OUR SUCCESSES AS WELL AS OUR SHORTFALLS ARE RECORDED IN DETAIL TO ALLOW US TO FORECAST OUR PROJECTED RATE OF RELIABILITY AND ACCURACY UNDER GIVEN PARAMETERS. THIS VIEWGRAPH () PROVIDES

A REASONABLE INDICATOR OF WHAT A REQUESTOR-FOR-INFORMATION CAN REASONABLY EXPECT AS A RESULT OF A REMOTE VIEWING EFFORT.

THE FACTORS THAT APPEAR TO AFFECT THE RELIABILITY AND ACCURACY OF THE EFFORT ARE REFLECTED HERE. ()

TO SET THE SCENE, WE KNOW THAT OUR TARGETS FALL IN ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES, SPECIFICALLY: A PERSON, A PLACE, A THING OR EVENT. AN EVENT IS MERELY THE INTERACTION OF A PERSON, PLACE OR THING. THE TARGET IS THEN VIEWED IN PAST, CURRENT, OR FUTURE TIME. TIME APPEARS TO BE A HIGH DETERMINANT OF REPORTING RELIABILITY. RESULTS RELATED TO PAST OR CURRENT TIME ARE VIRTUALLY INDISTINGUISHABLE IN ACCURACY. WHETHER A TARGET IS THREE MINUTES OLD OR THREE HUNDRED YEARS, THE RESULTS APPEAR TO REMAIN CONSTANT. HOWEVER, ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY SUFFER CONSIDERABLY WHEN REMOTE VIEWING IS ACCOMPLISHED AT THE OTHER END OF THE SPECTRUM, SPECIFICALLY, IN FUTURE TIME. WE DO NOT DO WELL IN PREDICTING FUTURE OUTCOMES. IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE GREATER THE NUMBER OF FACTORS DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY RELATED TO A PROJECTED OUTCOME, THE MORE SKEWED AND INACCURATE ARE THE

RESULTS.

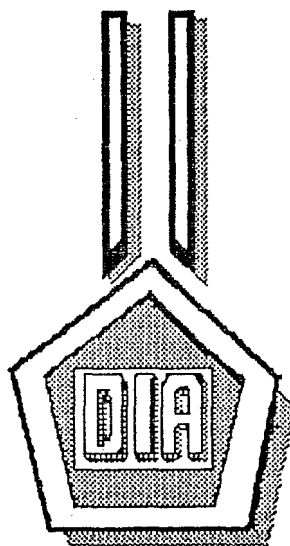
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, "SEARCH", THE ABILITY TO LOCATE A PERSON PLACE OR THING, MUST BE ADDRESSED AS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT ISSUE. "SEARCH," OR DOWSING FOR PERSONS, HOSTAGES AND TERRORISTS, HAS A HIGH DEGREE OF APPLICATION IN THE AREA OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE. BASED ON AVAILABLE DATA TO DATE, WE NOW APPEAR TO HAVE A THIRTY PERCENT CHANCE OF LOCATING THE TARGET (PERSON) OF INTEREST.

TASKERS, LEAD SHEETS ARE PREPARED IN THE FOLLOWING FORMAT. () REPORTS () ARE PREPARED IN THE FOLLOWING FORMAT (). IT SERVES AS A COVER DOCUMENT TO SUMMARIES AND ATTENDANT SKETCHES PREPARED BY THE REMOTE VIEWERS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING EACH SESSION. THE MISSION AS TASKED BY THE REQUESTOR, REMAINS CONSTANT. PARAGRAPH 2 ENTITLED "VIEWER TASKING" REFLECTS EXACTLY HOW THE VIEWER WAS TASKED. THE COMMENTS PARAGRAPH REFLECTS EXISTING PHYSICAL OR MENTAL INCLEMENCIES NOTED AT THE TIME OF SESSION; THIS PARAGRAPH ALSO REFLECTS DATA NOT REFLECTED IN THE VIEWER'S SUMMARY AND CAN INCLUDE SUCH ANALYTICAL STATEMENTS THAT

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DEFENSE
INTELLIGENCE
AGENCY

SYMPOSIUM SUMMARY (U)

15 MARCH 1991

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SYMPOSIUM SUMMARY (U)
AFTER ACTION REPORT (U)

Date of Publication

15 March 1991

This is a Department of Defense Intelligence Document
prepared by the Technology Assessment and Support Office,
Directorate for Scientific and Technical Intelligence
Defense Intelligence Agency.

PREPARED BY

Technology Assessment and Support Office (DT-S)

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SYMPOSIUM SUMMARY (U)
AFTER ACTION REPORT (U)

I. (U) PURPOSE:

(S/SG/NF/LIMDIS) The purpose of this document is to provide an after action report from attendees at the Atlantic University Consciousness Symposium held on 16-17 February 1991 at Virginia Beach, VA.

II. (U) SCOPE:

(U) This report provides highlights of the symposium; including benefits, lessons learned, and recommendations for follow-on actions.

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III. (U) BACKGROUND:

(U) Atlantic University is a small facility located in Virginia Beach, VA. This University specializes in broad interdisciplinary topics that include the study of transpersonal psychology, human consciousness and paranormal phenomena. Occasionally, Atlantic University holds seminars that address specialized topics such as parapsychology and related fields.

(S/SG/NF/LIMDIS) This particular conference had several specific parapsychological topics of interest to DT-S personnel, covering both practical and theoretical/speculative aspects.

(U) Atlantic University is co-located (but not part of) a large private funded foundation (the Edgar Cayce Foundation). The Cayce Foundation has extensive conference facilities and a large library that contains historical data as well as current research on parapsychology.

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IV. (U) SUMMARY:

(S/SG/NF/LIMDIS) Five members of DT-S attended the symposium: The Branch Chief, the S&T Officer (attached to DT-S) and three Project Officers.

(S/SG/NF/LIMDIS) There were 16 presentations and several panel discussions in this two day conference that examined various issues of consciousness including parapsychology. The primary focus was on phenomena interpretations and on various application pursuits. Some of the papers examined psychological and medical viewpoints. Most of the papers presented were of interest to DT-S personnel, and some presentations, such as "On Becoming A Parapsychologist" and on "Extrasensory Perception Using Lucid Dreaming", were of special interest. There were some papers that were not pertinent to DT-S needs, such as those on healing and on psychological case work. A list of all papers presented is at Appendix A.

(C) This conference permitted DT-S personnel to gain first hand insight from people who are pursuing research and applications in this area. Not all the viewpoints presented were consistent or clearly stated; however, their diverse perspectives did provoke healthy dialogue and led to some new ideas. At least one new research avenue was identified that will be examined in more detail.

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(U) Of special interest was the institute's library; this material will be highly useful for data base and historical review purposes.

(U) It was agreed that the symposium was very interesting and the trip was worthwhile. It is highly recommended that DT-S personnel take advantage of similar conferences/symposia in the future.

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V. (U) BENEFITS GAINED FROM ATTENDANCE:

(S/SG/NF/LIMDIS) There were many benefits gained from attending this symposium. Each individual that attended learned something new about the field. Post-symposium discussions with office personnel that did not attend provided information to all DT-S personnel. DT-S overall benefited by having an additional source for obtaining subject related material and publications by the use of the extensive library of the Edgar Cayce Foundation. This library contains a concentration of literature on the subject matter which is not readily available in one place within such an accessible distance.

(U) Additional benefits from attendance are as follows:

1. (S/NF) The symposium gave office personnel an introduction to one portion of the subject related community and familiarized S&T personnel with various aspects of the subject matter.

2. (U) It provided insight as to what to expect from such conferences and prepared office personnel for future symposia of this kind.

3. (S/NF) DT-S personnel gained new ideas by meeting people who are working in the field and learned of initial results of experimentation concerning those ideas.

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4. (U) Morale and inter-personnel cohesiveness was greatly enhanced by social contact over the weekend.

5. (S/NF) It allowed office personnel to see an array of methodologies that exist in the community at large and make contact with people that subscribe to those methodologies.

6. (S/SG/NF/LIMDIS) It revealed new concepts for us to evaluate for future use. For example, the paper on "Lucid Dreaming" generated interest for possible experimentation in the future and some "breathing techniques" presented in another paper may be worthwhile to try.

7. (S/NF) It helped us to maintain healthy skepticism, and define standards. Some procedures/concepts that work well for a particular person may not be feasible for our interests.

8. (S/SG/NF/LIMDIS) DT-S personnel were able to see some very "good examples" and also some "bad examples" of psychic research and approaches used by various practitioners in attendance. It allowed office personnel to reaffirm the respect they feel for those who have kept their scientific drive in this field. This reinforced a conviction to strive for maintenance of scientific standards within our work.

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9. (S/SG/NF/LIMDIS) Two office personnel acquired access to an antique "ESP" machine, property of the Edgar Cayce Foundation. One project officer examined this machine thoroughly and drew up operating diagrams (Appendix B). Post-symposium study of these diagrams have led to the creating of a computerized model with greatly enhanced capabilities; using the equipment we have on hand, and easily converted to our new ADP system (Appendix C).

SG1B

11. (S/SG/NF/LIMDIS) Post-symposium discussion of the papers presented has sparked new interest in our work and has generated several new ideas for experimentation. This will ultimately help in our design and acquisition of the correct research and ADP equipment, as well as provide new methods of performance and added proficiency.

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12. (S/SG/NF/LIMDIS) Overall, the symposium was extremely worthwhile. The right number of DT-S personnel attended and each one benefited. Considering the broad scope of topics, it was beneficial to have both staff members as well as remote viewers in attendance. Other DT personnel would not have a need to attend. Considering the small size of the room and holding only about 75 people, our five members fit in nicely. If more DT-S personnel had attended, we would have drawn attention. Conference attendance should be limited, but not restricted.

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VI. (U) DRAWBACKS:

(S/SG/NF/LIMDIS) Although, there were many benefits from attending this symposium, there were a few drawbacks. One of the main drawbacks was that some of the speakers were too closely linked with the viewpoints of the host facility (ie, the Cayce Foundation). With the Atlantic University symposium being held in the same building as the Edgar Cayce Foundation, it is probably inevitable. We now know to expect such a link in the future.

(S/SG/NF/LIMDIS) Most papers were extremely interesting. However, there were some papers that did not directly apply to our research in this area. There were two papers dealing with "Healing" that were not pertinent to our needs, one paper on "Schizophrenia", one paper on "Dissociation and Multiple Personality Disorder", and a few others.

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VII. (U) SUGGESTED FOLLOW ON ACTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. (U) New Concepts/ideas proposed from information gained at the symposium: The scientifically-oriented papers sparked our interest in several new aspects of the field and we will keep current with progress in these areas. A few of the practitioner's papers could have benefits to our unique needs. Examples of ideas that we could explore include:

1. (S/SG/NF/LIMDIS) Lucid dreaming as a remote viewing technique. One researcher presented information on lucid dreaming, a dream-like state in which the person is in control of the dream content. Evidence was presented that strongly indicates this approach may have remote viewing application potential. Literature on the subject was presented, and later investigation in the Edgar Cayce library indicated that a wealth of written material existed on the subject. Lucid dreaming should be studied to determine whether or not we can use it as a remote viewing technique. A survey of available literature on the subject should be made, and further time should be spent at the Edgar Cayce library to fully exhaust their material. Post symposium discussion on this subject generated much interest and it also will be a topic for discussion at a future off-site meeting.

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2. (S/SG/NF/LIMDIS) The establishment of mental communication links. One practitioner who practices a form of mental communication discussed concepts involving "different lines of communication". Her terminology was difficult to grasp since it relied on concepts drawn from yoga literature. In our own, more scientific terminology, these lines (or links) would be called communication on a conscious level, on the subconscious or emotional level, and via the autonomic nervous systems. Such a distinction could make a difference in the techniques we currently use. One, for example, is in the practice of Beacon Person Targeting (BPT). At present, we send a person out to the site to act as a beacon. This person stands around the target site, looking at the area in a random fashion for a specified amount of time, then returns to the office. It might be possible to gain more accurate information if the beacon were a trained viewer, who attempts to synchronize his psychological state with the actual viewer's state. This possibility will be investigated.

3. (S/SG/NF/LIMDIS) Physical preparation for sessions. The same practitioner believed she had gained enhanced performance through a specific controlled breathing technique before a parapsychological session. Would such physical preparation be beneficial to us? Only an attempt would tell. One of the project viewers plans to

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investigate this possibility in conjunction with future training projects. Records of session evaluations with and without this practice will be kept to evaluate whether or not such actions are beneficial to his performance.

4. (S/SG/NF/LIMDIS) The application of concentration aids to initiate the parapsychological process. One other practitioner uses certain concentration aids (such as photographs/handprints) to help analyze the health status of a doctor's patients. A very good success rate was reported by doctor involved. In a demonstration, the practitioner showed examples and discussed the methodology. Could highly specialized targeting aids such as a target person's fingerprints facilitate our findings? While such an aid might benefit our working environment when we are targeted against personalities, there is doubt that the trouble involved in acquiring such aids would be worth any increase in acquired information.

B. (U) Other possible actions resulting from this conference include:

1. (S/SG/NF/LIMDIS) Use should be made of the Edgar Cayce Foundation's extensive library. This library has a wide variety of historical data and recent research findings in broad parapsychological topics. It is anticipated that special trips to this library for select review/research would be of benefit, especially in asserting the long range planning activity.

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2. (S/SG/NF/LIMDIS) Parapsychological
"proficiency stabilization" technique development.

Appendix C shows plans for a device that can be developed with existing DT-S equipment. This is based on the extrasensory perception (ESP) testing device available at the Cayce Foundation. This device could be of benefit for initial training and could facilitate practice.

3. (S/SG/NF/LIMDIS) Further attendance at
symposia and conferences. It is strongly recommended that DT-S attend similar symposia and/or conferences in the future. First hand contact with others pursuing this area is highly beneficial. Other conferences were identified at this symposium and include: (1) A similar conference scheduled one year from now at Atlantic University; (2) A short term, one week, psychic development and research project at the Cayce Foundation, 17-23 Feb 1991; (3) A one-day Psychic Training Seminar scheduled for 6 April 1991 in the Washington D.C. area; and (4) A summer study activity at Dr. J.B. Rhine's former institute in the Durham, N.C. area in August 1991. Of these, the one-day seminar in the Washington area is the most feasible for the near term. Some DT-S personnel already plan to attend a major parapsychology conference (the 34th Annual Parapsychological Association Conference) that is scheduled for August 1991.

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SCHEDULE
1991 ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY CONSCIOUSNESS SYMPOSIUM

Saturday, February 16, 1991

8:30 AM - 9:00 AM	Registration
9:00 AM - 9:05 AM	Welcome To Atlantic University Kieth VonderOhe, Administrative Dean
9:05 AM - 9:15 AM	Announcements Douglas G. Richards, Atlantic University
9:15 AM - 9:45 AM	David McMillin, Atlantic University "The Treatment of Schizophrenia: A Holistic Approach"
9:45 AM - 10:15 AM	Richard Griffin, Hampton, VA "Dissociation and Multiple Personality Disorder"
10:15 AM - 10:45 AM	BREAK
10:45 AM - 11:15 AM	J. W. "Ike" Eisenhower, Newport News, VA "The Inner Self Helper in Multiple Personality Disorder"
11:15 AM - 11:45 AM	Stase Michaels, Atlantic University "A Therapeutic Approach to Traumatic Nightmares"
11:45 AM - 12:15 PM	Sperry Andrews, Mind Science Foundation "Promoting Health and Well-Being Through A Sense of Connectedness"
12:15 PM - 2:00 PM	LUNCH
2:00 PM - 2:30 PM	Richard Proescher, Virginia Beach, VA "Psychic Development and Life Trauma"
2:30 PM - 3:00 PM	James McClenon, Elizabeth City State College "African-American and Japanese Anomalous Experiences"
3:00 PM - 3:30 PM	R. A. Steffenhagen, Durham, NC "Hypnosis and Out-of-body Experience"
3:30 PM - 3:50 PM	BREAK
3:50 PM - 5:00 PM	Panel Discussion: "Alternative Paradigms for Healing The Mind" McMillin, Griffin, Eisenhower, Michaels, Steffenhagen
7:00 PM - 9:00 PM	BANQUET Ramada Dolphin Room Cost \$15.00 No speaker, just good food and conversation

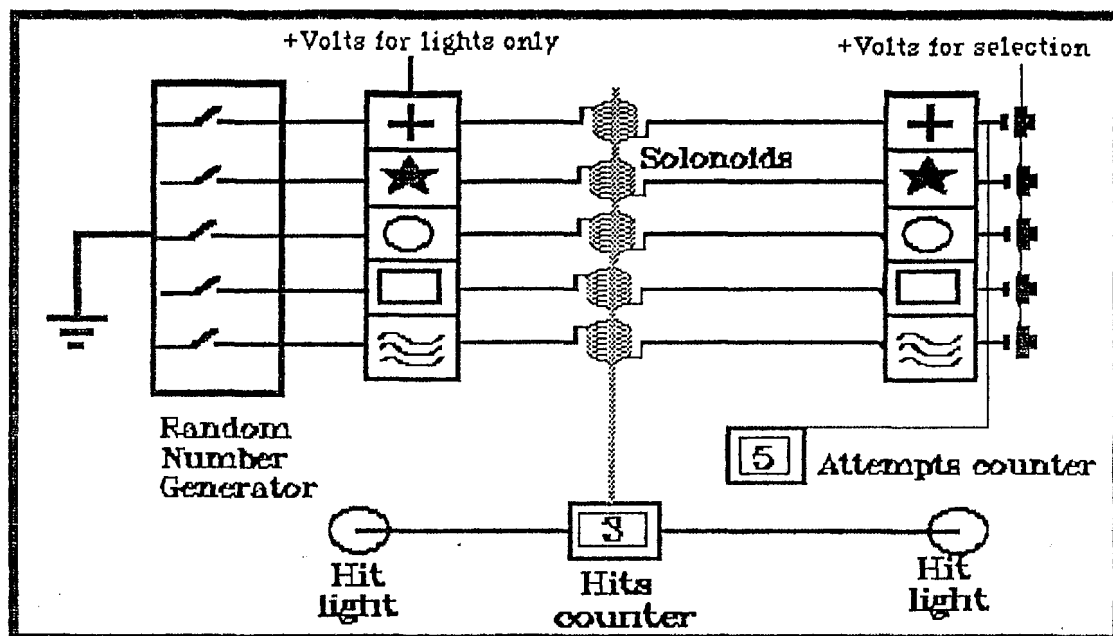
(Sunday schedule on reverse side)

Sunday, February 17, 1991

9:00 AM - 9:30 AM	Glen Moon, Fredericksburg, VA "On Becoming A Parapsychologist"
9:30 AM - 10:00 AM	Christiana Handford, Stairs of Gold Research Association "Extrasensory Perception Using Lucid Dreaming"
10:00 AM - 10:30 AM	Leon Curry, Metter, GA "Medical Diagnosis by Handprint Analysis: Research Methods and Findings"
10:30 AM - 11:00 AM	BREAK
11:00 AM - 11:30 AM	Greta Alexander, Delevan, IL "Medical Diagnosis by Handprint Analysis: The Process"
11:30 AM - 12:00 Noon	Linda Schiller, Virginia Beach, VA "Seven Steps To Insight"
12:00 Noon - 2:00 PM	LUNCH
2:00 PM - 2:30 PM	Adella Wilson, Virginia Beach, VA "The Healing Mechanism: The Role of Body Energy"
2:30 PM - 3:00 PM	Bruce Baar, Downingtown, PA "New Methods of Electromagnetic Healing"
3:00 PM - 3:30 PM	BREAK
3:30 PM - 4:00 PM	Joseph Myers, Charlotte, NC "Reincarnation and Natural Law"
4:00 PM - 5:00 PM	Demonstrations and General Discussion Baar, Steffenhagen, etc.

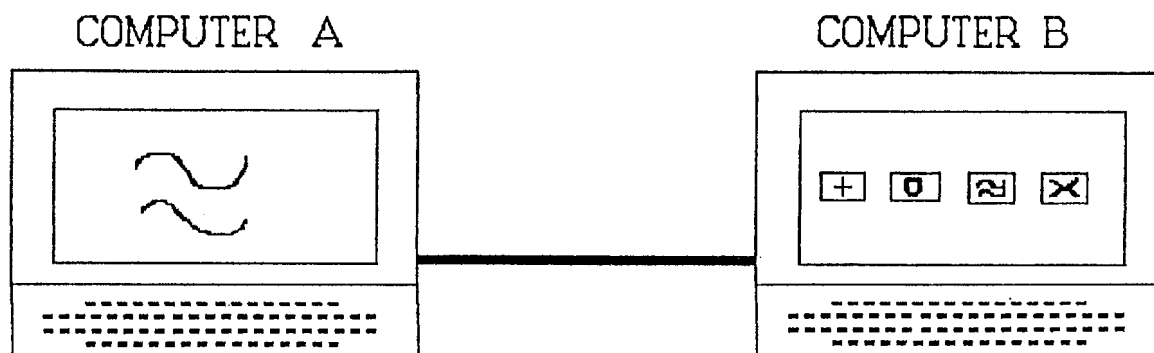
(Saturday schedule on reverse side)

APPENDIX A (cont.)



ESP MACHINE AT EDGAR CAYCE INSTITUTE BASIC OPERATING DIAGRAM

1. The random number generator randomly closes one of the five switches.
2. The light behind the symbol selected turns on, showing the symbol to the "Sender".
3. The "Sender" concentrates on the symbol.
4. The "Receiver" waits until an impression is gained, and presses the button below the symbol he/she thinks is the proper target.
5. Pressing the button automatically kicks up the attempts counter.
6. If the correct button is pressed, the solenoid circuit is activated, activating both hit lights and the hits counter.



ESP MACHINE FOR DT-S BASIC FUNCTIONAL CONSTRUCT

1. Computer A randomly selects a pattern from its library of many. This pattern number is sent, via null modem cable, to computer B.
2. Computer B receives the pattern number, looks it up in its library of symbols, and randomly assigns it a position on the screen.
3. Computer B selects 3 other symbols and places them on the screen with the target symbol.
4. The "Sender" at computer A concentrates on the target pattern.
5. When the "receiver" selects one of the symbols shown, computer B:
 - a. Sends Computer A the pattern number.
 - b. Kicks up the on-screen attempt counter.
 - c. Compares the selected symbol and the target symbol. If they are the same, Computer B kicks up the on-screen hit counter.
6. Computer A:
 - a. Receives the selected symbol's number.
 - b. Kicks up the on-screen attempt counter.
 - c. Compares the selected symbol and the target symbol. If they are the same, Computer A kicks up its hit counter.
7. The process begins again at Step 1.

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* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Ten civilian billets were dedicated solely to this project in FY90 and currently, Project STAR GATE has seven project personnel. This consists of a Unit Manager, a Senior Intelligence Officer, 3 Operational Remote Viewers, an Intelligence Technician and a secretary.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Remote Viewing is a highly controlled and formally established, unique information and intelligence collection capability which has the following characteristics:

* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) It is passive. To the extent of our knowledge, collection by remote viewing is totally passive, that is to say, it cannot be detected when used.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) It is inexpensive. The principal cost of remote viewing collection is the people involved. There is little expensive hardware.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) There is no known defense. Time, distance, target, size or degree of difficulty all have no apparent effect on collection by remote viewing.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) In 1979, when Army INSCOM managed this program, it integrated the SRI contracted technology into its in-house program where it is still being utilized by STAR GATE personnel for training, in-house Proficiency Enhancement and Operational projects.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) An eclectic approach was taken, using those methods which had applications potential for operational requirements.

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* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The purpose of this briefing is to identify terms, methodologies, target selection and protocols for remote viewing research and development projects as well as operational projects conducted by DIA STAR GATE personnel.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Since the early 1970's, the Department of Defense has been involved in examining the potential uses of psychoenergetics.

* (U) Psychoenergetics is defined as a mental process by which an individual perceives, communicates with and/or perturbs characteristics of a designated target, person or event remote in space and/or time from that individual.

* (U) Psychokinesis are physical actions performed by mental powers that cannot be explained by known physical means.

(U) ESP and Telepathy are perceptions which cannot be explained by known sensory means.

(S/NF) Remote Viewing is the name of a method of psychoenergetic perception. This term was coined by Stanford Research Institute (SRI) in the early 1970's by two laser physicists, Hal Puthoff and Russel Targ when they were conducting CIA-sponsored experiments using several gifted psychics.

* (U) Remote Viewing can be defined as the acquisition and description, by mental means, of information blocked from ordinary perception by distance, shield or time.

(U) A remote viewer is a person who perceives, communicates with and/or perturbs characteristics of a designated target, person or event.

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* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Three primary methodologies that are utilized by STAR GATE personnel will now be discussed.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Extended Remote Viewing (ERV) draws on the expertise of over two decades of research by independent investigators and recognized academic institutions to include the University of Virginia Medical Center, the Mind Science Foundation, the University of California at Davis and Syracuse University.

(C/NF) The ERV approach has as its goal the subjective temporal extension of subliminally brief psychic impressions. The trained ERV percipient is able to control, observe and report perceptions which would otherwise be ignored or neglected fleeting imagery. This extension of the perceptual window is accomplished through the achievement of a discrete state of consciousness defined by identified state dependent behaviors. These behaviors are regarded as skills.

* (C/NF) The basic components of the ERV procedure involve learning the following skills:

1. The ability to physically relax.
Training in progressive relaxation techniques and yoga.
2. The ability to reduce level of physical arousal.
Training in biofeedback techniques and self-control exercises.
3. The ability to increase awareness of internal feelings images.
Training in dream recall, guided visual imagery exercises, subliminal recognition drills and Hemispheric Synchronization.
4. The ability to engage in "receptive mode/right hemispheric functioning.
Training in hemispheric synchronization, mode recognition and drawing classes.

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5. The ability to achieve an altered view of reality. Reading assignments, intellectual study, meditation and contemplation exercise.

(C/NF) Each one of these skills can be trained over a period of several weeks. When the trainee demonstrates independent mastery of each skill, he then learns to combine the skills. The goal is to simultaneously exhibit all of the learned skills thereby achieving a specified discrete state of consciousness in which an individual is able to remote view.

* (C/NF) Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV) was developed by an SRI contractor in the early 1980's. This methodology was developed to satisfy R&D demands on SRI to enhance the reliability (scientific replicability) of remote viewing. The subcontractor's approach to improving the reliability of remote viewing was to focus on the control of those factors that in his view tend to introduce "noise" into the remote viewing product.

* (C/NF) The basic components of this training procedure consists of:

1. Repeated site-address (coordinate) presentation with quick-reaction response by the remote viewer; coupled with a restrictive format for reporting perceived information which minimizes "imaginative" overlay.
2. The use of a specially-designed, acoustic-tiled, "viewing chamber" which minimizes "environmental" overlays.
3. The adoption of a strictly-prescribed, limited monitor patten which minimizes "monitor" overlays.

(C/NF) The CRV process usually begins by presenting the remote viewer with an encrypted geographical coordinate, hence the name CRV. Encrypted geographical coordinates is a series of twelve numbers or less which are selected from a random program generator

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and used to disguise a set of geographical coordinates.

* (C/NF) CRV subdivides the detection and decoding of psychic impressions into discrete achievable skills known as Stages 1 to 6.

These stages will now be discussed.

Stage One - Islands, mountains, deserts.

Stage Two - Sites of quality sensory value; sites which are uniquely describable through touch, taste, sound color or odor such as glaciers, volcanoes and industrial plants.

Stage Three - Sites possessing significant dimensional characteristics such as buildings, bridges and airfields.

Stage Four - Sites requiring qualitative mental perceptions such as technical area, military feeling and research.

Stage Five - Sites requiring the interrogation of qualitative mental perceptions to produce refined information such as aircraft tracking radar, biomedical research facility and tank production plant.

Stage Six - Sites requiring direct, three-dimensional assessment of site element to one another such as airplanes inside on of three camouflaged hangers or a military compound with a command building, barracks, motor pool and underground storage area. As this stage is engaged, an assessment of relative temporal and spatial dimensional elements along with further qualitative elements evolve into the consciousness of the individual.

* (C/NF) Written Remote Viewing (WRV) is the ability to receive direct, detailed information. The WRV process consists of utilizing a pen or pencil and writing on paper information received. The writing is a rapid and flowing movement initiated by impulses to the autonomic nervous system. WRV was initiated in-house during the 1986 time frame.

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* (C/NF) WRV is phonetically and verbally orientated and can be used in both the predictive and search modes. WRV is an evolving process with development over time.

* (C/NF) Additional methodologies that can be utilized include:

(U) Dowsing which is the search for underground supplies of water, metal or a person by the use of a forked stick known as a divining rod.

(U) Psychometry is the faculty of receiving information concerning an object or person associated with it, by contact with or proximity to the object. Psychometry is also known as Object Remote Viewing.

(U) Clairvoyance is the faculty of seeing objects or actions removed from natural viewing. It is the quick, intuitive knowledge of things and people.

* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Remote viewing has been successfully used against several categories of tasking. These categories include penetration of inaccessible targets, science and technology information, cuing of intelligence collection systems, imminent hostilities, determination of nuclear from non-nuclear targets, human source assessment and personality profiles.

* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) There are generally three areas of target selection that are utilized for operational projects. They are:

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Geographical areas or fixed sites can be anywhere and can be of anything. The target site can emphasize natural or man-made features, or contain a mix of these. These targets are usually military facilities or technical sites.

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(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Personalities involve the remote viewer's ability to describe the characteristics or other aspects such as state-of-the-health of an individual. The personality should be one of prominence, can be male or female and of any race or age.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Search is one of the most difficult operational projects. It involves the remote viewer actually locating an individual or equipment or a lost vessel or aircraft.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) When utilized properly, remote viewers have proven to be of substantial value to intelligence customers. When they have been used incorrectly, however, results were usually disappointing.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Protocols for a remote viewing session should be consistent whether the target is an R&D, an in-house Proficiency Enhancement or an Operational project.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The target should be secured in a sealed envelope. A number is assigned to the project and then the individual remote viewers are tasked via a tasking sheet.

* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The tasking sheet, which is essentially a request for information, will consist of the project number, the viewer identification number which is also the source number and the date of the actual tasking. This information is to be filled out by the Unit Manager or the customer and then given to the remote viewers prior to their session.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The tasking sheet will also consist of an evaluation to be completed by the customer when an operation is completed. The tasking sheet can also note the completion time of the operation.

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(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The actual tasking itself, should be minimal without elaborating on information that could lead the viewer. It is important that the Unit Manager or the customer be careful not to task leading or suggestive questions. Ideally, the tasking should only state, "Describe target."

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) It has been proven in R&D laboratories time and time again that the less information given to the remote viewer, the more accurate the information. The more information given to a remote viewer, the less accurate the information and the viewer will have a tendency to theorize.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Once the viewers receive their tasking, they can begin to conduct their sessions. The remote viewing session activity will involve two basic approaches.

* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Solo is where only the remote viewer works the task.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Viewer/Monitor is a team effort whereby a monitor transcribes the information the viewer is receiving. A monitor is optional and is requested by the viewer.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Considerable experience has shown that there are a number of considerations, precautions and potential problems for which the monitor or customer and Unit Manager should be prepared.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) First, when a monitor is present, it is especially important to ensure that this individual has no knowledge whatsoever of target possibilities. This is known as a double-blind. This precludes the monitor leading the viewer. If the customer is present as an observer, he should be quiet so that

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he does not give the remote viewer subtle clues as to the nature and circumstances of the operation. Such clues as nods of approval, voice inflection and suggestive questioning happen all too often.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Second, there is a strong tendency to pick and choose information according to the Unit Manager's and monitor's mental set and preconceptions. It is in the act of interpretation that lies the ever present possibility of misinterpretation. It is extremely important for the monitor to record the information exactly as it is given so when it is passed on to the customer, the information is received in its purest form. The customer can become frustrated because experience has shown that some of the information provided is of such a nature that it cannot be either verified or rejected through follow-up analysis or investigation. Until the operation is completed or solved, some of the information remains plausible and possibly true, but until an operation is completely over, it cannot be evaluated fairly.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Third, often times a monitor and a customer can become quite frustrated with a remote viewer because of the nature of the psychic information. It can seem incomplete, sporadic and sometimes symbolic or even irrelevant.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) When a remote viewer has completed the necessary sessions needed to collect the information, he or she will then write a report of his or her findings.

* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) This report will indicate the project number, the viewer identification or source number, the date of the report and will also list the dates of the remote viewing sessions.

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This report will also include drawings or sketches of the target site. When the viewer's report is completed, it will then be provided to the customer.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) It should be noted that there is a strong tendency for the Unit Manager or the customer to have the remote viewers work on a major ongoing or unsolved operation over and over again. This is generally not recommended because research and experience has shown that a remote viewer's first impressions are the best. Hence, the longer they work on a case, the more likely they are to become inaccurate.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Also, experience throughout the world in remote viewing laboratories has shown clearly that the remote viewing ability and receptivity is also directly related to the novelty and interest factor of the test. So it is important not to have the remote viewers conduct the same operation over and over again because they will become bored and not perform well.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) When the operation is completed, the remote viewers receive their feedback from the customer and the customer provides a written evaluation of the information received. Feedback is important because it helps the remote viewers evaluate their own performance.

(U) In conclusion, whether proponents or critics like it or not, certain basic facts exist and must be dealt with.

(U) First, unsolved crimes, missing persons, hostage situations and terrorism continue to occur. Information for their purely rational and scientific solution is often simply inadequate, yet great social and psychological pressures exist for their

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solution.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Many intriguing and scientifically unexplainable results have been achieved under controlled experimental conditions as well as spontaneous field situations. As with any potential advance in technology or technique, remote viewing needs to be sufficiently field tested.

* (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Intelligence agencies are encouraged not to ignore this potential resource but rather place it among their arsenal of operational tools. Remote viewers can be used as collectors in conjunction with other intelligence sources throughout the DoD and intelligence community because our service is to be of "help." Once this understanding can occur, perhaps then can the "role" of the remote viewer be more clearly defined.

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28 August 1995

SG1I MEMORANDUM FOR: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
SG1I FROM: [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: US Use of 'Psychic Spies' Reported
REFERENCE: FYI. Interesting stuff.

28 August 1995

SG1I MEMORANDUM FOR: [REDACTED]
SG1I FROM: [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: US Use of 'Psychic Spies' Reported
SG1A REFERENCE: [REDACTED]

CLASSIFICATION/CONTROLS: UNCLASSIFIED
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SEQUENCE: NWS-95-01267263
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AUTHOR: NA
PUBLISHER: FBIS WIRE
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TITLE: UK: U.S. Use of 'Psychic Spies' Reported (Take 1 of 5)

TEXT:
UK: U.S. Use of 'Psychic Spies' Reported (Take 1 of 5)

LD2708140195 London INDEPENDENT ON SUNDAY in English 27 Aug 95
The Sunday Review pp 10-13

[Article by Jim Schnabel: "Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Psi"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] IN A desert country, a dictator is on the run. He moves from house to house, Bedouin tent to underground bunker, never staying in one place for more than a few hours. Angry

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at his regional bullying, his sponsorship of terrorism, his production of chemical weapons, America is armed to punish his country with bombers and cruise missiles the dictator assumes, correctly, that he himself is on the target list.

To find him, imagery satellites shift from their regular orbits to scrutinise his known hideouts. Signals, intelligence satellites and listening posts prick up their electronic ears for radio or telephone communications that might give his position away. Human agents inside the dictator's government search for their own scraps and clues.

And in a set of secluded buildings on a military base near Washington DC, a very different sort of intelligence-gathering is taking place. There, a unit of officers and enlisted men are searching for the dictator by way of Extra Sensory Perception -- or as they call it, "remote-viewing". Some are lying in trance states in darkened rooms, and trying to visualise the dictator's whereabouts. Others are sitting at brightly-lit tables, sketching and verbalising whatever moves their pens or enters their minds. Round the clock they track the dictator; eventually they are asked to see into the future, to determine his movements in advance. Their findings are collected and analysed and considered, alongside those from more conventional sources. And, at the appointed hour the attack is launched.

IT SOUNDS like a futurist's fantasy, but if a number of retired servicemen and intelligence officials are to be believed, it's recent history. They say that the US intelligence community has been making serious use of psychic phenomena for the past two decades: that the DIA (Defense Intelligence Agency), the CIA, the NSA (National Security Agency), the FBI, the Secret Service, the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force have all been involved, and that "remote-viewers" have been employed on their behalf in hundreds of military and intelligence operations -- including the 1986 bombing raid on Libya, in which American bombs did indeed fall on President al-Qadhdhafi's desert encampment, though narrowly missing the dictator himself.

It all started, as so many things did, with the tit-for-tat technological competition of the Cold War. Back in the Sixties, the Soviet Union began to pour money and resources into the study of ESP and psychokinesis, phenomena collectively termed "psi" by researchers in the field. Much of this psi research came under the control of the Soviet military and KGB, and by the early Seventies, US intelligence analysts -- formerly concerned about a possible "missile gap" -- were beginning to grow anxious about a "psi gap". An unclassified 1972 DIA report expressed concerns that "Soviet efforts in the field of psi research sooner or later, might enable them to do some of the following: (a) Know the contents of top

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secret US documents, the movements of our troops and ships and the location and nature of our military installations (b) Mould the thoughts of key US military and civilian leaders at a distance (c) Cause the instant death of any US official at a distance (d) Disable, at a distance, US military equipment of all types, including spacecraft."

This DIA analysis now sounds absurdly alarmist, almost a caricature of Evil Empire doomsaying; at the time, though, it genuinely did seem from both intelligence reports and the testimony of emigres that the Soviets were trying to accomplish such goals. In telepathy experiments, they decapitated baby rabbits and electrocuted kittens to see if the trauma registered simultaneously in the brain wave patterns of their mothers in distant rooms. They screened Red Army recruits for psychic abilities, and pumped talented subjects full of dangerous drugs to promote psi-conductive altered states. Subjects in psychokinesis or "remote-influencing" experiments tried to stop the hearts of small animals, or concentrated on foreign political leaders, beaming at them "negative psi particles." Soviet and Czech scientists were said to be working on electromagnetic devices that would cause strokes or heart attacks, and it was even rumoured that they had perfected a "psychotronic generator", which could scramble people's minds at great distances.

All this was enough to spur the intelligence community into action and, as well as increasing their scrutiny of Soviet and East European work in this field, the CIA and the Pentagon began overtly and covertly to fund psi research in the US. The best-known beneficiary of this finding was Stanford Research Institute (SRI), a respected, University-affiliated think-tank in Menlo Park, California. The head of the SRI psi research programme was a young laser engineer named Hal Puthoff.

"It seems like so long ago," Puthoff told me over a margarita last year. He is now better known as a theoretical physicist, with his own research institute in Texas. "It started as a lark" he says. Curious about the possible relationship between psi and quantum mechanics, he began doing experiments with a noted psychic, a New York artist by the name of Ingo Swann. After circulating reports on these experiments, Puthoff was visited at SRI by various intelligence officials who expressed interest in funding further research. He received an initial grant of \$50,000 in late 1972; his government funders, he says, "wanted to know if there was anything to this stuff." Although he won't say so, the funds came from the CIA.

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27 AUG 1603z ajf

CLASSIFICATION/CONTROLS:	UNCLASSIFIED
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PUBLICATION DATE:	27-Aug-95 01:20 pm
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///from the cia.

UK: U.S. Use of 'Psychic Spies' Reported (Take 2 of 5)

LD2708140895

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Puthoff's research with Swann soon focused on a set of techniques by means of which Swann tried to pick up visual and other impressions from distant sites. Anxious to avoid the seance-room connotations of "clairvoyance" and other psychic terminology, Puthoff began to refer to the new techniques by the more modern-sounding term "remote-viewing". At first Ingo Swann claimed that, given only the targets' precise geographical co-ordinates, he could do just that. In time, other remote-viewers would set to work even without co-ordinates. "We would just sit the viewer down and say 'Target'," remembers Puthoff. "We got some of our best results that way."

The claims of the remote-viewers initially met with scepticism from their CIA sponsors, but as stories spread of astounding successes, support grew throughout the intelligence community. The first such successes took place in early June 1973, when a retired local politician and SRI remote-viewer named Pat Price appeared psychically to "visit" a sensitive National Security Agency facility on the East Coast and sparked an investigation by enraged NSA officials. Price's verbal and graphic descriptions of the site were particularly detailed, and included an overhead view, the layout of underground offices, and even Top Secret code-word labels on file folders. "He nailed it," remembers a former senior CIA official

*vice
Major Burbank*

*} This wasn't even the target
he was asked to view.*

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familiar with the episode. "From that moment on, there was no trouble getting anyone to take it [SRI's remote-viewing programme] seriously."

By the late 1970s, a stable of remote-viewers had been set up at SRI, doing both experimental and operational work for government clients. Government interest was so extensive that the various agencies involved pooled their resources into one programme, managed by the Defense Intelligence Agency. The programme was codenamed "Grill Flame".

During 1978, also under Grill Flame, the Army's Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) set up its own unit of military remote-viewers at Fort Meade, Maryland. Major General Edmund Thompson, then the Army's Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence had encouraged the unit's establishment. "I became convinced that remote-viewing was a real phenomenon, that it wasn't a hoax," he remembers. "We didn't know how to explain it but we weren't so much interested in explaining it as in determining whether there was any practical use to it."

There was, though the techniques were refined as time went by. Members of the dozen-strong Fort Meade unit, for instance, used relatively deep altered-state methods of remote-viewing, collectively known as "extended remote-viewing" or ERV. In an ERV session, the viewer would lie on a couch in a darkened room, descend into a self-hypnotic trance, and vocally describe the images and other impressions that came into his or her mind. By the early Eighties, Ingo Swann at SRI had developed what he claimed was a superior co-ordinate-based remote-viewing technique, or CRV. An ordinary, intelligent person trained in the technique could, he said, be a more effective practitioner than the best natural psychic. With CRV, the viewer went through a highly-structured set of verbalisation and sketching procedures. Although usually in an almost-normal state of consciousness, the CRVer would occasionally report a brief but unnervingly vivid "bilocation", a sensation that he or she was actually present at the target site. Swann taught the technique to five new recruits to the Fort Meade unit.

"We often used CRV for target acquisition, and ERV for in-depth work on the target," remembers a long-time member of the unit who prefers not to give his name. "With CRV, we'd give the viewer a set of numbers or coordinates and he'd sketch some mountains, for example, and some factories, and three white buildings. The next day, we'd go back and use ERV to walk around inside the three white buildings." But how good was the information gathered that way?

"It was very good," insists the source, recalling one operation where the unit was asked to psychically investigate a foreign agent on the CIA's payroll. Clues generated by the remote-viewers he

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says, pointed to specific financial misconduct by the agent. During a subsequent lie-detector test conducted by his CIA handlers, the agent was confronted with the information. "He nearly fell out of his chair," says the source. And, according to Mel Riley, a former Fort Meade remote-viewer, his unit was asked to remote-view a KGB colonel who had been caught spying and was under interrogation by South African counter-intelligence officers. "He was a hard nut to crack," says Riley. "They couldn't figure out how he was getting his information out of the country. But I 'saw' him playing with a pocket calculator-type thing; it seemed to be important. Later on, someone else came up with the fact that he had a family in Russia, and it was supposed to be his last assignment, and he was looking forward to going home." As Riley tells it, the remote-viewers were right; the "pocket calculator" turned out to be a covert communications device, and the emotional reading of the KGB man was accurate, too. When the South Africans presented the data to their captive, says Riley, "he broke down and co-operated".

Even bigger fish were fried. According to several former remote-viewers, as well as officials familiar with the programme, America's psychic spies were used to gather information on: key facilities in Tehran during the 1979-81 hostage crisis, terrorists and Western hostages in the Middle East; the location of Manuel Noriega during the US raid on Panama in 1989; and, of course, the location of Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi prior to the 1986 bombing raid on Libya. Other targets over the years included nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons facilities in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe; Silkworm missiles along the Persian Gulf during the Iran- Iraq war; drug-smuggling ships approaching US coasts; and the locations of Scud missiles during Desert Storm.

(more)

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27 AUG 1606z ajf

CLASSIFICATION/CONTROLS:	UNCLASSIFIED
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AUTHOR:	NA
PUBLISHER:	FBIS WIRE

SG1J

already been caught

Did anyone ever act on this intelligence

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE RECEIVED: 27-Aug-95 02:08 pm
TITLE: during desert storm.

TEXT:
///during desert storm.

UK: U.S. Use of 'Psychic Spies' Reported (Take 3 of 5)

LD2708140995

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Remote-viewers weren't always successful, and their findings were often used only to help direct more mundane intelligence-gathering systems. But they enjoyed powerful support in Washington, and their budgets continued year after year. "It was so small, and so closely-held," remembers General Thompson, "that it wasn't a big controversy." A number of congressmen who were prepared to believe in remote-viewing were "read on" to the programme, and became staunch supporters. These included Rhode Island Senator Claiborne Pell and North Carolina Representative Charlie Rose, who told an interviewer in 1979 that "if the Russians have remote-viewing, and we don't, we're in trouble."

"I've briefed senators in their offices," says a retired Army officer who was a member of the unit during the Eighties. "And I know that Bush [as Vice President and a member of Reagan's National Security Council] read some of our reports... He might have said, 'they're doing what [preceding word in italics]! That's the craziest thing I've ever heard!' The fact that he didn't say that tells you something."

MEL RILEY was working as an apprentice machine repairman in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, when, in 1969, he was called up by the Army. He joined the intelligence corps, and eventually wound up at Fort Meade as an imagery interpreter, a specialist in the analysis of overhead reconnaissance photographs. In 1977, he heard about plans for a remote-viewing unit, and got himself selected as one of its founder members. From an early age, he had considered himself open to such things, for he had had his own premonitions and quiet visions. } *a believer*

Seventeen years and thousands of remote-viewing sessions later, Riley is retired from the Army. He lives in rural Wisconsin, amid woods and lakes and quiet farm communities. He canoes, fishes, and goes hunting for deer in the winter. He helps run a local museum, and shares a comfortable house on the banks of a river with his wife. He is also an expert on local Indian lore, and although he has not a drop of Native American blood in him, he belongs to a "medicine society" - a kind of club for properly initiated Native

American seers and healers, medicine men. "There are no lasting side-effects to remote-viewing," Mel Riley has told me, "other than the fact that it may change your whole life..."

*Shamanism,
like Greg*

Hal Puthoff saw a number of people changed in this way at SRI, and he generally considers the changes to have been positive. "Experiencing remote-viewing broadened their perspective," he says. "They seemed to be warmer, more generous, more excited about life."

But can this personal transformation also have its dark side? Can a life of introspection, half-lived in what remote-viewers call "the ether", or "the matrix", warp the mind in ways that may not be desirable? Every remote-viewer knows, for example, the case of Bert Stubblebine.

Bert Stubblebine - Major-General Albert N. Stubblebine III - became head of INSCOM (the Army's Intelligence and Security Command) in 1981, the year that General Thompson (who as Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence co-managed the Army's spy network) departed for another posting. With Thompson gone, Stubblebine was remote-viewing's chief supporter in the Army.

Stubblebine had a reputation as a lateral thinker, creative and unafraid to take risks. Concerned about hidebound thinking among his INSCOM staff officers, he would hold psychokinetic "spoon-bending" sessions with them, just to shake up their world views. There were also "neurolinguistic programming" sessions for marksmen, and charisma-building courses for generals, making use of "firewalks" and the wisdom of self-help gurus. Stubblebine himself liked to engage in remote-viewing sessions.

Any of these exercises might have been defensible, in the proper context, but as time went on, the perception grew that the general had become obsessed by the paranormal and esoteric, above and beyond any military justification. He had embarked on some kind of spiritual journey and it seemed that he was trying to take the Army with him.

Stubblebine's journey eventually took him to the Monroe Institute, a privately-owned centre for investigation into the paranormal near Charlottesville, Virginia. At the Monroe Institute, an audio process known as "hemi-sync" was used to help induce deep altered states, which led in some cases to so-called out-of-body experiences. Stubblebine began to send his INSCOM staff officers there. And ripples of annoyance began to spread. "You wear your pyjamas around every morning and hug each other," says Skip Atwater, who is now the research director at Monroe. "You can't have that in a military setting."

Stubblebine's own frequent trips to Monroe gave rise to more serious concerns among some of his superiors at the Pentagon, whom he was obliged to brief regularly on INSCOM operations. "He had 30,000 men and women out in the field," remembers Ed Dames, a former

Army major and remote-viewer, "and instead of talking about all his units and field stations and things like that, he would spend half the time in these briefings talking about the significance of the yellow salamander that had walked across the road when he was down at the Monroe Institute."

Stubblebine had other problems, including a financial corruption scandal involving some of his covert-action squads. But according to former colleagues, the fatal blow to his career came in 1983 when an INSCOM staff officer, Lieutenant Doug P-, visited the Monroe Institute for the hemi-sync treatment. Shortly after he had started the process, Lt P- emerged from his darkened room and began to wander through the Monroe hallways, naked and incoherent. "He was taken away literally in a straightjacket," says Dames. "He had some stability problems ever before he got here," notes Atwater. "There are thousands of people who come through the Institute and don't have psychotic breaks."

(more)

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27 AUG 1608z ajf

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DATE RECEIVED:	27-Aug-95 02:08 pm
TITLE:	have psychotic breaks."

TEXT:

///have psychotic breaks."

UK: U.S. Use of 'Psychic Spies' Reported (Take 4 of 5)

LD2708141095

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lt P- recovered, and remains on active duty but Stubblebine retired from the Army in 1984 to become an executive at BDM Corporation a Washington-area defence and

intelligence contractor. He left BDM a few years ago, and now lives in New York, where he is married to Rima Laibow, a controversial psychiatrist who has claimed that she is a UFO abduction victim. But the damage had been done. "Bert gave remote-viewing a bad name, because of all the other stuff he was involved in," says a former senior Pentagon official who knew him. And although the unit never left its offices at Fort Meade, by 1986 it had been expelled from the Army. It still had its supporters, notably Jack Vorona, chief of the DIA's science and technology directorate, who had since 1978 been the overall head of the remote-viewing programme. The DIA took the Fort Meade unit under its wing, the project was renamed Center Lane, and later, Sun Streak, and Vorona now exerted more direct control of the Fort Meade unit. For the remote-viewers, this was a fortunate development. Vorona was a man who was widely respected throughout the intelligence community, and with him watching over it, the unit seemed safe from outside threats.

But what of inside threats? Although Stubblebine was gone, his spirit lingered, and in the mid and late 1980s, the unit seemed to take on a garish tinge. In its first few years under DIA management the unit included the "witches", two women called Angela Dellafiora and **Robin Dahlgren**. Dellafiora eschewed remote-viewing and instead "channelled" her psychic data through a group of entities with names like "Maurice" and "George". **Dahlgren** practiced tarot-card reading. *marked name*

In the eyes of Ed Dames and Mel Riley, Angela achieved an undue influence on the unit when she began to give personal channelling sessions, featuring advice on the most intimate matters of their lives, to Jack Vorona and other officials. "Jack Vorona would sit at one end of the table, and Angela at the other," recalls Dames. "She would say, 'Good morning, Dr Vorona. Maurice says hello!'"

"Their eyes would be shining when they came out of those sessions," recalls Riley. "They were told all the nice things they wanted to hear, which reinforced Angela's position within the unit."

"Psychic blowjobs," says Ed Dames, referring to the activities of Angela and **Robin**. To witness them, he told me, and the other antics of "the witches", was "too much to bear for professional military officers". But Dames as much as anyone was caught up in the transformational dynamic of remote-viewing.

A linguist - his forte was Chinese - and former INSCOM intelligence officer, Ed Dames was one of the group that had been trained in the early Eighties by Ingo Swann at SRI. With his blond hair, California accent, and preternaturally boyish face, he looked more like a teenage surfer than a soldier. Although widely considered intelligent and creative, he also seemed, like Stubblebine, to have an impulsive streak. "Everybody sort of looked at Ed as a loose cannon," says Mel Riley. "I was in trouble all the time, anywhere I went," agrees Dames. "I was always pushing the

envelope."

Certainly, despite his professed distaste for the New Ageishness of Vorona and the "Witches", Dames was frustrated by the increasing scarcity of operational taskings. In his ample spare time at the unit, he began to use remote-viewing techniques to exercise his own spiritual and extraterrestrial interests. "Under the guise of 'advanced training,'" he says, "I began to see what [remote-viewing] could do. You know what I mean?" Dames's advanced training "targets" included apparitions of the Virgin Mary, the demise of Atlantis ("it's at the bottom of Lake Titicaca," says Dames), the Loch Ness monster ("a dinosaur's ghost"), and a great many flying saucers. "He would tell me a lot of things about Martians," remembers Dames's now estranged wife Christine. "I didn't want to hear about it."

While Dames was at the Fort Meade unit, stories began to circulate about certain "unusual experiences" during remote-viewing sessions, particularly those engaged on "advanced training" targets. "I think he had some kind of experiences, some kind of disturbances from unknown spirits," remembers Christine Dames. "But he didn't care -- he welcomed the challenge."

"We thrived on adventure," Dames remembers proudly. "You get men of action -- we're not satisfied with sitting around and twiddling our thumbs year after year," says Dames. "Unless something happens, you're going to lose our interest. But there was enough happening in there to hold our interest."

Dames left the unit in 1989, and formed a company, Psi Tech, to make commercial use of his remote-viewing skills. But his clients were few and far between. He separated from his wife and moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico, believing that the nearby deserts harboured a hidden Martian civilisation. A wilderness prophet for our time, he predicted to the local media that in August 1992, the aliens would arise from their desert dwellings, shocking the world. When I saw him in 1994, Ed Dames was almost out of money.

MOST OF the remote-viewers I've talked to are willing to admit, when pressed, that their craft does have its psychiatric hazards. As with any prolonged and forced alteration of consciousness, it promotes altered states and a general mental instability, and thus can be dangerous for those who are inherently unstable. They also point out that in the absence of regular independent verification, remote-viewing can quickly become a generator of idiosyncratic fantasy. As Mel Riley says, "Without feedback, your remote-viewing turns to shit."

And without proper oversight, it seems, the remote-viewing programme turned foul, too, slowly strangled by its own isolation.

Following the Irangate scandal of 1987, Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci had instituted a wide-ranging review of potentially

embarrassing Pentagon programs, and in 1988, a Defense Department Inspector General's (IG) team descended on the remote-viewing unit's offices, demanding to see the files.

(more)

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27 AUG 1610z ajf

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TITLE:	see the files.

TEXT:

///see the files.

UK: U.S. Use of 'Psychic Spies' Reported (Take 5 of 5)

LD2708141195

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dames and Riley both claim that some of those responsible for the unit responded very much in the spirit of Oliver North. "A lot of things," says Riley, "were being shredded and disposed of which probably would not have been appropriate had the IG team come across them." Dames remembers: "They were burning the shredders all day and some of the night."

What the IG team finally reported is unclear, but Fort Meade's contacts with operational intelligence consumers were curtailed, and recruiting of new remote-viewers was suspended. The unit received a further blow when its protector Jack Vorona retired from the DIA at the end of 1989. The SRI remote-viewing programme also died that year, was resurrected briefly at another think-tank, Scientific Applications International Corporation, and then died again in 1994. The Russian programme is rumoured to have met a similar fate, now that the winds of the Cold War have abated.

Remote-viewing has not been abandoned, however. Ed Dames lives in Beverly Hills now, with Joni Dourif, the wife of the actor Brad Dourif. They continue to run Psi Tech as a company which provides a private remote-viewing service, as well as training courses for people who want to become remote-viewers themselves - Joni Dourif was one such. Dames himself is now pursuing, he says, his own film and television projects. He and Dourif plan to marry, following the respective divorces they now await; the two say that they will eventually open a remote-viewing training centre in Hawaii.

The DIA remote-viewing unit is still alive, but is, so to speak, but a ghost of its former-self. Recently transferred from its long-time quarters at Fort Meade, it is now buried somewhere in the maze of the Pentagon's bureaucracy. "The word is that they're going to kill it," says Mel Riley, but a former colleague, who didn't want his name used, is more optimistic: "It's gone through these cycles before and survived quite surprisingly, so I hope that happens this time. It's got a lot of enemies, but it's also got a lot of friends."

None of those were in evidence on a recent afternoon this summer, when I visited the buildings at Fort Meade where the unit was housed for most of its existence. Low wooden structures hastily built in the Second World War, but ideal in their isolation, they now sit mouldering amid a quiet clump of trees. Their only inhabitants now, one could say, are all those spirits evoked in remote-viewers' reveries. What fantastic stories they could tell.

(endall)

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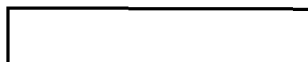
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Potential Remote Viewing User Groups _____

Introduction

I'm _____ with the American Institutes for Research (AIR) in Washington, DC, a company that specializes in social and behavioral research. Under the direction of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), AIR is currently evaluating a program which researches alternative techniques to enhancing human performance. One alternative technique in review is Remote Viewing (RV).

Through a review of the research conducted on remote viewing, this evaluation program will help determine whether this research has any long-term practical value for the intelligence community, and if it does, what changes should be made in methods and approach to enhance the value of remote viewing research.

Currently, a review is being conducted on completed remote viewing research. Concurrent with that process, interviews are being conducted with potential and actual users of remote viewing data in the Department of Defense and the intelligence community. We are hoping that you will be able to assist us today. I will ask some questions pertaining to whether or not you could use this type of information, the value you would place on this type of information, and how it might be used in your work. The entire session should take about an hour and a half.

Your participation is voluntary and, at any time during the session, you may stop participating. You don't have to answer any question that you don't want to. The answers you give us will be seen only by authorized people working on this project. Your answers are confidential and will be used for research purposes only. Your name won't be linked to your answers.

Before we begin, would you read this consent form and sign it if you agree to participate? This is the only form that will have your name on it, and it will be kept separate from the rest of the materials.

Give consent form.

Do you have any questions about anything so far?

Note any questions on Notetaker's Guide

*If this is an "assurance" to the
interviewees - why isn't it
- at least - co-signed by CIA?*

Assurance of Confidentiality _____

The Central Intelligence Agency has requested the American Institutes for Research to assist in the review of the remote viewing research program. You will be helping us by answering questions pertaining to the remote viewing phenomenon. The session should take approximately 90 minutes while you answer questions for us.

Your participation is completely voluntary. You may stop at any time. You don't have to answer any question that you don't want to. Your answers will be kept completely confidential. We will not use your name in any report about this study.

If you agree to help us, please sign below. Even if you sign this form, you can stop participating whenever you want.

Signature

Date

Printed name

Potential Remote Viewing User Groups _____

The Interview

Now, I am going to ask you some questions.

1. Have you used the support of remote viewers?

Why did you request support of remote viewers?

2. Had you used remote viewers before?

3. What information did you request from the remote viewer?

4. What information did you receive from the remote viewer?

5. How did you use the remote viewing products?

Did the remote viewing products help you search for or identify other relevant information?

Did the remote viewing product lead you to take a different approach to the problem?

6. Did the remote viewing project seem to confirm your initial approach?

7. Did you receive any subsequent information that confirmed/disconfirmed the remote viewing information? (e.g., other intelligence sources)

8. Could the remote viewing products be used without information from other sources?

9. Were the remote viewing products accurate?

10. How much relevant information was included in the remote viewing product?

Did the remote viewing products lead you to have greater confidence in your conclusions?

Did use of the remote viewing products save you time?

11. Would you use this again and if so, under what circumstances?

12. Would you pay for the services of a remote viewer?

If so, how much?

Potential Remote Viewing User Groups

The Interview

Now, I am going to ask you some questions.

How did you first become aware that remote viewing services were available.

1. ~~Have you used the support of remote viewers?~~

What was the most important factor in your dec. to use RVs.

Why did you request support of remote viewers?

2. Had you used remote viewers before? *[1st seq. of testing?]*

were your general objectives

3. What information did you request from the remote viewer?

4. What information did you receive from the remote viewer?

5. How did you (use) the remote viewing products?

Did the remote viewing products help you search for or identify other relevant information?

Did the remote viewing product lead you to take a different approach to the problem?

6. Did the remote viewing product seem to confirm your initial approach?

7. Did you receive any subsequent information that confirmed/disconfirmed the remote viewing information? (e.g., other intelligence sources)

8. Could the remote viewing products be used without information from other sources?

9. Were the remote viewing products accurate? *Were you ever able to confirm the "accuracy" of the RV info?*

10. How much relevant information was included in the remote viewing product?

Did the remote viewing products lead you to have greater confidence in your conclusions?

Did use of the remote viewing products save you time?

11. Would you use this product again and if so, under what circumstances? *How much of your time was invested in the analysis of RV product, or in following up on the leads which you obtained?*

12. Would you pay for the services of a remote viewer?

If so, how much?

How would you change the services to make them better?

Potential Remote Viewing User Groups _____

The Interview

Now, I am going to ask you some questions.

1. Have you used the support of remote viewers?

Why did you request support of remote viewers?

2. Had you used remote viewers before?
3. What information did you request from the remote viewer?
4. What information did you receive from the remote viewer?
5. How did you use the remote viewing products?

Did the remote viewing products help you search for or identify other relevant information?

Did the remote viewing product lead you to take a different approach to the problem?

6. Did the remote viewing project seem to confirm your initial approach?
7. Did you receive any subsequent information that confirmed/disconfirmed the remote viewing information? (e.g., other intelligence sources)
8. Could the remote viewing products be used without information from other sources?
9. Were the remote viewing products accurate?
10. How much relevant information was included in the remote viewing product?

Did the remote viewing products lead you to have greater confidence in your conclusions?

Did use of the remote viewing products save you time?

11. Would you use this again and if so, under what circumstances?
12. Would you pay for the services of a remote viewer?
If so, how much?

Potential Remote Viewing User Groups _____

The Interview

Now, I am going to ask you some questions.

1. Have you used the support of remote viewers?

Why did you request support of remote viewers?

2. Had you used remote viewers before?

3. What information did you request from the remote viewer?

4. What information did you receive from the remote viewer?

5. How did you use the remote viewing products?

Did the remote viewing products help you search for or identify other relevant information?

Did the remote viewing product lead you to take a different approach to the problem?

6. Did the remote viewing project seem to confirm your initial approach?

7. Did you receive any subsequent information that confirmed/disconfirmed the remote viewing information? (e.g., other intelligence sources)

8. Could the remote viewing products be used without information from other sources?

9. Were the remote viewing products accurate?

10. How much relevant information was included in the remote viewing product?

Did the remote viewing products lead you to have greater confidence in your conclusions?

Did use of the remote viewing products save you time?

11. Would you use this again and if so, under what circumstances?

12. Would you pay for the services of a remote viewer?
If so, how much?

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DATE: 31 August 1995

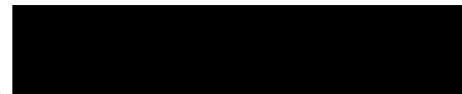
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PROGRAMS

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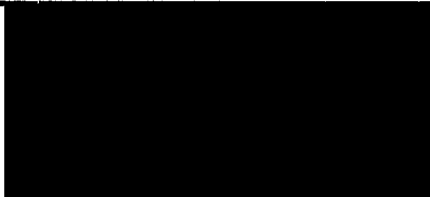
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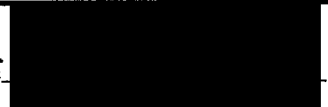
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TO:



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SG1A

SUBJECT: Star Gate CDA

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AT #: 37795 Room #: Comptroller's

NUMBER OF PAGES: 3 (Including Cover Page)

REMARKS/COMMENTS

SG1I

American Institutes for Research Should be done
30 Sept. If not, I'll write the report myself.



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HUMAN USE CHRONOLOGY

- 26 Sep 78 (902d Memorandum). DAMI-ISH cancelled GONDOLA WISH because (1) MIAS not cleared for classified and (2) MIAS training could be categorized as experimenting with human use. ①
- 15 Feb 79 At request of ACSI, DA, Army General Counsel said GRILL FLAME could be classified as involving testing on human subjects. ②
Army General Counsel advised contact with Army Surgeon General to establish Human Use Testing Committee to review GRILL FLAME activities.
- 23 Feb 79 Curtail current Army Activities. ③
- 26 Mar 79 Surgeon General's Human Use Sub-Committee declared Project GRILL FLAME (as represented by AMSAA protocol) was a NO RISK, NO HUMAN USE protocol, AR 70-25 did not apply, and consent form not required. ④
- 27 Mar 79 DAMI-ISH provided authority per phonecon for restart of Project GRILL FLAME. ⑤
- 2 Apr 79 Surgeon General said review of existing protocol shows no research or clinical investigation (approval for human use not required). ⑥
Army work could continue with signed consent form.
- ☆ 11 Jan 80 Surgeon General said existing protocols (MICOM and SRI) constitute research involving human subjects. ⑦

ARMY review(s) completed.

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Approved For Release 2004/07/09 : CIA-RDP96-00792R000600210002-7

- 6 Feb 80 DAMI-ISH recommended to USDRE that BG Rapmund be included as member of Steering Committee concerning human use issue.
- 10 Mar 80 Recommendation to establish INSCOM Human Use Review Committee.
- ① ☆ ☆ 9 Apr 80 Under Secretary of the Army concurs in continuing in-house INSCOM program GRILL FLAME.
- 22 Oct 80 General Counsels for DIA, OSD, and Army agree on obtaining written approval from Deputy Secretary of Defense to Continue GRILL FLAME.
- 29 Oct 80 ~~ACSI Memorandum to~~ DIA General Counsel memo to Deputy Secretary of Defense requesting approval to continue GRILL FLAME under human use.
- ☆ ☆ 24 Dec 80 ACSI request for Under Secretary of the Army approval to continue GRILL FLAME under human use.
- ☆ ☆ 14 Jan 81 Under Secretary of the Army approved Army participation in GRILL FLAME.
- 20 Feb 81 Definition of experimentation.
- General Counsel of Department of Defense concludes that proposed DIA contract with SRI to analyze capabilities of psychics does not constitute experimentation.
- 25 Feb 81 Acting Army General Counsel requests ACSI prepare Decision Memorandum requesting Secretariat authorization for Army participation in joint program.

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8 May 81 ACSI Decision Memorandum to Secretary of the Army (1) requesting approval to participate in joint program and (2) states Army General Counsel says it will constitute human use.

16

15 May 81 DA General Counsel Memorandum to Secretary of the Army requesting approval for Army participation in joint program.

17

(3) ~~AA~~ 27 May 81 Secretary of the Army approves Army participation.

18

17 Jul 81 Army General Counsel letter to ACSI recommending GRILL FLAME be under ACSI supervision and coordination with BG Rapmund on Human Use issue.

~~AA~~ Recommends yearly review by Secretary of the Army.

19

Recommends that activities be in line with Procedure 18.

27 Aug 81 (MFR 1 Sep 81) BG Rapmund stated GRILL FLAME is in occupational health arena, not human use.

20

Cautioned not to get into research which would cause the effort to be bound by Human Use restrictions.

17 Nov 81 Department of Defense General Counsel requested DIA prepare request to Secretary or Deputy Secretary of Defense for approval to participate in GRILL FLAME.

21

24 Nov 81 DIA Memo for Deputy Secretary of Defense requesting approval of Secretary of Defense to participate in GRILL FLAME under Procedure 18.

22

14 DEC 81 DEPSEC DEF APPROVES DIA INVOLVEMENT FOR GRILL FLAME. (STATEMENT INCLUDED AS INCL to # 25.

SECRET

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- entry 1* 14 Jan 82 ACSI request to Secretary of the Army to participate in GRILL FLAME under Procedure 18.
SA APPROVED 1 FEB 82.
- 27 Jan 82 DA General Counsel request to Secretary of the Army for approval of Army to engage in GRILL FLAME during FY82 under Procedure 18.
- #4 PA* 1 Feb 82 Secretary of the Army approves Army participation in GRILL FLAME.
- 17 Aug 83 DAMI-ISH request to Secretary of the Army for approval of Army participation in CENTER LANE under Procedure 13.
- #5 PA* 1 Sep 83 Secretary of the Army approves Army participation.

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"VISAGES": A COMPUTER-BASED TEST
OF FACE PRECOGNITION

MARIO VARVOGLIS¹ & MICHEL-ANGE AMORIM

LABORATOIRE DE RECHERCHE SUR LES INTERACTIONS PSI

A computer-based psi experiment was conducted to explore whether subjects could precognize the features of a randomly composed face. The experiment was based upon a subset of the "Photo fit" Kit used by police to help identify the facial characteristics of a missing person or a criminal. Forty subjects participated, each contributing a minimum of four runs (16 trials).

Subjects were presented with 4 target packs each containing 16 different instances of a particular facial feature (eyes, nose, mouth and facial-outline with hair). The instances for each element were grouped, so as to suggest different degrees of resemblance between them, and, hence, between the subject's choice and the target.

There were two task-modalities. In the Scanning psi task instances were arranged as a 4 x 4 image array, allowing the subject to consciously choose a particular image using the computer "mouse". In the Timing psi task, the images were presented in a rapidly shifting sequence; here the subject could only choose when to stop the "image roulette" with the mouse. Once the subject had chosen all elements of the face, the program randomly selected an instance for each of the four elements, constructed the target face, and presented it to the subject.

Results were evaluated through goodness-of-fit tests, comparing the obtained distribution of hits, for 5 different levels of scoring, against the expected distribution. The global test yielded a significant chi-square for the experimental condition ($p=.013$), and chance results for a simulation study. Further analyses, examining scoring under the two different task-modalities, yielded a significant chi-square for the Timing task modality alone ($p=.006$).

(i) Main author and experimenter

INTRODUCTION

The possibility of applied parapsychological research has been receiving considerable attention in recent years, both in the U.S. (Agor, 1984; Harary, Targ and White, 1985; Mishlove, 1986; Morris, 1986) and in Europe (Amorim, in press). An application which seems to hold particular promise is the use of psi to help locate missing persons or identify criminals. A number of popular or semi-popular accounts have referred to instances in which psychics helped the police, but little has been done by way of experimental research. One of the few systematic investigations in this area is reported by Reiser et al (1979) who presented 12 psychics with sealed envelopes containing information on two solved and two unsolved crimes. According to the authors, the elicited "psychic impressions" offered little support for the claim that psychics could contribute information necessary for the resolution of crimes. However, in their book "Psychic Criminology", Hibbard & Worring (1982) cite a number of cases resolved with the help of psychics, and criticize the Reiser et al approach as being insensitive to psychological and interpersonal factors. Osis (1984) also cites numerous cases resolved with the help of psychics, and emphasizes the difficulties involved in attempting to address this topic in laboratory contexts.

It is clear that the motivational characteristics of real-life situations cannot be reproduced in the artificiality of laboratory contexts. On the other hand, even if it is impossible to recreate the motivational dynamics of real-life psychic criminology, laboratory experimentation could explore certain facets of this area. One such facet is the identification of an individual. In many crimes, police rely upon eyewitnesses to try to reconstruct the facial characteristics of the criminal. However, witnesses may not be available, or may be unreliable. Can "psychic witnesses" be reliably used to identify the facial characteristics of an unknown person?

The exploration of facial characteristics as psi targets is also interesting in and of itself, independently of any immediate applications. Our perception of the face appears to be a very basic process in human beings; like language, it may constitute an inborn, "hardwired" function, rather than being an acquired capacity. Could the fact that we are "primed" toward face-recognition translate into a special sensitivity toward face -precognition or -clairvoyance? If experimental data were to indicate that faces constitute unusually good psi targets, then this would lend some credence to the idea that psi capacities are tied in to basic neurophysiological and cognitive functions.

The current study, then, was conceived as a preliminary step in exploring the use of faces as psi-targets. Specifically, we explored "face precognition" through a computer-based version of the "Photo-fit" Kit, employed by police to interrogate eyewitnesses, and explored in a number of investiga-

tions of face recall and recognition (e.g., Ellis, Shepard & Davies, 1975; Sargent, 1984). This kit contains a very wide range of noses, eyes, mouths, jaws, etc., drawn on transparencies; it thus allows an interviewer to "mix and match"

different instances of facial features, so as to approximate the face recalled by a witness.

In our study, we selected a subset of facial features (face-outline, eyes, nose, mouth) and a small subset of instances for each feature, and passed these into the computer. Then, we created a program which can randomly mix and match these instances, and compose a face. The subject's task was to attempt to choose the facial characteristics which would most approximate the features of the computer-chosen face.

Despite certain superficial similarities, however, this task was not quite analogous to psychic criminology. For one thing, we used "normal" (rather than special) subjects. Also, the psi task was "elementaristic" in nature, insofar as subjects would be focusing upon facial features, rather than attempting to precognize the face as a whole. Some researchers (e.g., Ellis, 1975; Sargent, 1984) suggest that important facets of face perception are holistic, and are not captured by elementaristic approaches. In order to compensate somewhat for this problem, we decided not to provide "piecemeal" feedback following each trial, but give feedback only once the entire face has been composed (i.e., after all four elements have been chosen). Though subjects would still make their selections one feature at a time, at least the moment of feedback would involve a holistic perception; if precognitive information derives from this feedback point, then it would orient the person's psi toward the whole face, rather than an isolated feature.

A more important deviation from psychic criminology, in our approach, was that the experimental context included none of the human elements which lend meaning and significance to the task in real life. Rather, it involved guessing the features of a fictional face, one stripped of any meaningful descriptors or history. To address this, we sought to give the fictional target-face some identity, associating it with a randomly selected name and biography; these were derived from a large pool of possibilities. The relevance of this "meaningfulness" device was to be explored by comparing subject scoring with the biography present vs. absent.

Another factor explored, "psi - task modality", was meant to address the potential problem of response biases. There is little doubt that, to different degrees, we are attracted or repelled by different faces (or facial characteristics). In a psi task in which subjects can freely choose from among all possibilities within a target pack, such aesthetic factors could easily drown out subtle psi information, leading people to choose images they like and avoid those they dislike. As it seemed that this could not be completely avoided, as long as the subject is free to choose among the possibilities, we decided to add a psi-task modality in which the subject could not choose among images.

This second modality was a "timing" psi task, demanding of the the subject only a decision as to when to stop a rapidly changing "image roulette" containing all possibilities. Thus, there were two task-modalities: one based upon the implicit question "when is the target passing by" (the timing task), the other based upon the question "where is the target", and involving the usual scanning of possibilities in order to make a choice (the scanning task).

METHOD

Subjects

The subjects of this study were 35 female and 5 male volunteers, ranging in age from 19 to 59 years old. Thirty four of these participants came to the laboratory following an article in a popular woman's magazine, which presented the laboratory's computer-based psi research. The remaining 6 subjects were either acquaintances, or had heard about the laboratory through acquaintances. Personal and psychological data on all subjects were collected using french versions of the Personal Inventory Form (PIF) and the Myers-Briggs-Type-Inventory (MBTI); these data have not yet been analyzed.

Hardware

The experiment was run using an Amiga 1000 with a color monitor, two disk-drives, a 2-megabyte random-access memory extension, and a "mouse" for subject inputs. The transfer of Photo-fit images into the computer was accomplished using a surveillance camera and an interface which permits the "digitization" of video inputs.

Software

The program controlling the present experiment was based upon a compiler-language named "The Director", similar to BASIC, but explicitly oriented toward graphics- and sound-manipulations.

Pseudo-Random function: The random numbers for the program are generated by the Director language's pseudo-random function, reseeded every cycle by the Amiga clock (read in in micro-seconds). A "Cyclic Redundancy Check" scheme scrambles the clock values and ensures the adequacy of the random distribution. In a personal communication, the creator of the Director language stated that tests of the random function have shown that it yields the expected range and frequency of values. While no detailed assessment of the random function was undertaken by the experimenter, a one-line program was written to at least ensure that the function was reseeded each time. Run immediately after the "booting" of the computer, this program served to verify that the pseudo-random function was indeed being reseeded, yielding different number sequences each time it was run.

"Visages" program: The Visages precognition test, written by the first author, presents subjects with 4 graphic target packs, each containing 16 distinct instances of a facial element, and, on the basis of the subject's choices, progressively constructs a graphic face. Then, once the subject is satisfied with the face as constructed, the program uses the Amiga's pseudo-random function four times, selecting, for each facial element, one of 16 possible instances. Finally, the program calculates feedback scores (i.e., measures of the proximity between the subject-chosen and the randomly-chosen elements), stores the results, provides feedback (showing the target-face and the score), and offers the subject options to continue or quit.

A slightly modified version of the program serves to collect control or "simulation" trials, in which no subject is present. The program essentially creates two faces, on the basis of two sets of random numbers; the first set substitutes for the subject's guesses, while the second defines the target face as described above.

A more detailed description of the program's operation is given in the Target-preparation and Procedure sections.

Target-preparation

The Target pool was based upon a portion of the Penry Photo-fit Kit, kindly provided by the central police department of Paris (Ministere de l'Interieur), in photocopy form. The kit involves transparencies showing different male facial elements (eyes, noses, mouths, etc.); these can be freely combined and mixed, and so as to produce a very wide range of possible male facial types.

Four facial elements were used for this study: eyes, nose, mouth, and facial outline (showing hair, forehead, and jaw). To select from among the many instances provided, we used our subjective judgement and several criteria; for example, selection of as wide a range of characteristics as possible, for each facial element and avoidance of facial characteristics which are too striking or weird. We then passed this subset of photo-fit images into the computer through a "digitization" process, and each digitized image was treated with diverse computer graphic tools, so as to maximize definition and clarity. Then, for each element, we selected 16 different instances (i.e., sixteen noses, sixteen mouths, etc.), and arranged these images into 4 computer bit-map screens or "pages", which would serve as target packs (Two of these pages are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2).

The 16 instances of each page were arranged in a 4 x 4 array, images being grouped according to different levels of resemblance between them. Taking Figure 1 as an example, we see that the top two rows are distinguishable from the bottom two ("little hair" vs. "lots of hair"). Then, the 4 instances of a facial element in a particular row are distinct from those in a particular column. For example, the top row near-bald, short hair,

Figure 1. Target pack for
face-outline

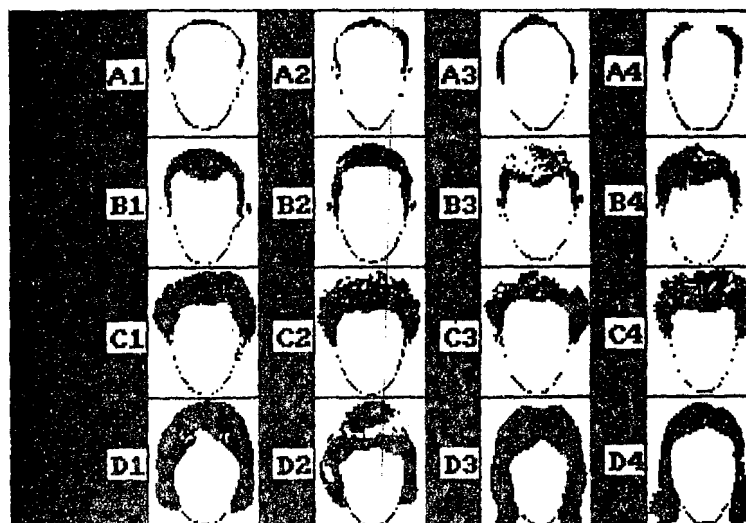


Figure 2. Target pack for Lips

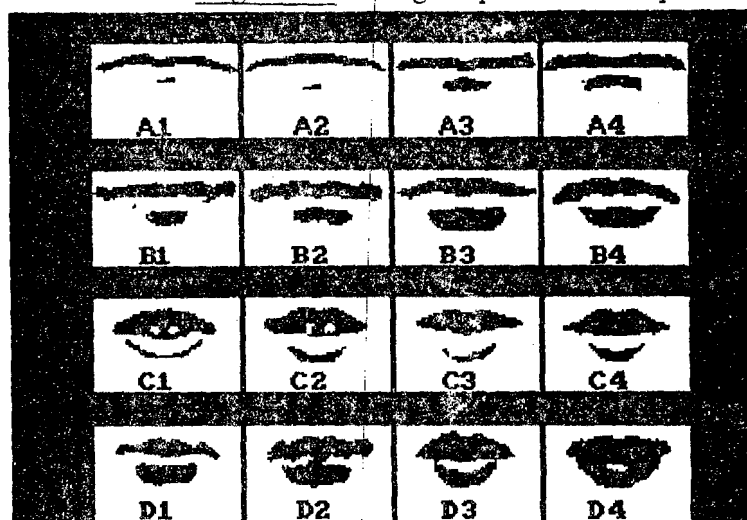


Figure 3. Face with three
elements selected



full hair and long-hair). Finally, within each row, 2 groups are distinguishable (e.g., in row D, D1 / D2 and D3 / D4).

The idea behind this arrangement was to create a psi task which could allow for different degrees of psi -accuracy or -resolution - from vague feelings to detailed information. The scoring scheme, accordingly, was meant to reflect different degrees of resemblance between subjects' choices and the target image. For example, let us assume that the target for facial-outline were D2. Selection of any instance within row C - the other row of the same half-page - implies having correctly identified that the target-face generally has "lots of hair"; this would be a "half-page" hit. Selecting D3 or D4 - the other pair on the same row, or a "row" hit - implies having identified the target face as having specifically long hair. Selecting D1, the other member of the pair, would be a "pair" hit - whereby the subject has found the instance which most resembles the actual target. Selecting D2, of course, is a direct hit.

As mentioned in the Introduction, the target face was accompanied by a name and, in half the trials, a biography. The names were drawn from a file containing 80 names commonly found in France. The biography was drawn from a second file, containing 200 statements, organized into 10 theme-related groups (sports and leisure, living quarters, childhood and education, mood and temperament, social life, paranormal experiences, reactions to world events, beliefs and philosophy, favorite sayings, health).

Procedure

Upon arrival at the laboratory and preliminary exchanges, the subject was placed in front of the Amiga, and instructed on the utilisation of the mouse. The subject then took computer-based (French) versions of the PRL Personal Inventory Form (PIF) and the Myers-Briggs-Type-Inventory (MBTI). Following feedback on the MBTI, the subject was switched to the Apple-based computer-RNG test "Volition". Then, after a minimum of two Volition runs, the subject was brought back to the Amiga, for the Visages precognition test; the experimenter remained present throughout the Visages session.

The subject was told that, unlike Volition, the Visages test was geared toward receptive psi. It was explained that the computer would create a face, randomly selecting instances for the four facial elements; the person was asked to use their intuition to guess which instances of each element would be selected by the computer. It was emphasized that the computer would not select those instances on the basis of any aesthetic criteria, but on the basis of random decisions.

The run, consisting of four trials (one for each facial element), begins with the presentation of a Menu on the monitor screen, naming the four elements as "Hair", "Eyes",
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"Nose", "Lips". The program awaits the subject's selection of one of these, using the mouse. (For the first run, the experimenter encouraged the subject to start with face-outline, and progressively fill in the other elements of the face). Once an element is selected, the computer presents the subject with the target pack, i.e., the 16 instances of that element.

Depending on the psi-task modality, the target-pack is presented in one of two different ways. In the scanning condition, all 16 possibilities are present on the screen simultaneously, arranged in the 4x4 array described above; the person uses the mouse to place the cursor over one of these 16 instances and then "clicks" to select it. In the timing condition, only one of the 16 instances is visible on the screen at any moment; the images succeed each other very rapidly in a random sequence (giving the impression of a nose changing shape, a mouth talking, etc.), and selection is made by clicking on the mouse and stopping the "image roulette" at some particular image. The image actually selected, however, is not the one last seen by the subject, but rather one which is randomly generated just after mouse input; irrespective of how fast their reaction time might be, subjects cannot consciously select a particular target.

The order of task presentation, fixed across subjects, was based upon a predetermined schedule allowing for different permutations of the biography and task-modality variables. The first four runs were scanning/biography, scanning/no biography, timing/biography, timing/no biography.

In both scanning and timing modes, the specific instance chosen by the person is immediately added to those previously selected. Thus, as subjects proceed through the four facial elements and select a particular face-outline, set of eyes, nose, and mouth, they see the face being constructed. (Figure 3 illustrates a face with three features already chosen and lips not yet selected). The process of face construction is automatic: placement of the feature chosen on the face depends not upon the subject, but upon predefined coordinates.

Following the subject's selection of all four elements, and thus the completion of the face, the individual is presented with options 5:"Review Face", and 6:"See target". Option 5 allows subjects to review the face constructed, in case they've changed their mind about a particular selection (in which case, they can re-initiate the selection process by clicking on the corresponding number in the Menu).

Option number 6, once clicked, launches the construction of the target face. The program generates four random numbers, between 1 and 16, each corresponding to a particular instance of the four features. The program also randomly selects a name out of the name-file, and, in the "biography" condition, constructs a biography by randomly selecting 6

then stores all results on a disk file, and finally projects

the target face on the screen, along with a name, a graphic "button" for re-viewing the subject-chosen face, and another button for reading the biography (*).

The screen with the subject-chosen face allows for comparisons with the target-face; it also shows the scores obtained for each of the four elements. These scores give subjects a numerical estimate of the proximity of their choices to the target-instances. For each element, the possible scores are 0 (no relation between target and choice), 2 (half-page success), 4 (row success), 8 (pair success) and 16 (direct hit). Thus, the total score for the run could range from 0 to a very unlikely 64 (direct hits on every trial).

Subjects were asked to complete at least four runs (sixteen trials), but were allowed to contribute additional runs, if so desired. Thus, following feedback they could either click on a Replay button, to initiate a new run, or, if they had completed 4 runs, click on a Stop button to close the Visages program and end the session.

Simulation Runs: In order to ensure that the RND function of the Amiga operates correctly, and that there were no problems in the program's logic, we conducted a simulation study, based upon a slightly modified version of the Visages program. In this program, the subject's scanning or timing guesses for each element were replaced by the generation of random numbers between 1-16. Thus, the program would construct a face on the basis of 4 random numbers, and then a second, target-face on the basis of 4 more random numbers.

Once launched, the simulation program ran automatically, until it completed 9 runs; it was then re-launched by the experimenter. This process continued until the number of runs accumulated equalled the total of experimental runs.

* The screen with the biography text was intended to examine the meaningfulness factor mentioned in the Introduction. From the first few sessions, subjects appeared to be confused as to the role and purpose of the statements; the biography seemed incongruent with the stated nature of the task-precognizing a randomly constructed face. Following repeated negative comments by several subjects, the experimenter realized that the biography was not appropriate for assessing meaningfulness, and decided to drop assessment of this factor from the study. From that point on, he no longer directed subjects to click on the biography button, and practically no one did.

RESULTS

Collectively, the 40 participants contributed a total of 212 experimental runs (848 trials). Individuals' contribution to this database was quite uneven: 28 of the 40 participants completed just the minimum of 4 runs each, while the remaining 12 contributed between 5-14 runs. Using subjects' mean feedback score as an index of individual performance, we find that the average score for the group contributing 4 runs is 10.16, while for the group contributing more runs it is 9.18. A t-test for independent means shows no difference between the two groups ($t=.752$, 38 df, ns). Figure 4, depicting mean feedback scores for all subjects, also shows that there are no consistent trends distinguishing the scores of the 28 subjects who contributed exactly 4 runs, from the 9 contributing 5-9 runs, and the 3 contributing 10-14 runs.

The evaluation of overall results, utilizing the trial as unit, was based upon two goodness-of-fit tests - one for experimental and one for simulation data. These analyses examine whether the observed distribution of hits, for all scoring levels, conforms to the binomial expectation (the probability corresponding to each scoring level multiplied by the number of trials). The probabilities used to estimate expectation for each scoring level represent the likelihood of obtaining exactly (rather than "at least") a pair hit, a row hit, etc.; they thus allow each scoring level to be treated independently. The probabilities corresponding to each level of hitting are direct hit, 1/16; pair hit, 1/16; row hit, 1/8; half-page hit, 1/4; and miss, 1/2. (For example, in the facial-outline example cited earlier, with D2 as target, there is exactly 1 way to obtain a direct hit, 1 way to obtain specifically a pair hit (D1), 2 ways to obtain a row hit (D3, D4), 4 possibilities for a half-page hit (all of row C) and 8 ways to obtain a miss (rows A and B)).

Table 1 summarizes the results of the goodness-of-fit tests. The first row represents the expected number of hits for each scoring-level, given a total of 848 trials. The second and third rows show the obtained number of hits for simulation and experimental trials (respectively). As can be seen from this table, simulation trials conformed quite closely to expectation. In contrast, the distribution of scores in experimental trials departs significantly from expectation (χ^2 -sq [4 df] = 12.632; $p=.013$). This latter result is associated with an effect size of .076 (obtained by converting the p-value to a one-tailed z-score, and dividing the latter by the square root of N, i.e., of 848).

The significant effect for the experimental trials was mainly due to a shift from the expected number of hits in the three partial-hit levels (pair, row and half-page). Post-hoc chi-square analyses, comparing each of the five hitting levels with the other four, suggest that the main effect was due to a shortage of hits at the pair-hits level (χ^2 -sq [1 df] = 5.618, $p=.018$) and a surplus of hits at the half-page level (χ^2 -sq [1 df] = 4.25, $p=.039$). Neither of

FIGURE 4: MEAN FEEDBACK SCORES FOR 40 SUBJECTS

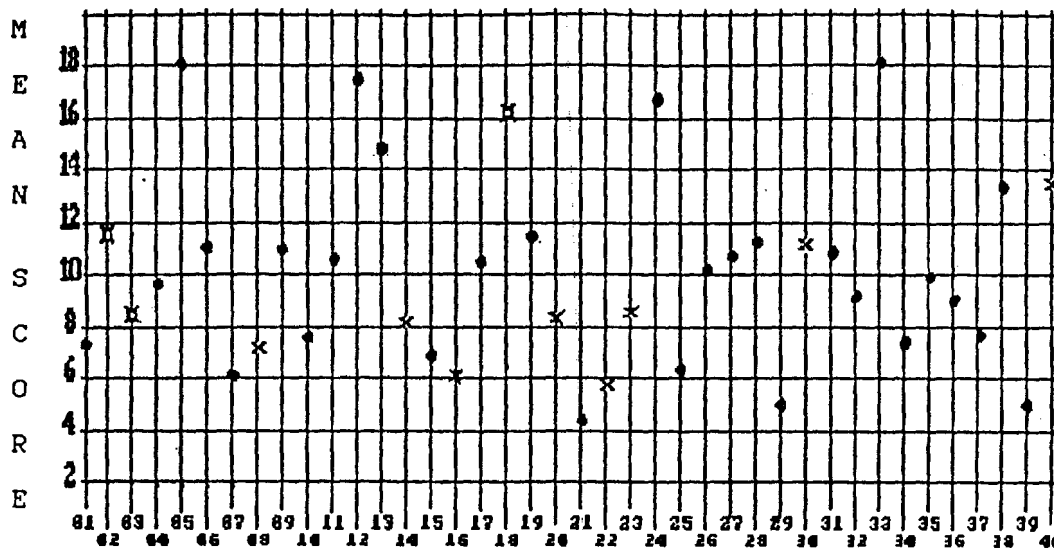


Table 1: Frequency of hits for 5 scoring levels for Experimental and Simulated trials

	DIR	PAIR	ROW	H.PGE	MISS	CHI-SQ [4 DF]
EXPECTED	53	53	106	212	424	
SIMULATION	50	56	112	213	417	.799
EXPERIMENTAL	60	36	88	238	426	12.632

Table 2: Frequency of hits for 5 scoring levels for Scanning and Timing task modalities

	DIR	PAIR	ROW	H.PGE	MISS	CHI-SQ [4 DF]
EXPECTED	26.5	26.5	53	106	212	
SCANNING	33	20	47	104	220	4.207
TIMING	27	16	41	134	206	14.453

these values remain significant when corrected for multiple analysis (i.e., by multiplying each p-value by 5).

Table 2 examines the experimental results for scanning vs. timing psi tasks separately (424 trials each). For the scanning task, the chi-square was non-significant (chi-sq [4 df] = 4.207, n.s.) For the timing task, the result is significant (chi-sq [4 df] = 14.453; $p = .006$).

Post-hoc chi-square analyses, comparing each of the five hitting levels with the other four, suggest that the effect in the timing-task condition was largely due to an excess of hits at the half-page level (chi-sq [1 df]=9.861, $p=.0017$). This value remains significant even when corrected for multiple analysis.

DISCUSSION

As indicated in the Results, whereas the chi-square for the simulation trials conformed to expectation, the chi-square for experimental trials was significant. The overall chi-square analysis thus suggests a relationship between subjects' guesses, and the targets which were randomly selected following their guesses.

As mentioned, subjects had the option to stop after a minimum of four runs, or continue. This option had been introduced because pilot sessions had suggested that some subjects tired quickly of Visages, whereas others liked it. As it turned out, only 12 of the 40 subjects contributed more than the required 4 runs. It might therefore be suspected that it was the few subjects who scored well that kept on going; this, of course, would detract from the generalizability of the results. However, as shown earlier, the mean scores for those who stopped after four runs was not lower than those who continued; if anything, they were slightly higher. Overall results cannot be attributed to the scoring of a few subjects who contributed large amounts of data.

What does seem clear is that the overall significant results were largely due to the timing condition runs. When the data were broken down in terms of psi-task modality, we found that the distribution of scores in the scanning condition did not depart significantly from chance, whereas the result for the timing task was significant.

The effect observed in this study thus appears to be associated with the relatively effortless and game-like task-modality rather than with the one obliging subjects to consciously choose the elements of the face. The lack of results in the scanning condition may well reflect the operation of response biases, and subjects' frustration in having to fight their feelings during the task. During the scanning condition, participants repeatedly complained about difficulties in discriminating between their intuition and

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Covert Operations Abroad: An Overview

By David Wise

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COVERT OPERATIONS ABROAD: AN OVERVIEW

By David Wise

Citizens who telephone the Central Intelligence Agency at Langley, Virginia, asking for a description of the agency's activities receive a handsome blue-covered booklet bearing the CIA seal-- a baleful eagle atop a shield emblazoned with a sixteen point star.

The booklet, however, is less than a sixteenth of an inch thick and contains only eleven pages. The citizen reading it is told that the CIA produces estimates and "intelligence reports" to assure that the President receives information on foreign policy and national defense that is "complete, accurate, and timely." The booklet also gives the CIA's zip code, which is Washington, D.C. 20505. Nowhere in the booklet is it mentioned that the CIA conducts secret political operations around the globe, ranging from payments to foreign political figures and attempts to influence elections abroad to overthrowing governments-- in which the target national leaders are sometimes killed-- and full-scale paramilitary invasions. Nowhere does the booklet mention that the CIA operates its own air force, and, at times, its own army and navy.

It is these covert political operations that have got the CIA in trouble, focused public attention upon its activities, and led to demands for reform. It is these

activities, as well, that have raised fundamental questions about the role of a secret intelligence agency in a democracy, and, specifically, whether the requirements of American national security justify clandestine intervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

More recently, the Watergate scandal has dramatically demonstrated the dangers posed by secret intelligence agencies when their personnel, resources, and methods are employed in the American political process.

For many years the Central Intelligence Agency has been operating domestically, in ways never contemplated by the Congress. That fact may not have been understood by the public at large until it was revealed that the CIA had provided E. Howard Hunt, Jr., its former clandestine operative, with equipment used in the break-in of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, and that the CIA had prepared two psychiatric profiles of Ellsberg. In addition, the burglars who broke into Democratic National Headquarters at Watergate had CIA backgrounds, and one, Eugenio Rolando Martinez was at the time of the break-in still on the CIA payroll at a retainer of \$100 a month. Thus, Watergate, to an extent, represented the application of covert intelligence techniques to American politics: President Nixon created his own secret police force-- the Plumbers and their apprentices-- to conduct covert operations against domestic "enemies," real and imagined. He resigned; the problem remains.

This paper is in four parts. The first section deals with the legal and historical basis of covert operations, the second with mechanisms for control of such operations and the third with the history of CIA covert operations; the fourth contains conclusions and recommendations.

I. THE LEGAL BASIS

Some definitions are necessary before discussing the legal basis of covert operations. Intelligence is information, gathered either secretly or openly. Clearly, information about military, strategic, political, and economic conditions in other countries, and about the background and intentions of the leaders of those countries, may be of great value to the President and other leaders in making decisions and formulating policy. Intelligence is collected from electronic ears stationed around the globe, from reconnaissance satellites overhead, from newspapers, journals, and other open sources, and by traditional espionage. Some of the means of acquisition of intelligence are highly sophisticated and themselves secret. From CIA stations abroad, by cable and courier, tons of information flows into CIA headquarters at Langley every day. Once in house, it is sifted and analyzed, or it would be of little use to policymakers. In addition to analyzing, summarizing, and evaluating the information collected, the CIA also has an estimating function. On the basis of what it knows, the CIA attempts to predict to the President the likely course of future events in other countries. The intelligence

process, then, consists essentially of collecting, evaluating, and estimating. It is basically passive, in that it is a process designed to reflect events and conditions, and to draw conclusions and logical deductions on the basis of the information collected.

Covert political action, on the other hand, seeks to manipulate events, to cause them to happen. The clandestine operators of the CIA are engaged not merely in reporting events, but in attempting to shape them.

The organization of the Central Intelligence Agency reflects this basic split. Beneath the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) and the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence are two principal divisions: the Directorate of Intelligence, headed by a Deputy Director (DDI), and a Directorate of Operations, headed by a Deputy Director (DDO).*

The Directorate of Intelligence engages in overt collection, analysis, and estimating. The Directorate of Operations, or Clandestine Services, engages in covert collection and secret political operations. This is the

*The Directorate of Operations was formerly known as the Directorate of Plans and its Chief as the DDP. The name was changed in 1973. William E. Colby, the present DCI, was the first official to hold the new title of DDO; he held that post prior to his appointment by President Nixon as Director of Central Intelligence on May 10, 1973.

so-called "dirty tricks" branch of CIA.

The Central Intelligence Agency was in a very real sense a result of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Until World War II, the United States had no centralized intelligence machinery. During the war, on June 13, 1942, President Roosevelt established the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) under General William J. Donovan. The OSS gathered intelligence, but it also engaged in political operations and paramilitary operations, dropping agents by parachute behind enemy lines in Europe and Asia. Thus, the pattern was established under OSS of an intelligence agency that both collected information and engaged in covert operations. Many well-known Americans worked for OSS, including Julia Child, Allen W. Dulles, Arthur Goldberg, and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. In the autumn of 1944, at Roosevelt's request, Donovan submitted a secret memo to the White House urging the creation of a permanent U.S. intelligence agency.

The plan was put aside; and on September 20, 1945, President Truman issued an order disbanding the OSS. But the wartime experience had created momentum for a centralized intelligence agency. In January, 1946, Truman established a National Intelligence Authority under a Central Intelligence Group, the forerunner of the CIA. Then Congress created the CIA, in the National Security Act of 1947. Officially, the agency came into being on September 18th of that year. The same legislation established the National Security Council.

The duties of the CIA are set forth in the Act in Section 102 (d) which states:

For the purpose of coordinating the intelligence activities of the several Government departments and agencies in the interest of national security, it shall be the duty of the Agency, under the direction of the National Security Council--

(1) to advise the National Security Council in matters concerning such intelligence activities of the Government departments and agencies as relate to national security;

(2) to make recommendations to the National Security Council for the coordination of such intelligence activities of the departments and agencies of the Government as relate to the national security;

(3) to correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to the national security, and provide for the appropriate dissemination of such intelligence within the Government using where appropriate existing agencies and facilities: Provided, That the Agency shall have no police, subpoena, law-enforcement powers, or internal-security functions: Provided further, That the departments and

other agencies of the Government shall continue to collect, evaluate, correlate and disseminate departmental intelligence: And provided further, That the Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure;

(4) to perform, for the benefit of the existing intelligence agencies, such additional services of common concern as the National Security Council determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally;

(5) to perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct.

There is no specific mention in the law of overthrowing governments or other cloak and dagger operations, but the CIA has carried out these activities under the "other functions" clause contained in subparagraph five. Richard M. Helms, while Director of Central Intelligence, confirmed this interpretation in a speech on April 14, 1971. Referring to the "other functions" clause he said:

"This latter language was designed to enable us to

conduct such foreign activities as the national government may find it convenient to assign to a 'secret service'. These activities have always been secondary to the production of intelligence, and under direct control by the Executive Branch. Obviously, I cannot go into any detail with you on such matters, and I do not intend to."*

William E. Colby, one of Mr. Helms' successors as Director of CIA, also confirmed that the "other functions" clause is the justification for covert political operations. Appearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee at a hearing on his nomination, Colby told Senator Stuart Symington:

"Mr. Chairman, the National Security Act of 1947 says that the Agency will do various things, and then in the last subparagraph it says that the Agency will conduct, perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct.

"Now, that particular provision of law is the authority under which a lot of the Agency's activities are conducted."**

It is not apparent from the legislative history of the 1947

*Address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, April 14, 1971; text, page 5.

**"Nomination of William E. Colby", Hearing before the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, 93rd Congress, 1st Session, July 2, 1973, pp. 13-14.

act establishing the CIA that Congress expected that the CIA would engage in covert political operations. Congress did express concern that the CIA not engage in domestic operations, and subsequent experience has proved these fears justified. James Forrestal, while Secretary of the Navy, testified in April of 1947 that the CIA would be "limited definitely to purposes outside of this country."* Congressman Henderson Lanham, a Georgia Democrat, asked Dr. Vannevar Bush, a witness before a House Committee, whether there was not a danger of the CIA "becoming a Gestapo or anything of that sort?"** The report of the House Committee that handled the CIA legislation states: "Provision prohibiting the agency from having the power of subpena and from exercising internal police powers, provisions not included in the original bill nor in S.758, were added by your Committee".*** This language, an unsuccessful

*Hearing, April 25, 1947, House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, cited in David Wise and Thomas B. Ross, The Espionage Establishment (New York: Random House, 1967), pp. 162-63.

**Hearing of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, June 24, 1947, in Wise and Ross, op. cit., p. 164.

***"National Security Act of 1947," Report of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to accompany H.R. 4214, p. 4.

attempt to keep the CIA out of the domestic arena, was apparently added at the behest of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F.B.I., who did not want any competition with the bureau in the domestic intelligence field.

But there is no indication that Congress expected the CIA to engage in covert activities, intervene in the internal affairs of other nations, overthrow governments, and launch paramilitary operations. The House report on the legislation simply states that the CIA was created in order that the NSC "in its deliberations and advice to the President, may have available adequate information." The CIA, the report added, "will furnish such information."* Certainly, the Executive Branch officials testifying about the proposed legislation did not talk about overthrowing governments. For example, Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Director of Central Intelligence,** stressed the collection and evaluation functions of CIA when he testified to the Senate Armed Services Committee about the proposed legislation to establish CIA. "The oceans have shrunk..." Vandenberg testified, "the interests, intentions, and capabilities of the various nations...must be fully known to our national policymakers. We must have this intelligence if we are to be forewarned against possible acts of aggression, and if we are

*Ibid., p. 3.

**Vandenberg held this title as head of the Central Intelligence Group even though the CIA itself had not yet been created.

to be armed against disaster in an era of atomic warfare." Wartime intelligence sources are "drastically reduced as our forces return home," Vandenberg added. "Such information, which can be collected during actual combat, is largely denied us in peace time. In times of peace we must rely on the painstaking study of...available overt material.' The CIA, Vandenberg said, would engage in "research and analysis" and avoid "wasteful duplication."*

One small hint of what was to come was contained in a memo submitted to Congress by Dulles in 1947. He said the CIA should have "exclusive jurisdiction to carry out secret intelligence operations."** And, while some individual Members of Congress may have realized that covert political operations would continue in peacetime, certainly the majority of the members of Congress reading the House report on the legislation, or the the Senate hearings, would not have reached this conclusion. Almost from the start however, the CIA was in fact involved in covert political operations, which the "black," or clandestine, operators of the CIA prefer to call "special operations."

In 1948, the Truman administration was alarmed by the Communist takeover in Czechoslovakia and nervous over the

*National Defense Establishment, Hearings before the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, 80th Congress, 1st Session on S.758, Part 3, pp. 491-500.

**Ibid., pp. 525-28.

possibility of a Communist victory in the Italian elections. Secretary of Defense James Forrestal wished to move to counter Communist strength in Italy. It was felt this would require a massive infusion of money. But the wealthy industrialists around Milan feared reprisals if the Communists won and were reluctant to contribute funds. So members of the Eastern establishment literally passed the hat at the Brook Club in New York.

There was no CIA mechanism to deal with the problem-- the Plans Directorate was not created until January 4, 1951. As a result, in the summer of 1948, the NSC issued a secret document, NSC 10/2 (pronounced "ten slash two"), authorizing special operations, providing they were secret and small enough to be plausibly deniable by the government. The same document created an operating agency under the euphemistic title of Office of Policy Coordination. Former OSS agent Frank G. Wisner was brought in to direct this office, which operated within the CIA but under the joint authority as well of the Department of State and the Department of Defense. In 1950 General Walter Bedell Smith, then director of the CIA, managed to eliminate control by these outside agencies and placed Wisner's group entirely under CIA. Meanwhile, a separate Office of Special Operations handled covert intelligence-gathering for CIA. OSO and OPC were merged in January 1951 (while Smith was still Director of CIA) into the new Directorate of Plans. The "other functions" clause became the eye of the needle through which the CIA has conducted special operations around the globe.

In 1949, the Central Intelligence Agency Act was passed exempting CIA from all statutes requiring the disclosure of the "functions, names, official titles, salaries, or numbers of personnel employed by the Agency." It gave the Director of Central Intelligence unprecedented power to spend money "without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of government funds". The 1949 Act permitted "such expenditures to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the director."

Once these provisions were law, the way was open for CIA to engage in special operations on a large scale. In a discussion with graduate students at the Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies, on February 24, 1966, Robert Amory, former Deputy Director for Intelligence of the CIA, declared: "We went in through the NSC-CIA act because that was the only way we could get unvouchered funds. OPC then went into Greece in 1949-50."

A series of highly classified National Security Council Intelligence Directives have been issued since 1948, permitting the CIA to carry out special operations. The Directives are known as NSCIDs; within the intelligence community they are called "Nonskids". In addition, the Director of Central Intelligence issues DCIDs. Under the authority of the NSCIDs these apparently can be issued by the Director of Central Intelligence without further clearance by the NSC. These directives and other Presidential and CIA documents together

form what is sometimes referred to as the "secret charter" of the CIA.

Thus, a secret agency engages in secret operations that carry the risk of war, under secret directives unavailable to the press, the public, or most members of the Congress. Indeed, until the Watergate revelations of 1973, Congress was not curious about this "secret charter." In July of 1973, however, Senator Stuart Symington did ask some questions at hearings of the Senate Armed Services Committee on the nomination of William Colby to be Director of CIA. Symington said: "We understand some...directives to the intelligence community are included in classified documents called National Security Council Intelligence Directives, NSCIDs. Would you describe in general the subject matter of these Directives; and, if you believe they should remain classified, would you tell the committee why you think so?"

Colby replied: "These Directives are the application of the other functions provision of the law that I cited, Mr. Chairman...They include some general directives which describe the functions of the different members of the intelligence community and there is certain sensitive information in those. Those are National Security Council documents, Mr. Chairman, and I do not have the authority for the declassification since they originate with the National Security Council."

Senator William Proxmire had slightly better luck with Colby. In a series of written questions submitted to the CIA

director in 1973, Proxmire asked:

Question. "What reason does the National Security Council give for not making public the secret 'Charter' of the CIA, the NSCIDs?"

Answer. I respectfully suggest that this matter be raised with the National Security Council.

Next, Proxmire wanted to know whether National Security Action Memorandum #57 set out guidelines for restraining covert operations to a small size "and only then with adequate deniability." Colby would not discuss NSAM 57. What other NSC documents describing CIA operations would be available, Proxmire asked.

Colby replied: "Operations of the CIA and other intelligence components are conducted under the authority of the NSCIDs and a variety of other Executive Orders and directives. I have been authorized to brief the Committee on the basic ones, the NSCIDs, on a classified basis."

In 1963, former President Truman wrote:

"I never had / ^{any thought...} when I set up the CIA that it would be injected into peacetime cloak and dagger operations. Some of the complications and embarrassment that I think we have experienced are in part attributable to the fact that this quiet intelligence arm of the President has been so removed from its intended role. I would like to see the CIA be restored to its original assignment as the intelligence arm of the President and whatever else it can properly perform in that special

field and that its operational duties be terminated or properly used elsewhere.

"We have grown up as a nation respected for our free institutions and for our ability to maintain a free and open society. There is something about the way the CIA has been functioning that is casting a shadow over our historic position, and I feel that we need to correct it."*

Truman's quote is puzzling in the light of the NSCIDs issued during his Presidency permitting covert operations. It is possible, however, that Truman was appalled by the scope of these operations. By 1963, when Truman wrote these words, the CIA had received adverse publicity from the shooting down of the U-2 spy plane over the Soviet Union in 1960 and the ill-fated invasion of Cuba at Bay of Pigs in 1961.

Symington questioned Richard Helms about Truman's statement during hearings on Helms' nomination to be ambassador to Iran in 1973.

This exchange occurred:

Mr. HELMS. And as far as President Truman's comment is concerned I recall vividly when that was made in 1963 and we were all stunned, because the document signed off by the National Security Council which put the Agency in some of the matters

*Article by Harry S. Truman, syndicated by North American Newspaper Alliance in The Washington Post, December 22, 1963.

was done during President Truman's administration.

Senator SYMINGTON. It is incredible to me, has been for many years, that this committee does not know of your activities in foreign countries with which we are not at war. It not only doesn't make any sense, but, it has resulted in heavy loss of both money and respect.

II. MECHANISMS OF CONTROL

Before discussing the machinery for the control of covert operations, the nature of those operations should be more precisely defined. Perhaps the best definition was provided by Richard M. Bissell, the CIA's Deputy Director for Plans between 1958 and February, 1962, in which capacity he ran covert operations for the agency. Bissell was one of the fathers of the U-2 reconnaissance aircraft and the principal planner of the Bay of Pigs invasion. The minutes of a private discussion on intelligence sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations in 1968 summarizes Bissell's view:

"Covert operations should, for some purposes, be divided into two classifications: (1) intelligence collection, primarily espionage, or the obtaining of intelligence by covert means; and (2) covert action, attempting to influence the internal affairs of other nations-- sometimes called

'intervention'-- by covert means."*

It is with Bissell's second category, covert action-- attempting to influence the internal affairs of other nations-- that this paper is primarily concerned.

In the Council on Foreign Relations meeting, Bissell went on to list the dimensions of covert action. He said:

"The scope of covert action could include: (1) political advice or counsel; (2) subsidies to an individual; (3) financial support and 'technical assistance' to political parties; (4) support of private organizations, including labor unions, business firms, cooperatives, etc.; (5) covert propaganda; (6) 'private' training of individuals and exchange of persons; (7) economic operations; and (8) paramilitary for political action operations designed to overthrow or to support a regime (like the Bay of Pigs and the programs in Laos). These operations can be classified in various ways: by the degree and type of secrecy required by their legality, and, perhaps, by their benign or hostile character."**

*From the third meeting of the Discussion Group on Intelligence and Foreign Policy, Council on Foreign Relations, January 8, 1968, quoted in "The CIA's Global Strategy: Intelligence and Foreign Policy" (Cambridge, Mass: The Africa Research Group, 1971), p. 8. The quotations are from the minutes of the meeting, which paraphrased and summarized the remarks of the participants.

**Ibid., p. 13.

Bissell's categories pretty well cover the waterfront, although of course under each heading, one could list many variations. To take one example, covert propaganda could include clandestine radio stations, either in or outside the target countries; disinformation, that is, deliberately false, or at least partly false material circulated within a target country but designed to appear authentic-- a forged official document allegedly from the files of a foreign ministry but actually prepared at CIA headquarters in Virginia, for example. The distinction contained in Bissell's point eight is important. Special operations may be designed either to place pressure upon, or overthrow a government, or to maintain it in power. In The Invisible Government, published in 1964, the author of this paper and Thomas B. Ross disclosed for the first time the existence of the "Special Group" the inter-agency government committee customarily cited by intelligence officials as the principal mechanism for the control of covert operations.* It is significant to note that for the first several years of the CIA's existence there was no such formal body; not until late in the first Eisenhower administration was the Special Group established. Before that, covert operations were discussed at the "OCB luncheon group." The participants were members of the now defunct Operations Coordinating Board, who were drawn from

*David Wise and Thomas B. Ross, The Invisible Government (New York: Random House, 1964), pp. 5, 6, 260-62, 293, 351.

various departments of the government dealing with foreign affairs. During this period, apparently, intervention in the internal affairs of other countries was a subject for casual discussion by an informal group over lunch.

The Special Group was also known during the Eisenhower years as the "54/12 Group" and has been periodically renamed; during the Johnson years it was known as the 303 Committee-- after a room number in the Executive Office Building-- and during the Nixon administration, it acquired the name "Forty Committee". The Forty Committee is reportedly a designation taken from the serial number of the NSC document defining its membership and responsibilities. It was to this committee (under its earlier name) to which Allen Dulles was referring when he wrote in a now famous statement:

"The facts are that the CIA has never carried out any action of a political nature, given any support of any nature to any persons, potentates or movements, political or otherwise, without appropriate approval at high political level in our government outside the CIA."*

In 1974 the members of the Forty Committee were the President's assistant for national security, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Chairman of

*Allen W. Dulles, The Craft of Intelligence (New York: Harper & Row Publishers, Inc., 1963), p. 189.

the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Since we are told that we must rely on the wisdom and judgment of these high officials, and that every covert operation undertaken by CIA anywhere around the globe is approved at this high level, it is not entirely comforting to note that during the period that John N. Mitchell served as Attorney General he was added to the ranks of the Forty Committee. As a member of the committee, Mitchell listened to CIA plans for cloak and dagger operations designed to influence the political affairs of other nations. Possibly he became so accustomed to this atmosphere that he was willing to listen to G. Gordon Liddy's plans for domestic political espionage. For it was while Mitchell was Attorney General and a member of the Forty Committee that he permitted discussions in his office of bugging the opposition political party, of financing floating bordellos to suborn Democratic politicians, and of a plan to kidnap domestic dissidents and spirit them to Mexico in order to avoid any problems during the Republican National Convention.

It is perhaps tiresome to point out that we are a government of laws not men, but in citing the Forty Committee as proof of control over covert operations, we are really relying on a group of men who operate entirely in secret and can, in the final analysis, approve almost anything. Mitchell's presence on the Forty Committee is hardly reassuring in this respect. During a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee,

Hubert Humphrey expressed some alarm about Mitchell's membership on the Forty Committee and asked Richard Helms about it. Helms confirmed that Mitchell had been a member of the committee while Attorney General, "but I know that after Mr. Mitchell left office, the succeeding Attorney General never attended any meetings."

Celebrations over that fact would be premature, as the dialogue that followed might suggest:

Senator HUMPHREY. Was Mr. Ehrlichman or Mr. Haldeman a member of the Forty committee or did they sit with the committee?

Mr. HELMS. No, sir, they were not members of the committee but that is not to say that they never sat. I believe in one crisis meeting, one of them came down one day...but they were not regular members, and I do not think that they were actually-- well, they certainly were not participants.*

*Now truly alarmed, Humphrey pressed: "How many times did Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Haldeman come, to the best of your knowledge?"

Mr. HELMS. Now, I am rethinking this and this may have been a Washington Special Action Group Committee meeting, rather than a 40 Committee meeting; I regret my misstatement, but it tended

(fn continued)

to be the same membership for both Committees.

See "Nomination of Richard Helms to be Ambassador to Iran and CIA International and Domestic Activities", Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, 93rd Congress, 1st Session, May 21, 1973, pp. 75-76.

No more mysterious group exists within the government than the Forty Committee. Its operations are so secret that in an appearance before the Senate Armed Services Committee, CIA Director Colby was even reluctant to identify the chairman. The following exchange took place during a hearing on Colby's nomination:

Senator SYMINGTON. Very well. What is the name of the latest committee of this character?

Mr. COLBY. Forty Committee.

Senator SYMINGTON. Who is the chairman?

Mr. COLBY. Well again, I would prefer to go into executive session on the description of the Forty Committee, Mr. Chairman.

Senator SYMINGTON. [Incredulous] As to who is the chairman, you would prefer an executive session?

Mr. COLBY. The chairman, all right, Mr. Chairman, Dr. Kissinger is the chairman as

the Assistant to the President for national security affairs.*

Because of the cocoon of secrecy enveloping the operations of the Forty Committee, it is very difficult to assess the extent to which the Committee exercises effective control over special operations. For example, Executive Branch officials consistently refused to explain the actions of the Forty Committee to a Senate subcommittee investigating the role of CIA and the International Telephone & Telegraph Company in Chile during the period 1970-71. The Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, headed by Senator Frank Church, Democrat, of Idaho, conducted the 1972 investigation of charges that ITT and CIA were involved in a plot to prevent the 1970 election of leftist President Salvador Allende of Chile. The record of this tangled story of CIA intervention in Chile is replete with contradictions. In 1973, Mr. Helms was questioned about the CIA role by Senator Symington. This exchange took place:

Senator SYMINGTON. Did you try in the Central Intelligence Agency to overthrow the Government of Chile?

Mr. HELMS. No, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. Did you have any

*"Nomination of William E. Colby," Hearing before the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, 93rd Congress, 1st Session, July 2, 1973, p. 14.

money passed to the opponents of Allende?

Mr. HELMS. No, sir.*

However, John A. McCone, former Director of the CIA and a Director of ITT, testified to the Church subcommittee that Helms had told him that, while the Forty Committee had decided against any major action designed to prevent Allende's election, some "minimal effort" would be mounted which "could be managed within the flexibility of their own CIA budget," without seeking additional appropriated funds.**

The ITT-CIA story is a complex one, but it is clear from the record of the Senate subcommittee that the intelligence agency's clandestine directorate was in constant touch with ITT, which had substantial investments in Chile, about ways to block Allende from becoming President. McCone suggested to Helms that CIA originate discussions with ITT, and Helms had William V. Broe, Chief of the Western Hemisphere Division of the Clandestine Services, contact Harold S. Geneen, the Chairman of ITT. Later, McCone testified, Geneen told McCone "that he was prepared to put up as much as \$1 million in support of any plan" to oppose Allende. McCone testified that

*"Nomination of Richard Helms," op. cit., p. 47.
and

**"The International Telephone /Telegraph Company in Chile, 1970-71," Report to the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, by the Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, June 21, 1973, p. 3.

Helms had informed him that the Forty Committee had discussed the situation in Chile in June of 1970 and decided that the CIA would do nothing of consequence to intervene in the September 4 election. On that date, Allende received the most votes, but no candidate had a majority; as a result, the election was thrown into the Chilean congress, which was to decide the outcome on October 24, 1970.

During this critical six-week period, Washington apparently became much more receptive to plans to block Allende's election in the congress. Charles Meyer, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, testified that soon after the September 4th election, the Forty Committee met again to discuss U.S. policy toward Chile. Meyer declined to tell the Church subcommittee what took place at this meeting of the Forty Committee or what instructions were given to the U.S. ambassador to Chile. It is known, however, that on September 29, at the direction of Helms, Broe met Edward Gerrity, a top ITT executive, in New York and proposed a plan to accelerate economic chaos in Chile in order to weaken Allende's position. As the Senate subcommittee report states: "Mr. Meyer was unwilling to inform the subcommittee of the substance of the Forty Committee meeting. The subcommittee is, accordingly, unable to say whether Mr. Helms' instruction to Mr. Broe to contact Mr. Gerrity and make proposals to Mr. Gerrity for creating economic dislocation in Chile were a direct outcome of the Forty Committee meeting which took place shortly after

Allende won a plurality in the September 4th election."

While the role of the Forty Committee in the Chilean affair remains obscure, it is clear that the committee could not possibly have exercised control over everything that occurred. For example, the initial discussion between Broe and Geneen was not the result of any instruction by the Forty Committee but of the direct approach by McCone to Helms. Patently, the "old-boy" network was involved here. A former director of the CIA, the man who had appointed Helms as the agency's top covert operator, simply telephoned his old colleague. Since McCone was also Director of ITT, the interests of CIA and the multinational corporation neatly dovetailed.

. If the Forty Committee did approve intensified contact between CIA and ITT just prior to the runoff election in the Chilean congress, then the Forty Committee was merely seizing upon a channel of communication that it never opened in the first place. One may ask whether the Forty Committee, in this instance, was in the position of the tail wagging the dog. In any event, the administration was unwilling to describe the role of the Forty Committee to a duly constituted subcommittee of the Senate of the United States. Thus, we are asked to take on faith the assurance that secret operations conducted under secret directives are adequately controlled by a secret committee that makes its decisions in secret. Moreover, in the manner of the fox placed in charge of the chicken coop, the Director of Central Intelligence is a member of the Forty

Committee. Although it is difficult to arrive at final conclusions about a body that operates in complete secrecy, it seems most unlikely that a committee of five men, one of whom is the head of the CIA, and whose other members are busy men with important responsibilities in other agencies of the government, can exercise effective control over special operations.

Covert operations are a tempting shortcut to the achievement of policy goals. The covert operators can naturally be expected to make the best possible case to the Forty Committee. One official familiar with the operations of the committee has been quoted as saying: "They were like a bunch of schoolboys. They would listen and their eyes would bug out. I always used to say that I could get \$5 million out of the Forty Committee for a covert operation faster than I could get money for a typewriter out of the ordinary bureaucracy."*

Senator Proxmire, who has studied the intelligence community, has stated: "In practice, it appears that the 40 Committee mainly approves activities coordinated at lower levels. If a promising operation can be coordinated at a working level where the concept originates, it often rises through the intelligence community with little critical

*Marilyn Berger, "'Dirty Tricks' Have Had a Long History," The Washington Post, May 26, 1973, pp. 1, 9.

challenge until it arrives at the 40 Committee. There, because it has been reviewed by the 'experts', it is frequently approved."*

"As compared to alternatives, the necessary approval for covert operations is easier to obtain," Morton H. Halperin and Jeremy J. Stone have suggested. "The President himself can often usually authorize them without having to go to Congress for funds or to make a public justification. But they also seem cheap and easy because they can usually be disavowed, if necessary."**

Since the President is not a member of the Forty Committee, its existence permits the claim that covert operations are controlled at a high level in government. On the other hand, the existence of the committee permits the President to disclaim personal knowledge of a covert operation if it should fail and prove embarrassing.

Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk has been quoted as saying: "Dirty tricks form about 5 per cent of the CIA's work-- and we have full control over dirty tricks."*** But the sheer

*The Congressional Record, Monday, June 4, 1973, p. S10220.

**Morton H. Halperin and Jeremy J. Stone, "Secrecy and Covert Intelligence Collection and Operations," in None of Your Business (New York: The Viking Press, 1974), p. 111.

***"Foreign Policy: Nixon Dissatisfied with Size and Cost of Intelligence Set Up," The New York Times, January 22, 1971.

size of the bureaucracy casts doubt on the effectiveness of the Forty Committee. / ^{As already noted,} it is not plausible that a committee, most of whose members spend the majority of their time on other matters, can control every covert operation being conducted by the CIA around the globe. The size of the Directorate of Operations within the CIA lends support to this view.

According to Victor Marchetti and John D. Marks in their book, The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence, the clandestine services employ 6,000 people, making it the largest single element within CIA with the largest budget (\$440 million). Of this total, Marchetti and Marks estimate 1,800 persons are assigned to covert action, with a budget of \$260 million dollars.*

There is simply too much going on at any given time to be controlled by a part-time committee. For example, in 1962, the S.S. Streatham Hill, a British freighter leased by the Soviet Union, limped into San Juan, Puerto Rico, for repairs with 80,000 bags of Cuban sugar in her hold. She had struck a propeller on a reef. Many of the sacks of sugar were put into a warehouse during repairs. CIA agents managed to contaminate the sugar that had been unloaded with what was described "harmless but unpalatable substance." A White House official happened to see a report about the sabotage and informed President Kennedy. The President was not merely

*Victor Marchetti and John D. Marks, The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence (New York: Knopf, 1974), p. 61.

annoyed; he was "furious," and ordered that the contaminated sugar not be permitted to leave Puerto Rico.* It did not appear in other words, that the Forty Committee had approved this particular covert operation. If it did approve, it did not inform the President.

Even when an operation is approved by the Forty Committee, important details must obviously be left to lower level bureaucrats and operators in the field. For example, during the preparation for the Bay of Pigs invasion, CIA agents told members of the Cuban brigade that President Kennedy would not permit the invasion to fail, and that if it faltered, the President would commit American military power to assure the success of the operation. Did the Forty Committee authorize that such assurances be given to members of the Cuban brigade? It seems doubtful.

It also seems reasonable to speculate that certain covert operations are considered so sensitive that the CIA will not bring them to the attention of the Forty Committee. One former high official of the CIA told this writer, "There are some things that you don't tell Congress; some things you don't even tell the President." He apparently meant that some activities of the CIA are too sensitive to entrust to the President.

Once a covert operation is underway, it may move in

*"CIA Operation: A Plot Scuttled-- Plan to Doctor Cuban Sugar Depicts Control Problem," The New York Times, April 28, 1966.

directions that cannot be controlled by a committee in Washington, however distinguished its members. A case in point might be the circumstances surrounding the assassination of dictator Rafael L. Trujillo of the Dominican Republic. In 1959, Henry Dearborn, then a foreign service officer, arrived in the Dominican Republic as charge d'affairs. When the United States broke off diplomatic relations with Trujillo in August of that year, Dearborn remained on as Counsel General and the senior U.S. official in the Dominican Republic. "For the last year my job was to know what was going on," Dearborn said in an interview. "I had very good connections with the underground. I did know what was going on."* The group was planning the assassination of Trujillo during this period did so "knowing that the United States wasn't going to be unhappy if he was 'bumped off,'" Dearborn added. "I did not know when it was going to happen, but I had a feeling that it was going to happen, and so reported it" to Washington.

Dearborn denied any direct knowledge of CIA encouragement of the plotters. Asked whether he gave encouragement to the anti-Trujillo group, he replied: "Our attitude-- they didn't have to ask us about that, the mere fact that we were in contact with them reflected that."

*Interview by the author with Henry Dearborn, September 25, 1972, Washington, D.C.

But around the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion in mid-April of 1961, Dearborn said, "Washington's attitude abruptly reversed." Until then, he said, he had received "only an interested reception in Washington of imminent plans to move against Trujillo. Up to that time we did not object to their plot. After the Bay of Pigs, I did tell them of the dismay in Washington, that the attitude had changed. But we didn't control them, so it didn't change their plans." Dearborn said the State Department "did instruct me to urge them [the underground]" not to take action against Trujillo. It was too late; Trujillo was assassinated in May of 1961.

In addition to the Forty Committee there are two other possible or potential mechanisms of control of covert operations: the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and the shadowy CIA oversight committees in the House and Senate. But the available evidence does not indicate that either the FIAB or the congressional committees control these operations. The FIAB was originally established by Eisenhower in 1956 as a result of a recommendation of the Hoover Commission. It was permitted to lapse and then revived by President Kennedy with its present name in 1961. Under President Nixon the board was headed by retired Admiral George W. Anderson, Jr. The eleven-member board consists of prominent businessmen, scientists, and others outside the government. While the board has from time to time investigated intelligence

failures and made recommendations for organizational changes within the intelligence community, it does not approve covert operations in advance. The board is something of an anomaly in that it consists of private citizens privileged to know the innermost secrets of U.S. intelligence agencies that are denied to the public at large.*

Four subcommittees of the House and Senate are supposed to serve as watchdog committees over U.S. intelligence agencies. They are the subcommittees of the Armed Services and Appropriations committees in the Senate and in the House. These committees give the appearance of control over CIA without the reality. For the most part, they consist of senior members of Congress, many of whom are friendly to CIA. The attitude of members of these committees toward covert operations may best have been summed up in a comment of former Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts. To Saltonstall, the problem was that "we might obtain information which I personally would rather not have..." CIA directors have insisted that the informal subcommittees exercise control over the agency; these claims may be tested against a remark made by Senator John C. Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services subcommittee on CIA. In November, 1971, he assured his colleagues "this agency is conducted in a splendid way.

*In July of 1974, one member of the board, former Governor John Connally of Texas was indicted in a "milk money" bribery case.

As has been said, spying is spying...You have to make up your mind that you are going to have an intelligence agency and protect it as such, and shut your eyes some, and take what is coming." Symington, a member of the CIA subcommittee, replied to Stennis: "I wish his interest in the subject had developed to the point where he had held just one meeting of the CIA subcommittee this year, just one meeting."*

III. A HISTORY OF COVERT OPERATIONS

No complete history of CIA covert political operations can be written, since the files relating to these operations remain classified. Moreover, intelligence organizations are traditionally compartmentalized, so that exposure of one operation or agent will not necessarily compromise other operations and personnel. Thus, even within the Directorate of Plans, knowledge of specific covert operations is denied to all but those persons with a need to know.

Nevertheless, over the years a substantial number of CIA covert operations have surfaced, in some cases because they failed and were publicized. Still other covert operations have come to light as a result of independent research by writers, journalists, scholars and others, published in book form, and in newspaper and magazine accounts. In recent years, some former CIA employees have also disclosed details of certain covert

*Wise and Ross, The Invisible Government, op. cit., introduction to the Vintage Edition (New York: Vintage Books, 1974), p. xi.

operations.

The following brief compilation of covert operations indicates that during the past 25 years there was no year in which some major secret CIA operation was not taking place in some country somewhere in the world. It is also safe to assume that if this many covert operations have become public knowledge, many others, both "successful" and unsuccessful, have not. But even a partial list would include the following:

BURMA (1949-61). The CIA supported some 12,000 Nationalist Chinese troops who had fled to Burma in 1949 as the Communists gained control of mainland China. The Chinese Nationalist troops became heavily involved in the opium trade. The United States ambassador to Burma, unaware of the CIA role, answered Burmese protests of the presence of the troops by repeatedly denying U.S. involvement.*

CHINA (1951-54). During this period the CIA air-dropped guerrilla teams into the People's Republic of China. In November 1952 the Chinese captured two American CIA agents, John T. Downey and Richard G. Fecteau. The U.S. claimed that they were employees of the "Department of the Army". After 20 years of U.S. denials that the two men were CIA agents, Fecteau

*The covert operations described in this section are from Wise and Ross, The Invisible Government, op. cit., unless otherwise sourced.

was released in December, 1971, shortly before President Nixon's trip to Peking. Downey was freed in March, 1973, soon after Nixon, at a press conference, finally publicly acknowledged him to be "a CIA agent."

PHILIPPINES (early 1950's). The CIA supported Ramon Magsaysay's campaign against the Communist Huk guerrillas. The key CIA figure in this operation was Edward Lansdale, who later became an important CIA operator in Vietnam during the mid-1950's.

IRAN (1953). The CIA organized and directed the coup that overthrew the government of Premier Mohammed Mossadegh and kept the Shah on his throne. The operation was run by Kermit "Kim" Roosevelt, the grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt. Mossadegh had nationalized the Iranian oil industry; one result of his overthrow by the CIA was that a group of Western oil companies signed a 25-year agreement with Iran for its oil. For the first time, American companies were permitted into Iran, with a 40 per cent share of the deal.

GUATEMALA (1954). In one of its most ambitious undertakings, the CIA overthrew the Communist-dominated government of President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman with U.S. arms and a CIA airforce of World War II P-47 Thunderbolts. Col. Carlos Castillo-Armas crossed the border from Honduras with 150 men. The operation had the full approval of President Eisenhower, who later confirmed the U.S. role in a 1963 speech and in his memoirs.

CUBA (1956). The CIA established and supported BRAC, an anti-Communist police force under dictator Fulgencio Batista. BRAC became well-known for brutal methods.*

INDONESIA (1958). With a secret airforce of B-26 bombers based at the Philippines, the CIA supported rebel elements in the Celebes who were fighting to overthrow President Sukarno. One of the CIA pilots, Allen Lawrence Pope, was shot down on a bombing run, parachuted and was captured. President Eisenhower falsely claimed that the U.S. policy was one of "careful neutrality" and suggested that Pope was one of the "soldiers of fortune" who turned up in every war. Pope was freed four years later through the intervention of Robert Kennedy.

TIBET (1958-61). The CIA established a secret base at Camp Hale, Colorado, nearly 10,000 feet high in the Rocky Mountains, near Leadville. There the CIA trained Tibetan guerrillas who were infiltrated back into Tibet to fight against the Chinese Communists. The CIA's clandestine operators later claimed that some of the guerrillas from Camp Hale helped to guide the Dalai Lama over the mountains to safety in India in 1959. The entire operation almost surfaced in 1961 when a group of civilians were held at gunpoint at an airfield at Colorado Springs while the CIA

*Andrew Hamilton, "The CIA's Dirty Tricks under Fire-- at Last" The Progressive, September 19, 1973, p. 18.

loaded some of the Tibetans on a transport plane.*

SINGAPORE (1960). Two CIA agents were arrested in a bungled operation that resulted from a decision by Allen Dulles, then CIA director, to infiltrate Singapore with CIA agents rather than rely on MI6, the British Secret Service, which was already established in Singapore. The agents were caught when they checked into a hotel room, plugged in a lie detector to test a spy recruit, and blew out all of the lights in the hotel. Secretary of State Dean Rusk was forced to apologize to Premier Lee Kuan Yew in 1961.** The State Department initially denied and then admitted the apology had been made.

CUBA (1961). A brigade of Cuban exiles trained and supported by the CIA on a remote coffee plantation in Guatemala was decimated when it invaded Cuba at the Bay of Pigs in an ill-fated attempt to overthrow Premier Fidel Castro. Many of the brigade members were captured. Four American pilots flying for the CIA died in the invasion. U.N. ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson recited the CIA's false cover story to the United Nations when the invasion commenced. The training of the Cuban exiles had begun under Eisenhower, but the invasion

*David Wise, The Politics of Lying: Government Deception, Secrecy, and Power (New York: Random House, 1973), pp. 163-178.

**The New York Times, April 26, 1966.

was carried out by President Kennedy, for whom it proved a major disaster.

BRAZIL (1962). The CIA spent a reported \$20 million dollars in the Brazilian election in support of hundreds of candidates for gubernatorial, congressional, and state and local offices. A major objective was to deny leftist President Goulart control of the Brazilian Congress in 1962.*

VIETNAM (1963). The CIA worked closely and secretly with the group of generals who carried out the coup against President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam on November 1, 1963. Diem was killed in the coup. A week before, the generals assured the top CIA agent concerned that the plan of operation marked "eyes only" for ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge would be turned over to the CIA two days before the coup "for Lodge's review."** Other/CIA activities in Vietnam are too numerous to be summarized here; perhaps the best known grew into the Phoenix Program, designed to "neutralize" the Vietcong. Over a three-year period, at least 20,587 persons were killed under the program, which was run by William Colby, the present head of CIA.

CHILE (1964 and 1970). The CIA spent an estimated \$20 million in 1964 in a successful effort to elect Eduardo Frei,

*Andrew Hamilton, op cit., p. 18, and Laurence Stern, The Washington Post, July 11, 1974, p. A3.

**David Wise, The Politics of Lying, op. cit., p. 41.

the Christian Democratic candidate, over Salvador Allende.* Unsuccessful CIA efforts to block Allende's election six years later have been discussed earlier in this paper.

CONGO (1964). Cuban exile pilots who had flown at the Bay of Pigs again flew B-26 bombers for the CIA, under the cover of a company called Caramar, to suppress a revolt against the central Congolese government.** The CIA was very active in the Congo in the early 1960's when that new nation became a center of Cold War rivalry; the agency threw its support to Joseph Mobutu, who became President.

GREECE (1967). The role of the CIA in the coup that placed a military junta in power in Greece in 1967 remains murky even today; but it has been publicly acknowledged that the agency had worked closely with Colonel George Papadopoulos, the colonel who led the coup. At his Senate confirmation hearing, Colby denied a London Observer report that the CIA had "engineered" the coup. Senator Symington asked whether Papadopoulos had been an "agent for the CIA." Colby replied, "He has not been an agent. He has been an official of the Greek government at various times, in those periods and from time to time we worked with him in an official capacity."

*Laurence Stern, "U.S. Helped to Beat Allende in 1964" The Washington Post, April 6, 1973, p. 1.

**David Wise and Thomas B. Ross, The Espionage Establishment, op. cit., p.

When Symington asked whether Papadopoulos had been paid any money by CIA, Colby replied, "I just do not know. I can say we did not pay him personally." Later Colby submitted a statement for the record saying, the CIA "never" paid Papadopoulos any money, a denial that would not, however, preclude payments through intermediaries.*

BOLIVIA (1967). A team of CIA covert operators were dispatched to Bolivia to aid the government of that country in tracking down Ernesto "Che" Guevara, a principal lieutenant of Fidel Castro in the Cuban Revolution. Guevara disappeared from Cuba in 1965, then reappeared as the head of the guerrilla movement in Bolivia. Following Guevara's capture and death, Antonio Arguedas, the Bolivian Minister of the Interior, announced that he, ^{Arguedas,} had been an agent of the CIA for two years and had released Guevara's diary.**

LAOS (1962-63). CIA covert operations in Laos have virtually become a tradition in that small Asian nation. In 1960 the State Department and the CIA each backed different political leaders to be the head of the Laotian government. It was not the first time CIA covert activities have clashed with the overt policies of other branches of the U.S. government. In August, 1971, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee published

*"Nomination of William E. Colby," op. cit., p. 3. See also: The New York Times, August 2, 1974, p. 1.

**Marchetti and Marks, op. cit., pp. 125-132.

a staff report disclosing that the CIA for years had maintained a 30,000-man army in Laos, consisting principally of Meo tribesmen operating under General Vang Pao. Air America, a CIA airline, provided air support for the secret war in Laos. The 1973 Laotian accord supposedly marked the end of this covert operation.

ITALY (1958-67). After World War II the CIA began covert financing of the Christian Democratic Party, with payments averaging as high as \$3 million a year through the late 1950's. In 1970, Graham A. Martin, then ambassador to Italy, unsuccessfully urged the CIA to resume its secret financing of the Christian Democrats, but his proposal was turned down.* As already noted, CIA concern over a possible Communist victory in 1948 Italian elections marked the start of the agency's global intervention through covert political action.

Thus, even this limited list of secret political operations illustrates the wide range of CIA covert action; including dropping of agents by parachute, support of anti-guerrilla activity, overthrowing governments regarded as unfriendly to Western political or economic interests, training of secret police, training of foreign guerrillas in the continental United States, full-scale paramilitary invasion, attempts to

*Seymour M. Hersh, "Ex-U.S. Envoy is Said to Have Urged Financing of Italian Political Faction," The New York Times, May 13, 1973.

rig elections, training and financing of a secret army to fight a secret war, and clandestine support of friendly political parties. While the techniques have varied in different countries and at different times, the basic objectives have remained the same: to manipulate the internal politics of other countries by secret action in ways that can, and have, often been denied by a succession of American Presidents.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Like the CIA itself, covert political operations are a direct outgrowth of the expanded American world role that developed during and after World War II. And, as in the case of the security classification system that facilitates the secrecy surrounding these operations, secret political action grew in a vacuum with insufficient public debate or questioning.

Covert operations may be viewed most clearly against the background of the Cold War that provided their justification in the eyes of the policymakers. For two decades, Americans were warned of the perils of a monolithic international Communism; to preserve the Free World it was deemed necessary, in the words of Allen Dulles, to "fight fire with fire." The external enemy was the rationale for the establishment of a vast secret intelligence bureaucracy, its operations subject to none of the usual checks and balances that the American system imposes on more plebeian government agencies. Thus,

history could be manipulated in favor of the good guys-- us. The United States could wage secret war against what Dean Rusk liked to call "the other side." Or, as Allen Dulles contended in The Craft of Intelligence, the United States could not wait to act until "we are invited in by a government"-- by then it might be too late.

What might have seemed logical and necessary in an era of Cold War does not seem justified today. The world has changed; the Communist "monolith" has become fragmented, the superpowers seek detente, but covert political action goes on.

Yet it is difficult to discover any moral or legal basis for such operations, and they are, at best, of doubtful constitutionality. Morally, no one appointed the United States to intervene in the internal affairs of other nations. Such operations violate the charter of the United Nations. And one can imagine the reaction in this country if a foreign intelligence service launched an invasion of the United States in Florida, poured millions of dollars into the country to support a presidential candidate or congressional candidates in order to influence the outcome of an American election, or attempted a coup to overthrow the President. A world groping for peace cannot afford secret wars.

Legally, the argument that the "other functions" clause can justify large-scale covert operations is extremely tenuous. There is no indication that Congress intended the "other functions" provision to justify such operations, and if Congress

did, the language of the statute would be overly broad. Moreover, covert operations-- at least those involving paramilitary action or the overthrow of governments-- would appear almost by definition to be unconstitutional. The Constitution vests the war power in the Congress, and operations on this scale are clearly the equivalent of undeclared war. Yet they are undertaken by Executive action alone; Congress and the public, which Congress represents, have no opportunity to debate or approve such operations in advance.

The President, it is true, has a constitutional responsibility to protect national security, but this does not extend to waging undeclared wars. If there is no moral, legal or constitutional basis for covert political operations, it may be argued that there remains a practical basis-- that such operations are pragmatically necessary to protect American security. There is, however, a fatal flaw in such an argument.

A democracy rests on the consent of the governed, and the governed are not permitted to give their consent to covert political actions because of their very nature. Moreover, when secret political operations are exposed, the government lies to protect them, by denying responsibility. The price has proved too high in terms of public confidence in the system of government. It does not work.

The road to Watergate was paved with government lying, often to protect covert political operations. The result was

the greatest crisis in the American political system since the Civil War, the impeachment vote by the House Committee on the Judiciary, and, for the first time in almost 200 years, the resignation of a President while in office. The standard of "plausible deniability" has no place in the American constitutional system. For in plain language, it means that the government can act as it pleases if it can get away with lying about its actions to the electorate. Covert operations have not proved workable in the American system; they are like a transplant rejected by the democratic host.

The ^{damaging} effect of covert operations on the American ^{political} system is the crucial and overriding consideration. But even from a practical standpoint, covert operations often have had the opposite effect of that intended. The Bay of Pigs strengthened Castro's position and weakened President Kennedy's. The government of Iran and Guatemala were overthrown but the reputation of the United States in Africa, South America and Asia has been tainted precisely because of such covert operations. As a result, the United States has sometimes been blamed for activities for which the CIA has not been responsible.

Since covert operations are by definition secret, the problem of control can never be solved in a democracy. If the Forty Committee does exercise control, it cannot be demonstrated, because its deliberations in turn are secret. Again, there is no way to graft secret political action onto the body politic in a system that rests upon consent.

The inescapable conclusion is that the United States should cease covert political operations, for all the reasons listed above. Congress, which has been struggling to regain its war powers from the President, should assert its right to end secret political intervention and secret wars as well. Congressional debate and national debate, and legislation to accomplish these ends are required. The "other functions" clause should be rewritten specifically to exclude covert political operations. Congress should improve its control over the CIA and the intelligence community generally and or more broadly based committees in the House and Senate establish a joint committee/for this purpose.

The Watergate crisis was a dramatic illustration of where the covert mentality can lead us when applied to American domestic politics. Watergate also proved something about the resiliency of the American system, for the impeachment proceeding and the resignation of Richard Nixon in one sense marked the drawing of a line by the people. Thus far, but no further-- America showed that it was not ready for totalitarianism. The impeachment vote and Nixon's resignation represented a cleansing of the American political process domestically. The people and the Congress can and should assert themselves just as powerfully in the field of foreign affairs. We need have no more Vietnams, no more secret wars in Laos or Cambodia, no more Bays of Pigs. American foreign policy can be carried out openly, without covert manipulation in the affairs of other nations.

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
1	PAGE1 .CHT	Defense Intelligence Agency

GOOD MORNING/AFTERNOON. I WOULD LIKE TO PRESENT A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT SUN STREAK, GIVING A FEW POINTS OF ITS HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, DEFINITIONS OF ITS BASIC WORDS, AND EXPLANATIONS OF WHAT IS ACCOMPLISHED BY OUR PROJECT.

THIS BRIEFING AND THE INFORMATION IT CONTAINS IS CLASSIFIED SECRET, SPECIAL ACCESS INFORMATION.

DISPLAY TIME:

Defense Intelligence Agency (DT-S)

presents
a brief overview of

PROJECT SUN STREAK

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
2	PSYCHO .CHT	PSYCHOENERGETICS

PROJECT SUN STREAK DEALS WITH THE USE OF PSYCHOENERGETICS
IN THE COLLECTION OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION.

PSYCHOENERGETICS IS DEFINED AS SHOWN HERE, AND IS BROADLY
SUBDIVIDED INTO TWO CLASSES;

1. MENTAL AFFECTS ON THE PHYSICAL WORLD
2. PURELY MENTAL COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

DISPLAY TIME:

PSYCHOENERGETICS

Is defined as:

The process by which an individual may
psychically interact with objects,
locations, organisms, or events.

1. Psychokinesis - Physical actions
performed by mental powers.
2. ESP, Telepathy, Remote Viewing -
Perceptions which cannot be
explained by known sensory means.

SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
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3	1970S_A .CHT	1970's
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SINCE THE EARLY 1970'S, THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN EXAMINING POTENTIAL USES OF PSYCHOENERGETICS.

EXPERIMENTS USING REMOTE VIEWING AS AN INTELLIGENCE GATHERING TOOL, CONDUCTED BY TWO LASER PHYSICISTS, HAL PUTHOFF AND RUSSEL TARG AT STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SRI), PROVED SUCCESSFUL.

DISPLAY TIME:

1970's

Early attempts by DOD

✓ USED EXPERIENCED EXPERIMENTORS

Hal Puthoff & Russel Targ

Researching Remote Viewing

SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
4	RVDEF .CHT	REMOTE VIEWING

REMOTE VIEWING IS AN SRI-COINED TERM. THE DEFINITION IS SHOWN HERE.

DISPLAY TIME:

REMOTE VIEWING

is defined as:

The acquisition and description
by mental means of information
blocked from ordinary perception
by distance, shielding, or time.

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
5	1970S_B .CHT	1970's

USING SEVERAL APPARENTLY GIFTED PSYCHIC SUBJECTS, THE MOST NOTABLE OF WHOM WERE PAT PRICE AND INGO SWANN, SRI SCIENTISTS CONDUCTED SEVERAL CIA-SPONSORED REMOTE VIEWING TESTS.

DISPLAY TIME:

1970's**Early attempts by DOD****✓ USED EXPERIENCED EXPERIMENTORS****Hal Puthoff & Russel Targ****✓ USED PROVEN GIFTED SUBJECTS****Pat Price & Ingo Swann**

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
6	1970S_C .CHT	1970's

PSYCHIC IMPRESSIONS INCLUDED MUCH DETAILED ACCURATE
INFORMATION, SOME OF WHICH WAS PREVIOUSLY UNREPORTED, ABOUT

SG1A

THESE PSYCHIC IMPRESSIONS WERE CONFIRMED BY HUMINT AND
NATIONAL TECHNICAL SOURCES.

DISPLAY TIME:

1970's

Early attempts by DOD

✓ USED EXPERIENCED EXPERIMENTORS

Hal Puthoff & Russel Targ

✓ USED PROVEN GIFTED SUBJECTS

Pat Price & Ingo Swann

✓ GAINED DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT:

Soviet R&D Facility at Semipalitinsk

SG1A

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
7	RVING .CHT	REMOTE VIEWING

AS A RESULT OF THESE ORIGINAL TESTS, EMPHASIS OVER THE LAST DECADE HAS CENTERED ON REMOTE VIEWING, RATHER THAN ON OTHER ASPECTS OF PARAPSYCHOLOGY, SUCH AS MENTAL TELEPATHY, ESP, OR PSYCHOKINESIS.

DISPLAY TIME:

REMOTE VIEWING

- Term conceived at SRI
- Adopted as the method preferred over other methods such as:
 - Mental Telepathy
 - ESP
 - Psychokinesis

SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
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8	1972 .CHT	1970's
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DIA AND THE MILITARY SERVICES HAVE ALL, AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER, BEEN INVOLVED IN NUMEROUS PSYCHOENERGETICS TESTS, MOST OF THEM BEING APPLICATIONS ORIENTED.

IN 1972, FOR-EXAMPLE, THE US ARMY SURGEON GENERAL, THROUGH THE MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION AGENCY, NOW KNOWN AS THE ARMED FORCES MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (AFMIC), TOGETHER WITH DIA, PUBLISHED STUDIES OF SOVIET BLOC WORK IN PSYCHOENERGETICS.

DISPLAY TIME:

1970's

- 1972: U.S. Army Surgeon General, working with DIA, published studies of Soviet bloc work in psychoenergetics.

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
9	1976 .CHT	1970's

IN 1976, THE MISSILE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMALLY EXPRESSED INTEREST IN THE US REPLICATION OF CLAIMED SOVIET EXPERIMENTS IN PSYCHOKINESIS.

DISPLAY TIME:

1970's

- 1972: U.S. Army Surgeon General published studies of Soviet bloc work.
- 1976: Missile Intel Agency expressed interest in replication of Soviet work.

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
10	1977A .CHT	1970's

SRI DEVELOPED A SMALL PROGRAM FOR THEM AND, IN 1977, THE MISSILE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AWARDED SRI A ONE YEAR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CONTRACT.

DISPLAY TIME:

1970's

- 1977: U.S. Missile Intel Agency awarded contract to SRI for program to study EV

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
11	1977B .CHT	1970's

DURING THE SAME TIME, THE ARMY MATERIAL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AGENCY WAS INVOLVED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF REMOTE VIEWING CONCEPTS WITH SRI.

DISPLAY TIME:

1970's

- 1977: U.S. Missile Intel Agency awarded contract to SRI for program to study RV
- 1977: U.S. Army Material Systems Analysis Agency also awarded contract to SRI.

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
12	1977C .CHT	1970's

ALSO IN 1977, THE U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND (INSCOM) ESTABLISHED A PROJECT TEAM UNDER THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR HUMAN INTELLIGENCE AND IMPLEMENTED THE GONDOLA WISH PROGRAM.

DISPLAY TIME:

1970's

- 1977: U.S. Missile Intel Agency awarded contract to SRI for program to study FV
- 1977: U.S. Army Material Systems Analysis Agency also awarded contract to SRI.
- 1977: USAINSCOM established Project GONDOLA WISH under DCSOPS HUMINT.

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
13	GONDOLA .CHT	PROJECT

THE PURPOSE OF THE GONDOLA WISH PROGRAM IS SHOWN HERE.

DISPLAY TIME:

PROJECT
GONDOLA WISH

- **PURPOSE:** To Integrate the Soviet and Eastern psychoenergetic Intelligence collection threat into the all-source operations (OPSEC) support scenario.
- **LOCATION:** Ft. Meade, MD

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
14	1978A .CHT	1970's

BY 1978, THE ARMY ACSI CONCLUDED THAT THERE WAS SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO WARRANT THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM TO EXPLORE INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION APPLICATIONS OF PSYCHOENERGETICS.

THE ARMY ACSI CANCELLED THE GONDOLA WISH EFFORT, PLACED A COMPLETE SECURITY ENVELOPE OVER THE ARMY'S INTEREST IN PSYCHOENERGETICS AND IMPLEMENTED A NEW PROGRAM DIRECTED TOWARD INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION USING REMOTE VIEWING.

DISPLAY TIME:

1970's

- 1978: U.S. Army ACSI cancels GONDOLA WISH, starts Project GRILL FLAME

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
15	GRILFLAM.CHT	PROJECT

THIS NEW EFFORT WAS GIVEN THE UNCLASSIFIED NAME "GRILL FLAME"

DISPLAY TIME:

PROJECT
GRILL FLAME

- **PURPOSE:** To use remote viewing as a collection method.
- **LOCATION:** Ft. Meade, MD

SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
16	1978B .CHT	1970's

BY THE SPRING OF 1978, INSCOM PROJECT PERSONNEL HAD BEEN
SELECTED AND TRAINING WAS INITIATED.

DISPLAY TIME:

1970's.

- 1978: U.S. Army ACSI cancels
GONDOLA WISH, starts
Project GRILL FLAME
- Personnel selected and
training initiated.

SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
17	1978C .CHT	1970's

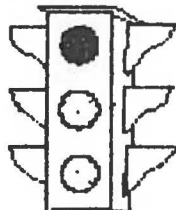
THE NEXT CONCERN, HOWEVER, WAS WHETHER OR NOT INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM REMOTE VIEWING WOULD BE OF REASONABLE ACCURACY?

EVEN IF SO, WOULD THE INFORMATION BE ACCEPTED AND USED BY THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY?

DISPLAY TIME:

BUT.....

- Would information obtained by psychic means be accurate enough to suit the Intel community's needs?
- Would the Intel community accept information which had been obtained through psychic means?



SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
18	1STMISSB.CHT	PROJECT

WORK TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS WAS OVERCOME BY EVENTS.

ON 4 SEP 1979, ACSI TASKED INSCOM TO LOCATE A MISSING NAVY AIRCRAFT.

HENCE, THE FIRST INSCOM "GRILL FLAME" OPERATIONAL REMOTE VIEWING SESSION TOOK PLACE.

DISPLAY TIME:

PROJECT
GRILL FLAME

- First mission tasked on 4 SEP 79.
- Locate a missing navy aircraft.

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
19	1STMISSC.CHT	PROJECT

IN THIS INITIAL SESSION, THE REMOTE VIEWER LOCATED THE MISSING AIRCRAFT WITHIN 15 MILES OF WHERE IT HAD CRASHED.

DISPLAY TIME:

PROJECT
GRILL FLAME

- First mission tasked on 4 SEP 79.
- Locate a missing navy aircraft.
- Aircraft was located psychically within 15 miles of actual crash site.

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
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20	GF1	.CHT
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BASED ON THESE RESULTS, INSCOM WAS TASKED TO WORK AGAINST
ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL TARGETS.

THESE TASKINGS FORCED A PREMATURE HALT TO THE
INITIAL TRAINING PHASES AND, BY DEC 1979, THE PROJECT WAS
COMMITTED TO OPERATIONS.

DISPLAY TIME:

BASED ON THESE RESULTS, INSCOM
WAS TASKED TO WORK GRILL FLAME
PERSONNEL AGAINST ADDITIONAL
OPERATIONAL TARGETS.

THESE TASKINGS FORCED A
PREMATURE HALT TO THE
INITIAL TRAINING PHASES.

BY DECEMBER, 1979, PROJECT
GRILL FLAME WAS COMMITTED
TO OPERATIONS.

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
21	GALE1 .CHT	1970's

BECAUSE OF THIS, AN INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATIVE COMMITTEE WAS FORMED TO REVIEW SUCH ACTIVITIES. THIS COMMITTEE WAS KNOWN AS THE GALE COMMITTEE.

A FINAL REPORT WAS ISSUED IN DECEMBER, 1979.

DISPLAY TIME:

1970'S

SG1I

- The Gale Committee, an independent investigative body was formed.
- The Gale Committee final report was issued in December, 1979.

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
22	GALE2 .CHT	1970's

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT FINDINGS OF THE GALE COMMITTEE ARE SHOWN HERE:

DISPLAY TIME:

THE GALE COMMITTEE FINDINGS

- Continue operational activities to determine the value of remote viewing for intel collection.
- Follow psychoenergetic threat from foreign sources.
- Establish a central DoD authority to fund and monitor a psycho-energetic program.

SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
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23	PERRY .CHT	PERRY MEMORANDUM
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SEVERAL MONTHS LATER, DR. WILLIAM PERRY, UNDERSECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING, HAVING BEEN ADVISED OF THE DOD PSYCHOENERGETIC ACTIVITIES AND THE GALE COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS, ISSUED A 5 MARCH 1980 MEMORANDUM.

THIS MEMORANDUM TERMINATED R&D (P6) FUNDING FOR PSYCHOENERGETICS ACTIVITIES, BUT POSED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE CONTINUANCE OF INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS EFFORTS (P3).

DISPLAY TIME:

THE PERRY MEMORANDUM

- Issued 5 MAR 80.
- Terminated R&D (P6) funding for psychoenergetics activities.
- Posed no objections to the continuance of intelligence applications efforts.

SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
24	1980S_A .CHT	GRILL FLAME moved to INSCOM

IN FEBRUARY, 1981, ACSI TRANSFERRED PROJECT GRILL FLAME MANAGEMENT TO INSCOM.

AS A RESULT OF THE GALE COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS AND THE PERRY MEMORANDUM, IN MARCH 1981, THE DIRECTOR DIA AND THE ARMY ACSI SIGNED A JOINT GRILL FLAME MOU.

THE EFFORT FORMED BETWEEN DIA AND THE ARMY WAS TO IMPLEMENT A THREE YEAR COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM DESIGNED TO DO THE FOLLOWING:

DISPLAY TIME:

1980's

- February, 1981, ACSI transferred GRILL FLAME management to INSCOM.
- The Director DIA and the Army ACSI signed a joint GRILL FLAME MOU to implement a 3 year program.

SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
25	MOUROLES.CHT	DIA/INSCOM MOU set roles

WITHIN THIS PROGRAM, THE ROLES OF DIA AND THE ARMY WERE DISTINCT.

DISPLAY TIME:

DIA/INSCOM MOU SET ROLES

- ✓ Defense Intelligence Agency
 - Threat
 - Countermeasures
 - Use established psychics
 - Primarily through SRI contracts
- ✓ US Army (INSCOM)
 - Apply remote viewing program.
 - Use assigned personnel
 - Contract to enhance capability


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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
26	MOUPLAYR.CHT	GRILL FLAME PLAYERS

THIS MOU ALSO FORMALIZED THE COOPERATION AMONG ACTIVE GRILL FLAME PLAYERS OTHER THAN DIA AND INSCOM.

DISPLAY TIME:

DIA/INSCOM MOU GRILL FLAME PLAYERS

- Secretary of the Army
 - Army General Counsel
 - Assistant Surgeon General for Medical R&D
 - Vice Chief of Staff of the Army
 - NSA
 - CIA
 - Navy
- 

SG1A

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
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27	1982_A .CHT	BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE
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THIS JOINT SERVICES EFFORT CONTINUED UNTIL DECEMBER 1982 WHEN THE BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE CURTAILED ALL PSYCHOENERGETIC OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES BY INSCOM IN THE NATIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (NFIP).

THE COMMITTEE WAS APPARENTLY UNDER THE MISCONCEPTION THAT THE PROJECT WAS DOUBLE FUNDED, HAVING NOTED THAT THERE WERE TWO LINE ITEM ENTRIES IN THE BUDGET; ONE FOR DIA AND ONE FOR INSCOM.

DISPLAY TIME:

1982

BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

- Curtailed INSCOM's use of NFIP funding for psycho-energetic activities.
- Thought that project GRILL FLAME had been double budgeted.

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
28	1982_B .CHT	BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONFEREES AGREED, HOWEVER, TO LET DIA COMPLETE THE THIRD YEAR OF THEIR EFFORT, BUT DIRECTED THAT FUTURE FUNDING, IN ANY, OF PSYCHOENERGETIC ACTIVITY BE BUDGETED OUTSIDE THE NFIP, SINCE THE DIA EFFORT SEEMED TO THEM TO BE R&D ORIENTED.

DISPLAY TIME:

1982

BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

- Allowed DIA to complete the 3rd year of their research in psychoenergetics.

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
29	CL1 .CHT	PROJECT CENTER LANE

IN KEEPING WITH CONGRESSIONAL DESIRES, INSCOM TERMINATED FORMAL INVOLVEMENT WITH GRILL FLAME AT THE END OF 1982, BUT MAINTAINED ITS MOMENTUM OF EFFORT BY THE DIRECTION OF THE CG, INSCOM, UNDER A SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM CALLED CENTER LANE, FUNDED WITH S&IA MONIES.

IN JANUARY, 1983, DR. RICHARD DELAUER, THE UNDERSECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING SIGNED A MEMORANDUM ALLOWING P6 RESOURCES TO BE USED TO MAINTAIN AND SUPPORT THE CENTER LANE PROGRAM, THUS REVERSING THE PERRY MEMORANDUM OF 1980.

DISPLAY TIME:

PROJECT CENTER LANE

- Formed at the end of 1982
- Funding provided with Security and Investigative Activities (S&IA) monies.
- The Perry Memorandum was reversed on January 1983.

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
30	CL2 .CHT	DIA'S EVALUATION

ON 19 OCT, 1983, DIA PUBLISHED THE RESULTS OF THEIR THREE YEAR PSYCHOENERGETICS EVALUATION EFFORT.

THERE WERE SEVERAL KEY RECOMMENDATIONS THAT RESULTED FROM THE 3 YEAR GRILL FLAME EFFORT, AS SHOWN HERE. THESE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS WERE SUPPORTED BY AN INDEPENDENT SCIENCE REVIEW PANEL

SG1I

SG1I

DISPLAY TIME:

RESULTS OF DIA'S EVALUATION EFFORT

- ✓ Basic research in both remote viewing and remote action phenomena should be initiated.
- ✓ Applied intelligence applications research in remote viewing should be continued and should be under the overall management of DIA.

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
31	1980S_B .CHT	1984 to 1986 events

IN AUGUST, 1984, THE DECISION WAS MADE TO MAKE THE OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF INSCOM'S REMOTE VIEWING UNIT MORE RESPONSIVE TO STRATEGIC, NATIONAL LEVEL TASKING.

IN ORDER TO DO THIS, IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO TRANSFER THE UNIT TO DIA.

ON 18 SEPTEMBER, 1984, AN MOA BETWEEN DIA AND INSCOM FOR PROJECT CENTER LANE'S TRANSFER WAS COMPLETED.

DISPLAY TIME:

1980's

- 1984: MOA between DIA and INSCOM

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
32	1980S_C .CHT	1984 to 1985 events

BY FEB 1985, THE INITIAL STEPS WERE UNDERWAY TO TRANSFER
CENTER LANE TO DIA AS A DoD SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM.

DISPLAY TIME:

1980's

- 1984: MOA between DIA and INSCOM
- 1985: Transfer of Center Lane to DIA

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
33	1980S_D .CHT	1984 to 1986 events

DURING THIS SAME TIME PERIOD, CONGRESS WAS BEING BRIEFED ON THE DIA PLAN TO FORM A COLLECTION ACTIVITY BASED ON MORE THAN 10 YEARS OF GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RESEARCH AND DIA'S OWN 3-YEAR GRILL FLAME EFFORT.

WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT IT WAS DIA'S INTENT TO CONDUCT AN INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION PROGRAM AND NOT AN R&D EFFORT, THE SENATE RESTORED NFIP FUNDING FOR INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS FOR FY86 AND BEYOND. ~~(AS A SEPARATE ISSUE, DoD IS ALSO CONDUCTING A MODERATE R&D EFFORT THROUGH USAMRDC WHICH HAS P6 FUNDING FROM DIRECTOR, RESEARCH & ENGINEERING.)~~

DISPLAY TIME:

1980's

- 1984: MOA between DIA and INSCOM
- 1985: Transfer of Center Lane to DIA
- 1986: NFIP funding restored

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
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34	SS1 .CHT	PROJECT SUN STREAK
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THE DoD/DIA PSYCHOENERGETIC COLLECTION EFFORT IS NOW CALLED SUN STREAK, AND THE MISSION OF SUN STREAK IS SHOWN HERE.

DISPLAY TIME:

PROJECT SUN STREAK

- PURPOSE: To undertake operational intelligence applications using an aspect of psychoenergetics known as remote viewing.

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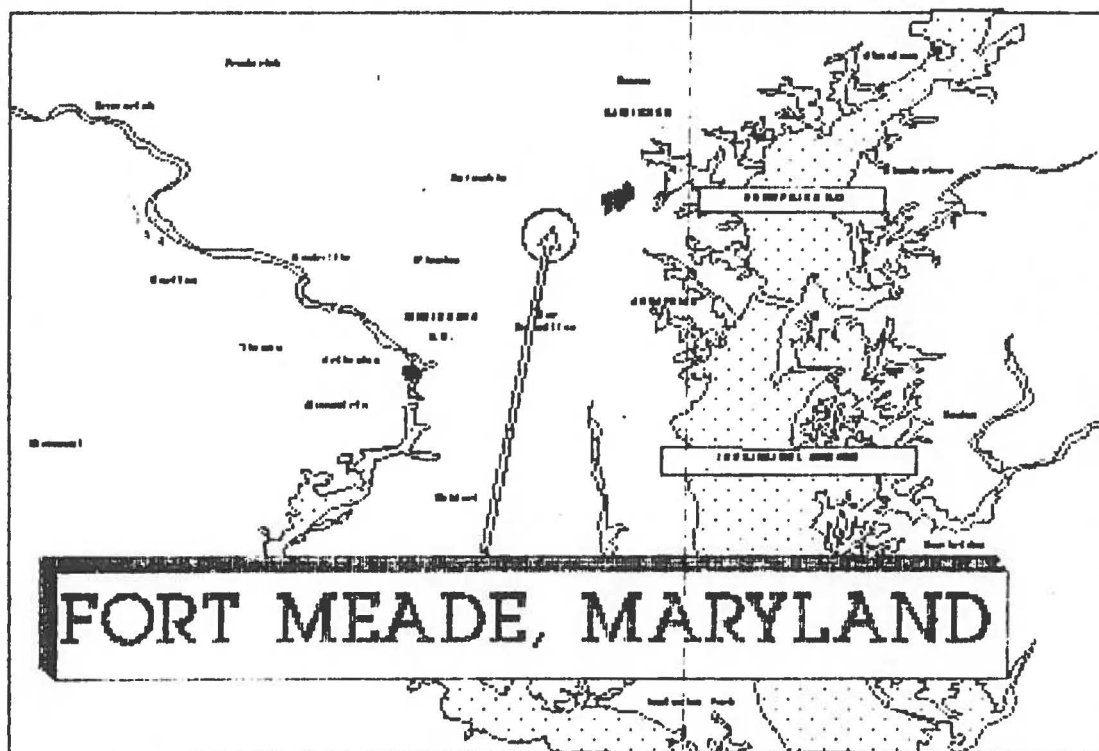
SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
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35	FTMEADE .CHT	LOCATION OF
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PROJECT SUN STREAK FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES ARE LOCATED AT FT. MEADE, MARYLAND, APPROXIMATELY HALF WAY BETWEEN WASHINGTON D.C. AND BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

DISPLAY TIME:

Project SUN STREAK is located at



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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
36	SS2-A .CHT	BENEFITS OF RV

REMOTE VIEWING IS A HIGHLY CONTROLLED AND FORMALLY ESTABLISHED, UNIQUE INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION CAPABILITY WHICH HAS THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS:

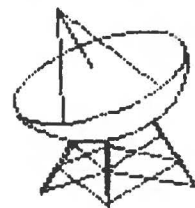
IT IS PASSIVE. TO THE EXTENT OF OUR KNOWLEDGE, COLLECTION BY REMOTE VIEWING IS TOTALLY PASSIVE. THAT IS TO SAY, IT CANNOT BE DETECTED WHEN USED.

DISPLAY TIME:

SUN STREAK REMOTE VIEWING

By present day methods, remote viewing provides these benefits:

- It is passive in nature



SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
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37	SS2-A .CHT	BENEFITS OF RV
----	------------	----------------

ONLY ONE SCIENTIFIC CLAIM OF DETECTION OF REMOTE VIEWING IS KNOWN. CHINESE SCIENTISTS CLAIM TO HAVE DETECTED REMOTE VIEWING DURING THEIR EXPERIMENTS WITH CHILDREN.

DATA ON THESE EXPERIMENTS IS INSUFFICIENT TO VALIDATE THIS CLAIM.

~~WORK TO REPLICATE THESE EXPERIMENTS, HOWEVER, IS ONGOING AT GRI.~~

DISPLAY TIME:

SUN STREAK REMOTE VIEWING

By present day methods, remote viewing provides these benefits:

- It is passive in nature



SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
38	SS2-B .CHT	BENEFITS OF RV

REMOTE VIEWING IS INEXPENSIVE. THE PRINCIPLE COST OF REMOTE VIEWING COLLECTION IS THE PEOPLE INVOLVED. THERE IS LITTLE EXPENSIVE HARDWARE, SINCE, FOR THE MOST PART, THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES ARE THE EQUIPMENT.

DISPLAY TIME:

SUN STREAK REMOTE VIEWING

By present day methods, remote viewing provides these benefits:

- It is passive in nature
- It is inexpensive



SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
39	SS2-C .CHT	BENEFITS OF RV

THERE IS NO KNOWN DEFENSE. TIME, DISTANCE, TARGET, SIZE, OR DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY ALL HAVE NO APPARENT EFFECT ON COLLECTION BY REMOTE VIEWING.

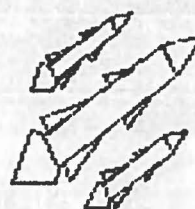
EVEN CONCEPTUALIZED PLANS HAVE BEEN COLLECTED AGAINST PRIOR TO THEIR ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION.

DISPLAY TIME:

SUN STREAK REMOTE VIEWING

By present day methods, remote viewing provides these benefits:

- It is passive in nature
- It is inexpensive
- There is no known defense against it.



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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
40	TASKCATS.CHT	Categories of tasking

REMOTE VIEWING HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY USED AGAINST SEVEN CATEGORIES OF TASKING.

TWO OF THESE CATEGORIES, PENETRATION OF INACCESSIBLE TARGETS AND THE CUING OF THEIR INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION SYSTEMS ARE USED PREDOMINANTLY AT THIS TIME.

TWO OTHERS, HUMAN SOURCE ASSESSMENTS AND ACCURATE PERSONALITY PROFILES PRESENTLY LACK A SATISFACTORY DATABASE FOR EFFECTIVE EXPLOITATION.

DISPLAY TIME:

TASKING CATEGORIES

- Penetration of Inaccessible targets
- Science and Technology information
- Cuing of other intelligence collection systems
- Imminent hostilities
- Determination of nuclear from non-nuclear targets.
- Human source assessments
- Accurate personality profiles

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
41	TRAINING.CHT	Methods of training

AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE MISSION OF SUN STREAK INVOLVES TRAINING PROFESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL TO REMOTE VIEW. IN 1979, INSCOM INTEGRATED THE SRI-CONTRACTED ORIENTATION TECHNOLOGY INTO THEIR IN-HOUSE PROGRAM, WHERE IT IS STILL IN USE TODAY FOR NEW PERSONNEL.

TRAINING DEVELOPED FROM THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF STATE-OF-THE-ART PSYCHOENERGETIC TECHNOLOGY DRAWN FROM ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS, SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, AND RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENTS AROUND THE WORLD. AN ECLECTIC APPROACH WAS TAKEN, USING THOSE METHODS WHICH HAD APPLICATIONS POTENTIAL FOR OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

DISPLAY TIME:

TRAINING

- Practical exercises
- Lectures
- Literature review
- Observation of others
- Practical training
(Sessions conducted
against training targets)

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
42	ERV .CHT	ERV

IN THE 1970's, THE CONSENSUS WAS THAT THE REMOTE VIEWING PROCESS SEEMED TO BE FACILITATED BY PHYSICAL RELAXATION AND ENHANCED INTERNAL ATTENTION, OR PAYING ATTENTION TO ONE'S OWN MENTAL IMAGERY AND IMPRESSIONS.

THIS CONCEPTUALIZED IDEAL STATE BECAME THE BASIS FOR A TYPE OF REMOTE VIEWING NOW CALLED EXTENDED REMOTE VIEWING (ERV).

DISPLAY TIME:

ERV

(Extended Remote Viewing)

A system whereby the remote viewer prepares through a method of deep relaxation and focused attention.

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
43	CRV .CHT CRV	

IN MID 1982, A NEW TRAINING PROGRAM BEGAN IN COORDINATE REMOTE VIEWING (CRV), WITH SRI.

THIS NEW PROCESS, DEVELOPED BY INGO SWANN, AN SRI SUBCONTRACTOR, SUBDIVIDES THE DETECTION AND DECODING OF PSYCHIC IMPRESSIONS INTO DESCREE, ACHIEVABLE SKILL LEVELS KNOWS AS STAGES 1 THROUGH 6. THE PROCESS USUALLY BEGINS BY PRESENTING THE REMOTE VIEWING SOURCE WITH GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES, HENCE THE NAME COORDINATE REMOTE VIEWING.

DISPLAY TIME:

CRV

(Coordinate Remote Viewing)

A system whereby the Remote Viewer adheres to a very rigid structure and progresses through a series of stages (presently 1-6) postulated to correspond to increased mental contact with the designated site.

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
44	PLAN_A .CHT	Tasking is received

THE NEXT PART OF THE BRIEFING WILL DISCUSS WHAT ACTUALLY OCCURS IN RESPONSE TO A TASKING REQUIREMENT FOR SUN STREAK INFORMATION.

TYPICALLY, A PROJECT BEGINS WITH A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON A TARGET FROM A REQUESTING AGENCY.

DISPLAY TIME:

SUN STREAK
COLLECTION PROCEDURE

✓ TASKING IS RECEIVED

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
45	PLAN_B .CHT	A collection plan is made

THE FIRST TASK IS THE CONSTRUCTION OF A REMOTE VIEWING
COLLECTION PLAN.

DISPLAY TIME:

SUN STREAK
COLLECTION PROCEDURE

- ✓ TASKING IS RECEIVED
- ✓ A COLLECTION PLAN IS MADE

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
46	PLAN_C .CHT	EEI and indicators listed

THE COLLECTION PLAN LISTS THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION AND THE INTELLIGENCE INDICATORS WHICH WILL ADDRESS THESE EEI.

DISPLAY TIME:

SUN STREAK
COLLECTION PROCEDURE

- ✓ TASKING IS RECEIVED
- ✓ A COLLECTION PLAN IS MADE
 - EEI and indicators are listed.

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
47	PLAN_D .CHT	Target time windows listed

ALSO LISTED ARE THE TARGET TIME WINDOWS FOR WHICH THESE INDICATORS WILL BE RELEVANT.

DISPLAY TIME:

SUN STREAK
COLLECTION PROCEDURE

- ✓ TASKING IS RECEIVED
- ✓ A COLLECTION PLAN IS MADE
 - EEI and indicators are listed.
 - Target time windows are listed.

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
48	PLAN_E .CHT	Selection of technique(s)

THE COLLECTION PLAN ALSO INDICATES WHICH REMOTE VIEWING TECHNIQUE, OR WHETHER A COMBINATION OF TECHNIQUES WILL BE USED.

DISPLAY TIME:

SUN STREAK
COLLECTION PROCEDURE

✓ TASKING IS RECEIVED

✓ A COLLECTION PLAN IS MADE

- EEI and indicators are listed.
- Target time windows are listed.
- Selection of remote viewing technique(s).

SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
49	PLAN_F .CHT	Selection of RVer(s)

REMOTE VIEWERS ARE SELECTED ON THE BASIS OF THEIR PAST PERFORMANCE ON THE TYPES OF INDICATORS WHICH ARE NEEDED FOR A PARTICULAR PROJECT.

DISPLAY TIME:

SUN STREAK
COLLECTION PROCEDURE

✓ TASKING IS RECEIVED

✓ A COLLECTION PLAN IS MADE

- EEI and indicators are listed.
- Target time windows are listed.
- Selection of remote viewing technique(s).
- Selection of Remote Viewer(s).

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
50	PLAN_G .CHT	Sessions are conducted

SEVERAL SESSIONS OR INTERVIEWS MAY HAVE TO BE DONE TO
ADDRESS ALL THE INDICATORS NEEDED TO ANSWER THE EEI.

DISPLAY TIME:

SUN STREAK
COLLECTION PROCEDURE

- ✓ TASKING IS RECEIVED
- ✓ A COLLECTION PLAN IS MADE
- ✓ SESSIONS ARE CONDUCTED

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
51	PLAN_G2 .CHT	ERV interviewer's job

A REMOTE VIEWING SESSION IS A TEAM EFFORT.

THE TEAM CONSISTS OF THE INTERVIEWER OR MONITOR AND THE REMOTE VIEWER.

THE ERV INTERVIEWER'S JOB IS TO KEEP THE REMOTE VIEWER ON TRACK, TO DIRECT THE FOCUS OF THE REMOTE VIEWER, AND TO ELICIT INFORMATION ABOUT THE TARGET.

DISPLAY TIME:

SUN STREAK COLLECTION PROCEDURE

- ✓ TASKING IS RECEIVED
- ✓ A COLLECTION PLAN IS MADE
- ✓ SESSIONS ARE CONDUCTED

– An RV session is a team effort.

ERV interviewer:

- >controls
- >directs
- >elicits information

SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
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52	PLAN_G3 .CHT	CRV interviewer's job
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THE CRV MONITOR'S JOB IS TO CONTROL AND SUPERVISE THE
STRUCTURE OF THE REMOTE VIEWING SESSION.

DISPLAY TIME:

SUN STREAK COLLECTION PROCEDURE

- ✓ TASKING IS RECEIVED
- ✓ A COLLECTION PLAN IS MADE
- ✓ SESSIONS ARE CONDUCTED

- An RV session is a team effort.

ERV interviewer:

- >controls
- >directs
- >elicits information

CRV Monitor:

- >controls
- >supervises
structure

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
53	PLAN_G4 .CHT	Remote Viewer's job

THE REMOTE VIEWER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR REPORTING IMPRESSIONS, CONCEPTS, IDEAS, SENSATIONS, FEELINGS, AND NOTIONS OF THE TARGET.

THE GOAL OF THE SESSION IS TO COLLECT INFORMATION OF INTELLIGENCE VALUE. TO DO THIS, GREAT CARE IS TAKEN TO TRY AND ENCOURAGE THE REMOTE VIEWER TO PRODUCE ONLY PSYCHIC INFORMATION OF INTELLIGENCE VALUE, AND NOT AN ANALYTIC OPINION.

DISPLAY TIME:

SUN STREAK COLLECTION PROCEDURE

- ✓ TASKING IS RECEIVED
- ✓ A COLLECTION PLAN IS MADE
- ✓ SESSIONS ARE CONDUCTED

— An RV session is a team effort.

ERV Interviewer:

>controls

>directs

>elicits information

CRV Monitor:

>controls

>supervises

structure

Remote Viewer: Perceives and reports

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
54	PLAN_H .CHT	Fully documented and reports

WHEN THE REMOTE VIEWING SESSION IS COMPLETED, IT IS FULLY DOCUMENTED AND A REPORT IS FURNISHED TO THE REQUESTING AGENCY.

DISPLAY TIME:

SUN STREAK
COLLECTION PROCEDURE

- ✓ TASKING IS RECEIVED
- ✓ A COLLECTION PLAN IS MADE
- ✓ SESSIONS ARE CONDUCTED
- ✓ FULL DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING

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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
55	PLAN_I .CHT	Requestor provides feedback

AFTER THE PROJECT IS COMPLETED, THE REQUESTOR PROVIDES AN EVALUATION.

AS WITH ANY OTHER INTELLIGENCE SOURCES, AN EVALUATION IS ESSENTIAL. THE REMOTE VIEWER WISHES TO KNOW IF HE DID WELL IN HIS EFFORTS. THIS HELPS HIM IN FUTURE PROJECTS, AS WELL AS ESTABLISHING A SENSE OF WORTH IN HIS EFFORTS TO REMOTE VIEW.

IT ALSO PROVIDES US WITH A GROWING DATABASE ON EACH REMOTE VIEWER'S SUCCESS RATE, FOR ENHANCEMENT OF FURTHER TASKING.

DISPLAY TIME:

SUN STREAK
COLLECTION PROCEDURE

- ✓ TASKING IS RECEIVED
- ✓ A COLLECTION PLAN IS MADE
- ✓ SESSIONS ARE CONDUCTED
- ✓ FULL DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING
- ✓ REQUESTOR PROVIDES AN EVALUATION

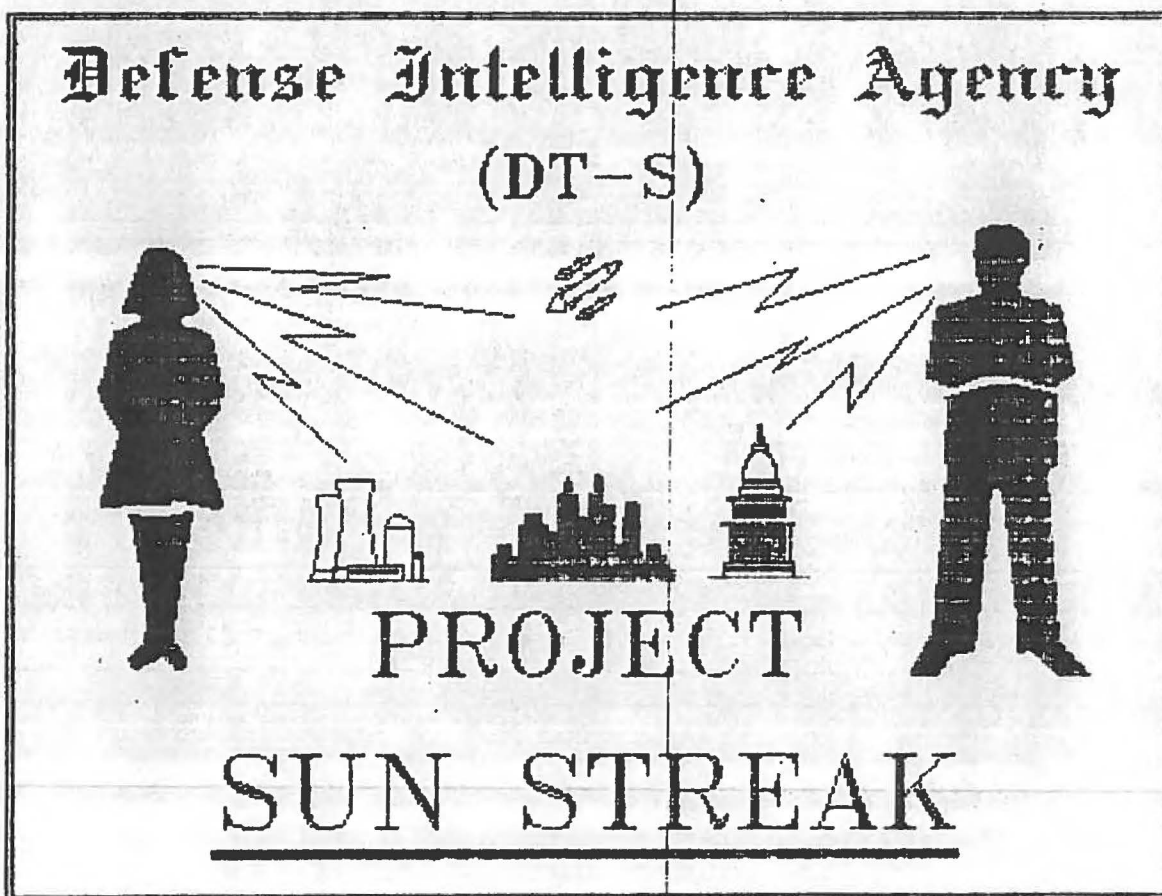
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SLIDE #	NAME	DESCRIPTION
56	END .CHT	Defense Intelligence Agency

THIS HAS BEEN A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF PROJECT SUN STREAK, A PSYCHOENERGETICS PROGRAM UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

LET ME CAUTION YOU AGAIN THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS BRIEFING HAS BEEN CLASSIFIED SECRET, AND IS COMPARTMENTED, SPECIAL ACCESS INFORMATION.

DISPLAY TIME:



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85-0013/2

OIS 85-581
2 December 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Administration

FROM:
Director of Information Services

STAT

SUBJECT: FY 85 Accomplishments

REFERENCE: Your Memorandum dated 14 November 1985, same subject,
(DA 85-0013)

In accordance with the referenced memorandum, attached is a concise list of Office of Information Services accomplishments for FY 1985. As recommended, the list is oriented to the interest of the DCI.



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OFFICE OF INFORMATION SERVICES

FY 1985 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Office of the Director

In anticipation of the CIA Information Act of 1984, and recognizing the pressure that would be placed on the DCI to implement the new law, the Director of Information Services established an FOIA task force to draft an Agency-wide implementing regulation and policy guidance to the Deputy Directors ready for the Director's signature on the day the President signed the act into law. This goal was accomplished.

Immediately following the President's signature on the CIA Information Act in October 1984, the Director of Information Services directed the task force to work with representatives from the affected directorates in identifying, describing, and recommending to the DCI the operational files to be designated and in preparing detailed directorate instructions concerning the file designation process. Once again the goal was met while ensuring that the DCI was in full compliance with the spirit and letter of the law in approving the designations.

Before implementation of the new law, the task force briefed representatives of the Senate and House committees on intelligence in detailed, lengthy meetings, answering their numerous specific and penetrating questions about the designations and how they were developed. Subsequent letters from both Congressional committees expressed complete satisfaction with the meticulous manner in which the entire task was carried out.

The Director of Information Services took the lead in developing the Agency's Historical Review Program as agreed to by the DCI and as prescribed in the CIA Information Act of 1984.

The Director of Information Services chaired a series of meetings with the Archivist of the United States, the Librarian of Congress, a group of distinguished historians, and Agency and other Government representatives to determine the feasibility of conducting a program for the systematic review, declassification, and release to the public of CIA information of historical value. Following these meetings, OIS was a major contributor to the DCI's report to the Congress describing the program being developed.

The Office of Information Services established the Officially Released Information Program to record CIA information officially released to the public. The Office is seeking to develop an on-line capability to provide Agency officials with a timely record of such releases, including releases under the FOIA and the mandatory review provisions of E.O. 12356, officially sanctioned speeches, media releases, letters to members of Congress and private individuals, affidavits and judicial testimony, and Congressional testimony.

Under the direction of the Director of Information Services, OIS during FY 1985 developed eight new initiatives for implementation in FY 1988. Included are initiatives for (1) putting Agency regulations on computer, (2) an automation resources system, (3) a paper problem program, (4) an SCI TS control program, (5) reviewing TS collateral material, (6) external audits of collateral TS material, (7) control of collateral TS cables and telepouches, and (8) vital records use during a national emergency.

Information Resources Management Division

The Office of Information Services on its own initiative established an Information Services Center in the Ames Building to provide full registry and mail services to three major Agency components and elements of the Intelligence Community Staff and the Public Affairs Office. OIS also operates a similar facility in support of the Offices of Logistics and Communications and has played a major role in planning for the establishment and operation of Information Services Centers in the new Headquarters Building.

The Records Information System (TRIS) achieved initial operating capability in August 1985 when the TSCADS portion--for the control and accountability of Top Secret collateral documents--was activated. Some 50 TS control points throughout the Agency are storing information about TS collateral documents in this system. The registry and records management portions of TRIS are now being phased in by the components. As TRIS moves into full operational capability, tangible benefits will include the elimination of redundant keying, enhanced capability for life-cycle management of records, sharing of common data elements, and improved document control, especially for Top Secret collateral material.

In order to preserve the documentary heritage of the Agency, OIS has begun a Records Preservation Program to ensure proper physical protection and preservation. During FY 1985, an employee from the Agency Archives and Records Center was trained in basic archival techniques and another has been scheduled for training. The program began with the Printing and Photography Division, OL, testing the condition of some of the film maintained by the Center. OIS subsequently ordered its own test equipment and Center personnel presently are conducting scheduled tests. In addition acid-free boxes and folders for storing permanent records material have been ordered.

A new records management audit program was begun in FY 1985 to assist Agency components in improving their records and information management practices and procedures. Audits have been completed in five major components and more are scheduled in FY 1986. With the addition of another staff position, OIS will form two audit teams and increase the number of audits performed each year.

Information and Privacy Division

In FY 1985 the Information and Privacy Division made dramatic improvements in processing public requests for information under the FOIA and Privacy Act through effective management initiatives in restructuring and reorganizing IPD's processing procedures and implementing the CIA Information Act of 1984. During FY 1985 the backlog of initial requests was reduced from 2999 to 1967, a decline of 34 percent.

A new support branch was created to directly manage critical support functions at each step in the FOIA process. No bottlenecks are ever allowed to develop.

A program to resolve old and complex cases was instituted through a detailed shelf review of every file to determine why a case stopped moving and to get it going again. The program also includes bringing old cases to the attention of directorate information review officers so they can be part of the expediting process.

To further help with the caseload, four Agency annuitants have been hired as case officers. Based on their background, experience, and knowledge of the Agency, these individuals had an immediate effect on speeding the closing of cases, especially the extremely large and complex ones.

Regulatory Policy Division

The Regulatory Policy Division processed approximately 500 regulatory issuances over the past twelve months and published nearly 450. Of that number, nearly 25 percent required priority handling wherein editing, coordination, approval, and publication were accomplished in a matter of hours.

RPD successfully converted from a Wang stand alone system to the Wang Alliance system without any disruption in production. Moreover, RPD extended its telecommunications network to all major Agency components involved in the regulatory process with the exception of the DO. Use of this network is helping to improve the speed and efficiency of the regulatory process

During FY 1985, the DCI approved and signed 8 Headquarters Regulations, 3 Headquarters Notices, 5 Employee Bulletins, and 5 memorandums forwarded by RPD. DCI approval of the regulations for the most part resulted from the Excellence Program whereby delegations of authority were extended downward as in [redacted] Construction, and Utilities, [redacted]

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RPD during the year held meetings with senior Agency representatives involved in the preparation and coordination of regulations. The results have become apparent in the improved quality of submitted proposals and in greater adherence to coordination deadlines. Procedures for immediate response to time-critical issuances also were developed and agreed to. In addition, meetings were held with the 53 Agency officers responsible for distributing published regulatory issuances in their components. The importance of timely and full distribution of published issuances was stressed. Moreover, [redacted] Distribution, was revised to make more explicit the responsibilities of component distribution officers and custodians of the regulations.

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During the year RPD successfully handled more than 100 requests for research on policy contained in earlier rescinded or revised regulatory issuances. Many such requests are generated by the Inspector General and the Office of General Counsel.

Classification Review Division

Principal responsibility for the Agency's Historical Review Program has been assigned to the Office of Information Services through the Classification Review Division. CRD prepared a schedule to implement the program, obtained the concurrence of the DO, DI, and DS&T, and began the search for records beginning with the period 1946-1947.

Although much needs to be done, CRD has made good progress in selecting and reviewing documents of historical significance for declassification and release to historians and other researchers through the National Archives and Records Administration.

CRD conducted several specialized reviews on behalf of the Agency; in particular, damage assessments requiring extensive internal and external coordination. The objective is to identify the classified information revealed and to determine the resulting degree of damage. An example is a case involving testimony by former Agency employee [redacted] before the International Court of Justice reviewed by CRD for possible damage to our country's security.

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CRD completed a review of classified material of interest to the Agency located in the Eisenhower Presidential Library in Abilene, Kansas. Two person teams from CRD made several visits to the library for that purpose during the year. The review involved thousands of documents and involved the cooperation of the NARA employees at the library. The recommendations made by the CRD reviewers have considerably improved the security of the documents that still require protection.



Director of Central Intelligence

~~SECRET~~

(b)(3)

DCI Red Cell

A Red Cell Special Memorandum

18 March 2003

In response to the events of 11 September, the Director of Central Intelligence commissioned CIA's Deputy Director for Intelligence to create a "red cell" that would think unconventionally about the full range of relevant analytic issues. The DCI Red Cell is thus charged with taking a pronounced "out-of-the-box" approach and will periodically produce memoranda and reports intended to provoke thought rather than to provide authoritative assessment. Please direct questions or comments to the DCI Red Cell at [redacted]

If Saddam Should Accept Exile . . . [redacted]

(b)(3)

Saddam might gamble that an eleventh-hour acceptance of exile will buy time—either for UNSC foes of war to delay military action until the dust settled in Baghdad or for his own efforts to mount a surprise WMD attack as coalition forces are lulled into a false sense of security. Saddam might even send one of his doubles into exile while he remains in Iraq. Saddam's actual departure would probably prompt widespread international reluctance to press a successor regime too soon on WMD. Longer-term problems would include assuaging Iraqi concerns that Saddam's crimes will go unpunished and devising guarantees that the new regime will truly differ from the old order. [redacted]

(b)(3)

With exile the only option left for Saddam other than war, the Red Cell speculates on how he might try to manipulate a "final" offer. [redacted]

(b)(3)

Is He for Real? (S//NF)

If Saddam confounds expectations and actually accepts exile, the most immediate challenge would be ascertaining whether the move is for real or only a ploy. Saddam might calculate that gaining even a few hours of maneuver would give the French or Russians a chance to introduce a UNSC resolution calling for a suspension of military action until the situation in Iraq "clarified itself."

(b)(3)

- A best case for Saddam might be such a "wait-for-war" resolution, followed by a US and UK veto [redacted]

(b)(1)

(b)(3)

A number of other pitfalls lie in wait should Saddam seem to accept a last-minute exile:

- **Stall.** Saddam might try to use an exile bid to start a new round of negotiations as he remains in control. States trying to prevent a war would play along. To head this off, any exile offer would need to be non-negotiable and offered on a take it or leave it basis—with the clock ticking and a plane waiting to fly the dictator off.
- **Is it him?** Another challenge would be determining if it is truly Saddam who has gone into exile or one of his doubles. Knowing such a ruse would eventually be found out, Saddam might use the period of uncertainty to launch a preemptive WMD attack, hoping to find the coalition forces off guard.
- **"My way."** Saddam might depart on his own terms, going to a friendly country, like Syria or Belarus, while leaving a trusted surrogate behind to run the country. Or he might claim to be leaving—or send a double—while remaining in Iraq. [redacted]

(b)(3)

Potential Pitfalls of Verified Exile [redacted]

(b)(3)

A decision for exile would pose to the coalition a different set of challenges. [redacted]

(b)(3)

~~SECRET~~

(b)(3)

~~SECRET~~ [redacted] (b)(3)

Disarmament. For many governments, the case for disarming Iraq is based on getting WMD out of the hands of a dangerous megalomaniac. With Saddam gone, some states will probably be willing to give a new regime a pass on WMD.

- We would expect international—and particularly Arab states—pressure to limit the number of US and UK forces entering post-Saddam Iraq to verify disarmament, in favor of relying on UNMOVIC inspectors. [redacted]

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

Power Vacuum. Saddam's exit—whether real or faked—before Iraq is occupied by US and UK forces might result in a dangerous power vacuum or a splintering of the country into Kurdish, Sunni, and Shi'a regions. This might lead to loss of control over secret WMD stocks, and the possibility that faction leaders, rebels, or even terrorists might get them.

- Outside powers—Iran and Turkey—would be tempted to intervene. An exile deal would need to be accompanied by rapid occupation of key points by an international force that included US and UK troops already in the Gulf. [redacted]

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

Splits Over Sunni Rule. If the succession issue emerged before Iraq's occupation by coalition forces, the international community would probably split again over the successor regime, with the Russia, France, and the Arab states arguing for a Sunni regime as acceptable, and the US, Britain, and others demanding more far-reaching changes.

- Kurdish and Shi'a Iraqis might see Saddam's departure as an opportunity to topple a confused and weakened successor regime. If Kurdish and Shi'a rebels were to seize control of their local areas and then demand US support, Washington could be faced with a situation similar to the aftermath of the war in 1991.
- Even Iraqi Sunnis might be discomfited. With Saddam and his senior henchman gone, lines of authority and loyalty would be unclear, especially in the security forces, clearing the way for ambitious cliques of lower-ranking officers to bid for power. Saddam's departure might open the door to a series of destabilizing coups as various factions within Iraq struggled for control of the new regime. [redacted]

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

Justice Denied? The greatest long-term danger would be a successor who said all the right things but who, once attention focused elsewhere, would become a new Saddam and resurrect Iraq's WMD program. Even if all WMD were destroyed, the expertise to build new ones, including nuclear weapons, will remain. Without a basic change in the nature of the Iraqi state, few ways exist of guaranteeing that a successor regime would eschew WMD.

- The Iraqi people and the exile community would feel betrayed and abandoned if Saddam went into a comfortable exile and was able to leave a Sunni military leader in charge. Exempting Saddam and his henchmen—arguably the prime perpetrators of massive crimes against humanity during the past two decades—from accountability would set a dangerous precedent and deny a sense of justice and closure. [redacted]

(b)(1)
(b)(3)~~SECRET~~ [redacted] (b)(3)

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FROM SSO ACSI DA

TO SSO DARCOM

SSO ABERDEEN

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INFO SSO DIA

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CNO

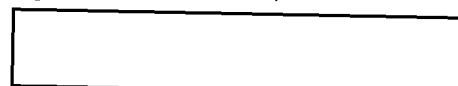
SSO MT VIEW

C O N F I D E N T I A L ORCON

FROM COL WELLS, DAMI-IS. DARCOM for Mr. Haley/DRCDE. Aberdeen for Mr. Kramar, AMSAA-DRCSY-DD. Redstone for Mr. Clinton/DIRMI-YB, and Mr. Green/DRDMI-EAA.

Meade for MAJ Watt/DIRHUM. DIA for Dr. Vorona/DT. USAF for LTC Bloom/AF-INYS.

FTD for Mr. Graff/TQTR. SAMSO for Mr. Dailey/DDR&E.



CNO for Dr. Mehuron/OP-00(T. Mt. View for Dr. Targ/SRI.

SSO ACSI PASS to Mr. Freyfogle, Office Army General Counsel, Rm 2E729 (X74348).

SUBJECT: Army Legal Guidance Re GRILL FLAME (U)

A. CFR (Code of Fed Reg) Title 45, Part 46.

B. AR 70-25, Use of Volunteers as Subject of Research

C. DA Procurement Info ltr 78-19, dtd 30 Aug 78.

D. HQDA Ltr, 70-78-2, dtd 16 JUN 78, Subj: HUMANITARIANISM(U)

1. (U) Re Project GRILL FLAME, Army General Counsel (AGC) has determined that all Army activities under the Project, whether conducted by the Army or Under contract, must comply with references. The requirements outlined by AGC

ARMY review(s) completed.

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have been already satisfied in great part but not entirely.

2. (U) The following must be adhered to by all Army organizations:

a. (C/ORCON) Any organization, including contractors, are required to obtain signed consent statements prior to initiating a GRILL FLAME experiment or test involving human "subjects." The consent statement will be ^{IACW} ~~in accord~~ with para 46.103(c) reference A, and with AR 70-25. OACSI POC now preparing the statement which will be coordinated with AGC within the next few days. Each agency GRILL FLAME project officer will maintain copies of signed statements, to be inspected as required. Persons who have previously acted as Army subjects in Grill Flame tests or experiments, will be identified, contacted, and will be notified of the health risks involved in the testing, as the risks are being described in the consent statement now being prepared. OACSI POC should be notified in all cases where this is not possible.

b. (C/ORCON) a form clause on human testing will be inserted into Army contracts, in accordance with Ref C above. This form clause is the same as Inclosure Nr 2 ("use of Human Subjects") to Ref C, except that para (b)(1) will read: "The proposed study has been reviewed and approved by the permanent DOD GRILL FLAME Subcommittee on Human Testing." Further, subpara (b) (1) will state that the proposed program or activity does not involve the use of hypnosis, drugs, or other psychopharmacological agents, or treatment of research subjects by subliminal technologies or other means of stimulation unknown to them. Note: If necessary OACSI may ask the Deputy for Materiel Acquisition, Office of Assistant Secretary of the Army (RD&A) permission for further deviations from the contract.

c. (C/ORCON) Prior to any person participating (e.g., acting as a "sensor" or "subject") in actual GRILL FLAME tests or experiments, he will receive a

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complete physical examination, including EKG. Individual will be apprised in writing of his state of health and potential health risks involved. This requirement will be incorporated in the aforementioned consent statement.

d. (C/ORCON) A permanent Human Use Testing Committee will review and approve all projects, protocols and other GRILL FLAME related activities to ensure absolute compliance with para 46.102(b) through (d), Ref A; and with pertinent provisions of AR 70-25. This requirement has already been satisfied by the formation earlier this month of the permanent DOD GRILL FLAME Working Group subcommittee on Human Testing (SHUT). Per AGC guidance several key Surgeon General personnel have been briefed on GRILL FLAME. Surgeon General's Office subsequently designated Colonel Garrison Rapmund, Director of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington DC 20012 (tel: 576-3551/2), as their permanent point of contact for GRILL FLAME. COL Rapmund will sit as an impartial member of both the DOD Working Group and SHUT.

3. (U) Your compliance with para 2b above, in conjunction with receipt of this message, constitutes permission to continue planning, programming, budgeting and contracting activities regarding GRILL FLAME. Upon compliance with para 2a above, agencies may proceed/continue validated tests and experiments.

4. (U) OACSI POC is MAJ Stoner (AV 225-5048). Recommendations as to the date for the next Working Group meeting are solicited.

REVV 2 Mar 99 reas 3

SSO NOTE: delivered during duty hours.

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GRILL FLAME VOLUNTEER CONSENT STATEMENT

SGFOIA3

I, JOSEPH W. MCMONEAGLE, [REDACTED],
NAME SSAN

volunteer for INSCOM Project Grill Flame. I understand this program involves training designed to enhance inherent psychic abilities. I consent to this training and willingly volunteer to participate in INSCOM intelligence projects using my psychic abilities. I understand this program deals with mental perceptive abilities beyond the range of the five corporal senses and for this reason an aspect of mental training is involved. I understand that the purpose of this training is to teach me how to discipline my mental perceptive abilities and focus them on data beyond the range of the five corporal senses.

I understand that as a volunteer I may withdraw from the program at any time for any reason. My decision to withdraw from the program will be accepted without controversy.

I understand that for precautionary and screening reasons that I as a GRILL FLAME volunteer must have a Class A physical exam to include a stress EKG prior to beginning training.

NOTE: Physical examination taken within the past 12 months is acceptable.

WITNESS

Richard A. Alvarado

VOLUNTEER

Joseph W. McMonagle
JOSEPH W. MCMONEAGLE

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
(5 U.S.C. 552a)

1. Authority: National Records Act, 44 U.S.C. 3102; E.O. 9397, Numbering System for Federal Accounts Relating to Individual Persons, November 22, 1943.
2. Principal Purpose: To maintain a record of those individuals who have or have had access to GRILL FLAME information through the use of their name and/or Social Security Number.
3. Routine Uses: The Social Security Number is to be used to identify the individual, and the information is to be retained strictly within the Program.
4. Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure: Information is disclosed on a voluntary basis, but withholding information will render it impossible to grant an individual access to or participation in the Program.

~~SECRET~~

SITE A
CIA

~~SECRET~~

Approved for Release: 2019/07/30 C01327057

FROM WASHFAX SITE 3B

(MON) 11. 4' 02 10:48/ST. 10:47/NO. 3760635478 P 2



Director of Central Intelligence

DCI Red Cell

A Red Cell Special Memorandum

2 November 2002

~~SECRET~~

(b)(3)

Turning Saddam's Core Personality Traits Against Him

(b)(3)

In response to the events of 11 September, the Director of Central Intelligence commissioned CIA's Deputy Director for Intelligence to create a "red cell" that would think unconventionally about the full range of relevant analytic issues. The DCI Red Cell is thus charged with taking a pronounced "out-of-the-box" approach and will periodically produce memoranda and reports intended to provoke thought rather than to provide authoritative assessment. Please direct questions or comments to the DCI Red Cell at [redacted]

Saddam Hussein's strong conviction about the absolute correctness of his own opinions makes him vulnerable to deception operations. Similarly, Saddam's overconfidence in his singular ability to manage crises might lead to misjudgments and exploitable rashness, particularly if Saddam perceives his control of people and events to be slipping. The dictator's ruthless readiness to suppress internal challenges could be pricked to induce repressive steps that roil his inner circle and build international support for US intervention. And the Iraqi strongman's presumption that "everyone is willing to cut a deal" might lull him into a false sense of longevity and into delaying countermeasures against US military moves until it is too late.

(b)(3)

(b)(1)

(b)(3)

[redacted] the Red Cell was asked to consider how to turn those characteristics to US advantage.

(b)(3)

Exploiting Saddam's Self-Image

(b)(3)

Saddam is a resourceful thug who has nearly perfected the art of dictatorial rule. Successful application of calculated ruthlessness and a wanton disregard for anything other than himself effectively shields him from potential foes.

(b)(3)

- Opportunities nevertheless abound to turn his supposed strengths against him. [redacted] Saddam-watchers have identified key attributes that serve his insatiable appetite for power but that may work against him in wartime.

(b)(1)

(b)(3)

Conviction about the correctness of his own opinions, intimidation of subordinates who disagree, and unwillingness to listen to bad news or contrary views leaves Saddam vulnerable to deception operations. If facts on the ground conflict with his strongly held notions, he could be led to reject the facts, to his own detriment.

- The dogmatic convictions of Hitler about where D-Day would come and of Stalin in rejecting warnings of a German invasion are cases in point. Few Iraqi subordinates are willing to say, "No, Saddam, you are wrong," especially if they believe his mind is set. And Saddam may reject the views of those few who dare suggest alternatives.
- Saddam's propensity to operate inside the box of his own infallibility might be enhanced by disinformation or disruption operations directed at communications between Saddam and his key commands. With little, or confusing, information coming in, Saddam is even more likely to act on "what I alone know is true."

(b)(3)

Arrogance about his ability to manage crises and "come out on top" could lead to misjudgments if Saddam sees his control of people and events slipping. Belated realization that things are not going his way, either diplomatically as war looms or on the battlefield once the shooting starts, could set off an escalatory cycle of anger, impulsiveness, and poorly hatched decisions undermining Iraq's warfighting capabilities.

(b)(3)

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FROM WASHFAX SITE 3B

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~~SECRET~~ [REDACTED] (b)(3)

- US-led or orchestrated actions that undermined Saddam's control would exploit this vulnerability. Saddam might be especially inclined to overreact if he thought his own clans or broader elements of the Sunni elite were abandoning him, or if hated foes—Kurds, Shi'a, or Iranians—were leading a rebellious charge or otherwise diluting his ability to manage a wartime crisis. [REDACTED] (b)(3)

A ruthless willingness to suppress internal challenges to his rule is an integral part of Saddam's confidence that he can master any crisis; pricking this sensitivity might induce new repressive actions that further divide Iraqis and justify US intervention. Selected operations "proving" that Saddam's hold is weakening might enrage the dictator and push him into exploitable blunders, including diversion of elite troops to supposedly troubled locales and away from more critical US wartime targets.

- If Saddam thought major Shi'a or Kurdish moves against him were in the offing despite his increased efforts to deter them, he might move him to suppress them preemptively, which would strengthen the case for prompt US intervention on humanitarian grounds. Saddam might reject the lure and contain his instincts, allowing opposition groups to gain important ground. Saddam, in his infallible wisdom, might also be convinced of "a deal" between Iran, the US, and the Shi'a and fall into mistakes.
- Credible indications of plots against the Iraqi dictator from within the regime might incite purges and push a worried crony to get Saddam before Saddam gets him. For example, the rivalry between Saddam's sons, Qusay and Uday, opens the door to stories designed to sow distrust between the sons and between father and sons. Or noticeably dropping Tariq Aziz or other prominent leaders from the published list of potential war criminals—perhaps following a foreign trip—might lead Saddam to infer collaboration with the US.
- Saddam is mindful of the fate of Romania's Ceausescu and Serbia's Milosevic—one murdered by the mob, the other turned over to a war crimes tribunal. Information warfare claiming that fissures inside Iraq will lead Saddam to such an end might induce paranoid mistakes and miscalculations. [REDACTED] (b)(3)

The Iraqi strongman's **belief that, at the end of the day, everyone is willing to cut a deal** might lull him into a false sense that, even as fighting begins, he can put something together with Washington. This sense might lead to delays in critical decisions or "too little, too late" responses to US military moves. Thinking he is supremely able to navigate a world of options—even war leaves some options open—might induce him to delay military or terrorist strikes until US countermeasures are ready.

- For example, Saddam might believe whispered messages from Russia or Syria indicating a US willingness to cut a deal on inspections rather than risk a war without sufficient UNSC support, or to let Saddam survive a war as long as he does not use WMD against the US.
- Saddam might even see the prospect of US troops at the gates of Baghdad as providing scope for a deal if the US or the right foreign government hints that a prolonged but "humane" siege is likely, in lieu of a destructive assault. [REDACTED] (b)(3)

Even if Turkey cannot be restrained from implementing its contingency plans to occupy parts of the north, the US might be able to make use of this as part of a mind game. Saddam probably assumes invading Turks would have their hands full with the Kurds, and that both Turks and Kurds would bargain with Baghdad to avoid clashing with Iraqi forces.

~~SECRET~~ [REDACTED] (b)(3)

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~~SECRET~~ [REDACTED] (b)(3)

- If it appeared, however, that the Kurds and Turks had made their own deal to keep their knives away from each other's throats, Saddam's sense of controlling the battlefield might be shaken in ways that cause him to disperse reliable troops or take provocative actions that solidify international support for US military action. [REDACTED] (b)(3)

Saddam is a classic victimizer, turning his subordinates and the Iraqi people into perversely loyal drones filled with repressed anger and resentment. While it is difficult to liberate victims from obedient paralysis, Saddam might one day push a close associate too far, cathartically releasing a lethal response. Although suspicious of everyone and, like a mob boss, quick to kill at the merest whiff of betrayal, Saddam might miss a plot concocted by a toady he has browbeaten for years.

- An information war offensive that plays to the theme of Saddam's inner circle pushed over the edge by his idiosyncratic tyranny—in effect playing back on Saddam the Sadat scenario of assassination by his own security people—might exploit the dictator's paranoia and provoke a purge, to US advantage.
- As the pressures of war increase and associates see Saddam willing to sacrifice everyone else on a heretofore-unimagined scale, stories that subordinates will ditch Saddam to save themselves become more credible. [REDACTED] (b)(3)

If Saddam has a "values compass," its magnetic needle points only at Saddam himself. Playing off of his goals and values—all nicely rational and coherent in his own mind—is another tack for influencing behavior. Power, prestige, and idolatry are Saddam's food, air, and water. Depriving him of this sustenance could throw him off stride.

- Destroying his symbols of omnipotence—palaces, statues, monuments, and images—and inducing Arabs states, France, and Russia—in whose respect Saddam finds aspects of his self-image—to show instead scorn, contempt, and slight regard might frustrate and distract him.
- Anti-Saddam agitations from the vaunted "Arab Street" sprawling across Arab media outlets—especially popular satellite channels on which Saddam counts to get his propaganda out to the world—would undercut his pretensions as exemplary "hero of all Arabs." [REDACTED] (b)(3)

~~SECRET~~ [REDACTED] (b)(3)

SECRETTASKING

SG1A Determine Grill Flame capacity to support Operational and Technical Intelligence requirements concerning [REDACTED]

SG1B [REDACTED]

SESSION DATES

First Session	08 Sept 80	1330 hours	First Viewer
Second Session	08 Sept 80	1330 hours	Second Viewer (Run simultaneously)
Third Session	08 Sept 80	1530 hours	Third Viewer
Fourth Session	08 Sept 80	1530 hours	Fourth Viewer (Run simultaneously)
Fifth Session	12 Sept 80	0900 hours	First Viewer
Sixth Session	12 Sept 80	0900 hours	Fourth Viewer (Run simultaneously)
Seventh Session	25 Sept 80	1430 hours	Fourth Viewer

New tasking was received 10 October 1980: Report detailed information on shape and composition of device currently in assembly building." (Incl 1)

Eighth Session	15 Oct 80	0900 hours	First Viewer
Ninth Session	15 Oct 80	0900 hours	Fourth Viewer (Run simultaneously)

SG1A

These last two sessions never had a formal evaluation forwarded as a result of [REDACTED] withdrawal from Grill Flame participation. Verbal discussions with [REDACTED] personnel involved in the original evaluation indicate information provided was of significant value, particularly in determining stage of development of current [REDACTED]

SG1B
SG1A

EVALUATIONS

Formal evaluations were recieved on the first seven sessions. Grill Flame provided information of superior quality or better in categories pertinent to; [REDACTED] shape and Device size. Comments are attached as inclosure 2.

SG1B

A request for final evaluation to include the last two sessions resulted in findings that; the most useful information provided was on [REDACTED]

SG1C
SG1C
SG1C

[REDACTED] Evaluation is attached as Inclosure 3.

CLASSIFIED BY: 051630Z JUL 78
MSG, HQDA (DAMI-I)
REVIEW ON: AUGUST 2002

SECRET**GRILL FLAME**

Remote Viewing by Tim Rifat

Introduction

At the height of the Cold War, a new twist to weapons development occurred. The Soviet Union systematised its investigations in to how to harness the paranormal and use it for military purposes. What in other times was seen as magic or witchcraft -laying a curse, predicting the future, having second sight - had already gained scientific respectability in the USSR with the recognition of clairvoyance and the acceptance of psychic phenomena; research into telepathy had started in the Soviet Union in the twenties and thirties. However it was stopped by Stalin, who thought it smacked of idealism and superstition.

Now the Russians plunged into a large-scale research programme. Billions of roubles were poured into the investigation and development of psychic energy (psi) and electronic mind-control technology. To convince hard-nosed military men that psychic phenomena can win wars may, on the face of it, appear to be a forlorn task. In fact, it happened the other way, around as some of the leading minds in the Russian military convinced their leaders to spend fortunes on this effort.

Science fiction writers have not come close to the reality of the actual research undertaken since then. The aim was no less than to produce psychic agents, capable of visualizing top-secret sites and installations located thousands of miles away, reading the minds of their country's enemies, intervening and altering thought processes, and even killing through psychic attack.

The first step was the development of remote viewing. People displaying psychic sensitivity were sought out all over the USSR and trained under the strictest secrecy as spies with a difference. They were required to focus on, say, a particular top-secret facility in the US or China perhaps, and conjure up a detailed picture of it, its location and personnel, in their mind's eye, which they would then describe to their spy masters. Remote viewing then is a kind of psychic spying.

The Americans realized that something unusual was going on. 'Between 1969 and 1971, American intelligence sources began discovering and confirming that the Soviet Union was deeply engaged in so-called "psychic research". By 1970, it was discovered that the Soviets were spending approximately 60 million roubles per year on it, and over 300 million by 1975, _ according to Ingo Swann, the godfather of US remote viewing. In the early seventies, he was commissioned by the CIA to develop a remote-viewing programme for the US military, to be operated from Fort Meade in Maryland.

Others in the United States also became aware of the possibilities _ and dangers. In 1980, Colonel John Alexander wrote an article in Military Review, a respected Army journal,

entitled 'The New Mental Battlefield'. The article described remote viewing and suggested that effective mind-influencing devices were already a 'lethal' reality. The US Army's partly classified 'Fire Support Mission Area Analysis' of 1981 talked about 'cryptomental technologies' and 'the relatively unexplored, unexploited human technologies in such areas as influence, communications, thinking, learning, and stress reduction. Discussions in this area represent an excursion into a largely unknown realm which appears to possess significant military application.'

Progress from that time has been rapid with the development of sophisticated techniques and technology, until today, as this book will show, psychotronic, i.e. mind-control, weapons are the most top-secret class of weapons used not only by the Russians and Americans, but increasingly by the Chinese, Japanese, British, Czechs and Israelis.

It may be hard to believe that the Soviet Union and the United States could actually explore the paranormal in search of new military technology for decades in almost absolute secrecy, but the power and mastery to be attained by controlling the minds and wills of their perceived enemies was the spur. As long ago as 1975, when Leonid Brezhnev urged the US to agree to ban research into and development of new kinds of weapons 'more terrible' than anything the world has known (reported in the New York Times, June 1977), he was warning America that the USSR had the knowledge to end the Cold War by psychic means.

The first popular reports of this research appeared in 1970 in a book entitled *Psychic Discoveries Behind the Iron Curtain* by Sheila Ostrander and Lynn Schroeder. Martin Ebon's 1983 book *Psychic Warfare: Threat or Illusion?* took the subject of psi warfare much further; and David Morehouse's *Psychic Warrior: Inside the CIA's Stargate Program* (1996) tells an insider's story. Major Morehouse had been one of the US military's top remote viewers and the US military are allegedly unhappy at his revelations.

Apart from the books, a few stories have filtered out into the public domain. For instance, the Associated Wire Press ran a story on 28 November 1995 under the headline 'US used "psychic" spies':

For 20 years, the United States has secretly used psychics in attempts to hunt down Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi, find plutonium in North Korea and help drug enforcement agencies, the CIA and others confirmed Tuesday.

The London Daily Express published an article on 25 September 1997 under the headline 'Reds planned psycho-wars':

The KGB and the Red Army carried out experiments aimed at using hypnotic warfare against the West, it emerged yesterday. Revelations include a prototype satellite releasing electronic mind-bending signals to 'control and correct the behaviour of the population' over an area the size of England. Research into psycho-warfare was conducted in more than twenty institutes led by the Siberian scientific community of Novosibirsk, and only stopped in 1991. However fears were voiced yesterday that the technology could fall into the hands of the powerful Russian Mafia. The research was disclosed by the *Izvestia*

newspaper under the headline ‘They Could Produce Zombies in the USSR’. It is clear large-scale experiments were carried out on ordinary Russians and soldiers.

However, under the US Freedom of Information Act, previously unpublished files from the US Department of Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) have now become available, which detail Soviet research in this area and add weight to the assertions made in the books, as well as giving credibility to the other stories. The documents given in Appendices 1 and 2 together provide the definitive work on Soviet psychical research up until 1975. They show the importance accorded the Soviet Union’s advances in psychic spying and mind-control techniques by the United States authorities, and the countermeasures taken and parallel progress made.

I found all this hard to swallow when I first learnt of it but my research into the scientific basis of the biophysical technology convinced me that the Russians had entered into new territories. They had begun the inner-space arms race, which they developed to undreamed of levels of power. After nuclear warfare, biophysical warfare is the second great cross-roads for human civilization. Inner-space weapon systems had, and have, the potential to kill, or even to drive mad entire populations by means of biophysical and electronic technology unknown to the West in the 1970s.

Whether or not you believe in remote viewing and the psychotronic weapons described in this book, by the end of the first part you will know that the US and Soviet military authorities believed in them.

During my research, I have become aware of how useful remote viewing can be in gaining information on topics that have proved impossible to analyse by any other method. Having developed basic do-it-yourself guides for beginners, I found that with these simple methods accuracy could be a problem. The new methodology outlined in the second part of this book will help people who want to practise controlled remote viewing as espoused by the Americans, as well as teaching a Russian-like version of extended remote viewing.

1 How it all started - in Russia

Scientists in pre-Revolutionary [Russia] were studying the area of parapsychology as did later such Soviet scientists as V.M. Bekhterev, A.G. Ivanov-Smolensky and B.B. Kazhinsky in the twenties and thirties. In 1922, a commission composed of psychologists, medical hypnotists, physiologists, and physicists worked on parapsychology problems at the Institute for Brain Research in Petrograd (Leningrad). Work flourished throughout the thirties with research being reported in the literature in 1934, 1936, and 1937. After 1937 further experiments in the field of parapsychology were forbidden. During Stalin’s time, any attempt to study paranormal phenomena might have been interpreted as a deliberate attempt to undermine the doctrines of materialism.

So stated the 1972 DIA report ‘Controlled Offensive Behavior - USSR’ (Appendix 1, page 22).

The Defence Intelligence Agency are the military intelligence agency of the US

Department of Defence. Part of the military, mainly army, they carry out intelligence work for the Pentagon. According to an official CIA paper written by Gerald K. Haines, the historian of the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO): 'There is a DIA Psychic Center and the NSA (National Security Agency) studies parapsychology, that branch of psychology that deals with the investigation of such psychic phenomena as clairvoyance, extrasensory perception, and telepathy.'

In 1960 the Stalinist taboo that prohibited research into the paranormal was lifted and the KGB and GRU (Soviet military intelligence) began a scientific exploration of the weapons potential of psychic energy.

Soviet interest in psi was reawakened in February 1960 by a story which appeared in French magazine *Science et Vie* (Science and Life). The story was entitled 'The Secrets of the Nautilus' and it claimed that the US government had secretly used telepaths to communicate with the first nuclear submarine ever constructed, the Nautilus, while it was under the Arctic ice pack. This telepathy project involved, according to the article, President Eisenhower, the Navy, the Air Force, Westinghouse, General Electric, Bell Laboratories and the Rand Corporation. Communicating with submarines is difficult as radio waves do not penetrate to the depths of the ocean. Extremely low frequency (ELF) waves are used to signal the submarine to come to the surface to receive a message - these super-long waves penetrate almost anything including water but carry little information - so if telepathy could work it would be a perfect method of communicating with submarines while still submerged. The story was almost certainly a hoax but the Soviets were spurred into action, according to the DIA:

Ship-to-shore telepathy, according to the French, blipped along nicely even when the Nautilus was far under water. 'Is telepathy a new secret weapon? Will ESP be the deciding factor in future warfare? Has the American military learned the secrets of mind power?' In Leningrad the Nautilus reports went off like a depth charge in the mind of L.L. Vasilev. In April of 1960, Doctor Vasilev, while addressing a group of top Soviet scientists stated: "We carried out extensive and until now completely unreported investigations under the Stalin regime. Today the American Navy is testing telepathy on their atomic submarines. Soviet scientists conducted a great many successful telepathy tests over a quarter of a century ago. It's urgent that we throw off our prejudices. We must again plunge into the exploration of this vital field." [Appendix 1, page 24.]

From 1922 to 1959, this [negative] attitude [to parapsychology] gradually changed. Official recognition of parapsychology as a legitimate science was prompted to a considerable extent by the Party's recognition of other discipline... In 1959 Professor L.L. Vasilev published his "Mysterious Phenomena of the Human Psyche" followed in 1962 by his "Experiments in Mental Suggestion"...the possible military implications were apparently overlooked in the West. [Appendix 2, page 15.]

Groups of scientists at many Soviet research institutes began to investigate and later harness psychic energy. The aim of this research was to produce deadly new weapons that could tip the balance of power during the Cold War. The DIA again:

Soviet parapsychology research gained impetus and sophistication, growing from a single

laboratory into a co-ordinated USSR-wide effort; laboratories were also established in Czechoslovakia. Funds for research (reported at 20 million roubles in 1973) are believed to be primarily from military sources. This high level of support advanced Soviet research on human telepathy far beyond that of the West, and the USSR became the leader in sponsoring and participating in international parapsychology symposiums... [Appendix 2, page 15] ...by 1968 the Soviets already had: (1) established several research centers specializing in telepathic experiments on an academic and scientific level; (2) organized teams of scientists - physiologists, physicists, psychologists, mathematicians, cyberneticians, neurologists, and electronic engineers _ to investigate telepathy, find out how it works, and devise means of practical application; and (3) conducted experiments involving long-range thought transference (Leningrad-Moscow (600km); Moscow-Tomsk (4000km). [Appendix2, page 18.]

...Professor Vasilev was given state funds to establish at the University appropriately equipped laboratories for the study of telepathy... Following the example of Leningrad, other cities, including Moscow, Kiev, Novosibirsk and Kharkov, established similar laboratories and research centers, at which not only the phenomena described in world literature were examined, but a study was made of parapsychic features displayed by Soviet citizens. [Appendix 1, page 23.]

Although the US Navy subsequently denied the reports of telepathic testing on atomic submarines, the Soviet hierarchy apparently heeded Doctor Vasilev's advice and gave support, both moral and financial, to his dynamic view that:

“The discovery of the energy underlying telepathic communication will be equivalent to the discovery of atomic energy.”

...In 1963, Doctor Vasilev claimed to have conducted successful long-distance telepathic experiments between Leningrad and Sevastopol, a distance of 1200 miles, with the aid of an ultra-short-wave (UHF) radio transmitter. As a result, Doctor Vasilev was convinced that his experiments, and those he conducted jointly with the Moscow-based Bekhterev Brain Institute, offered scientific proof of telepathic communications. His next goal was to identify the nature of brain energy that produces it...

The so-called Father of Soviet Rocketry, K.E. Tsiolkovsky, stated that: “In the coming era of space flights, telepathic abilities are necessary. While the space rocket must bring men toward knowledge of the grand secrets in the universe, the study of psychic phenomena can lead us toward knowledge of the mysteries of the human mind. It is precisely the solution of this secret which promises the greatest achievements.”

There are reports that the Soviets are training their cosmonauts in telepathy to back up their electronic equipment while in outer space. One of these back-up schemes is known to involve coded telepathic messages. This method was previously demonstrated in March 1967, when a coded telepathic message was flashed from Moscow to Leningrad. The involvement of astronauts or cosmonauts in telepathy experiments is not necessarily unprecedented. In February 1971, during the Apollo 14 flight to the moon, astronaut Edgar Mitchell made 150 separate attempts to project his thoughts from inside the space capsule back to an individual on earth. [Appendix 1, pages 25-26.]

In 1967, the Soviet Maritime News reported, “Cosmonauts when in orbit, seem to be able to communicate telepathically more easily with each other than on Earth. A psi (short for psychic faculty) training system has been incorporated in the cosmonaut training program” Some informal reports indicate that the Soviets are working on psi systems for space use, involving not just telepathy, but precognition. [Appendix 1, page 33.]

There are numerous reports on Soviet applications of clairvoyance, hypnotism, dowsing etc. in military operations. In the case of dowsing, this is also not unprecedented, since US forces have employed dowsing in Vietnam for locating enemy tunnels and caches. [Appendix 1, page 26.]

The Soviet Union is well aware of the benefits and applications of parapsychology research. In 1963, a Kremlin edict apparently gave top priority to biological research, which in Russia includes parapsychology. The major impetus behind the Soviet drive to harness the possible capabilities of telepathic communication, telekinetics, and bionics is said to come from the Soviet military and the KGB. Today [1972] it is reported that the USSR has twenty or more centers for the study of parapsychological phenomena, with an annual budget estimated in 1967 at over 12 million roubles (13 million dollars) and reported to be as high as 21 million dollars. [Appendix 1, page 24.]

In the early 1960s, Yuri Andropov, head of the KGB from 1967 to 1982 and President of the USSR from 1983 to 1984, issued the command to implement a psychotronic-warfare programme in order to develop a new form of strategic weapons system to augment nuclear weapons. According to Soviet journalist, writing in Young Guard magazine, in 1990, Emil Bachurin, former KGB Major General Oleg Kalugin, head of foreign counterintelligence for the Soviet Union in the 1970s, told him that Yuri Andropov had been especially upset about several psi-weapons centres he maintained were located in Canada. ‘Canadian research must be surpassed,’ he ordered. Bachurin’s sources also revealed that after the war the Soviets had scooped up masses of Nazi occult research, including some by the notorious Dr Mengele at the Dachau concentration camp. Building on these horrible experiments had sped Soviet success in developing psi weapons, they told him. V. Scheglov, a journalist for Yaroslavl, reported in 1993 that psi weapons had been developed and used on the civilian populations of not only the USSR but the West, again and again. The DIA thought they were capable of it:

Doctor Y.A. Kholodov has investigated the effects of a constant magnetic field on rabbits. Whole-body exposures to fields between 30 and 2000 oersteds resulted in nonspecific changes in the [animals’] electroencephalograms [EEGs]...natural and artificial fields in man’s environment may have an influence on health and behavior via the nervous system and hypothalamus. [Appendix 2, page 11.]

In a 1992 ABC Television documentary shown in America, and in an earlier 1990 interview, for Young Guard Magazine, Major General Kalugin made more startling revelations about the Soviet Union’s investigation into harnessing psychic energy in order to produce exotic weapons with which the West was unfamiliar, He said:

They started to explore the mysterious powers of certain people and to simulate generators of this same nature in order to produce a similar effect. Russian scientists

succeeded in developing generators of psychic force. Yuri Andropov issued personal orders to push full speed ahead with psychic warfare. Andropov's directive also urged scientists to forget being squeamish about injuring or killing research subjects in the race to achieve their goal. Funding from the Military-Industrial Commission and the KGB was estimated at 500 million roubles.

The amount may be an underestimate; in Martin Ebon's 1983 book, *Psychic Warfare: Threat or Illusion?* he claims that congressional sources stated the USSR psychotronic warfare research programme was funded to the tune of 500 million dollars per year.

2 ESP and beyond...

There had been massive interest in extra sensory perception (ESP) and spiritualism throughout the western world since the previous century. Dr J.B. Rhine's work with card reading and manipulating dice at Duke University in the USA gave research into ESP a formal scientific base. He led the field in telepathy and ESP research in the West in the years before the Second World War. His work was controversial then, and even now is not generally understood.

Soviet scientists, however, took Dr Rhine's research many steps further. They had little interest in proving ESP existed; that was taken as proven by their research into telepathy and telepathic hypnosis from the 1930s. What interested the Soviets was its development and military potential. They worked on the use of telepathy and ESP for psychic spying on US secret bases, but the main thrust of their initial endeavour was the use of ESP and telepathy to read an enemy's mind. The aim was the psychic interrogation of Nato commanders by using the technique known as scanning, i.e. using ESP to probe information in another person's brain. The DIA again:

In summary, what is the strategic threat posed by the current "explosion" in Soviet parapsychological research? Soviet efforts in the field of psi research, sooner or later, might enable them to do some of the following:

- a) Know the contents of top secret U.S. documents, the movements of our troops and ships and the location and nature of our military installations.
 - b) Mold the thoughts of key U.S. military and civilian leaders, at a distance.
 - c) Cause the instant death of any U.S. official, at a distance.
 - d) Disable, at a distance, U.S. military equipment of all types including space craft.
- [Appendix 1, pages 39-40]

To this end, according to émigrés and intelligence reports, the KGB and GRU scoured the Soviet Union for psychics, searched the length of Siberia for mystics, and forcibly recruited them into the huge number of parapsychological research projects being undertaken. By the mid-seventies, the Soviets had apparently embarked upon a society-wide screening programme for talented psychics, covering senior schools, universities and Red Army soldiers. Children who displayed powerful psychic abilities were especially sought after, as were shamans from Siberia and the eastern central Asian

territories.

Research was carried out at the Institute of Control Problems, attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences, headed by a Dr Lev Lupichev. Special Department No. 8 in the science city of Novosibirsk researched into military psi. The Institute for the Problems of Information Transmission, and the Pavlov Institute of Higher Nervous Activity, both well-guarded facilities in Moscow, also researched into psi warfare. The DIA documents in Appendices 1 and 2 listing the names of Soviet scientists involved and the research institutes they worked at in the early seventies, show how extensive the commitment was. Much of this effort focused on developing the ability to control people's minds with an amalgam of psychic force and electronics. American research at the Stanford Research Institute was tiny in comparison.

As the research continued, it became ultra-clandestine. The laboratories at Odessa State University were hidden underground in the sub-sub-basement beneath the old botanical gardens at the university. Only special couriers knew how to access any of these institutes and KGB and GRU guards made sure there were no unwanted visitors. In utmost secrecy, bizarre new lines of research were followed. Remote viewing and remote influencing were seen as the targeting mechanisms for much more lethal paranormal-weapon systems. Psychotronics had become the catch-all title for a multitude of psi weapons which ranged from microwave mind-control devices to psychic remote killing.

Dr A.V. Kalinets-Bryukhanov, president of the All Union Scientific Research Association, was part of a top-secret KGB project at the Filatov Eye Institute in Odessa that looked into ways of artificially stimulating remote viewing. It was found that natural clairvoyants changed the magnetic field around themselves and that of the Earth in their immediate vicinity. If this frequency of magnetic field could be artificially generated in the brain, the Russians thought they might stimulate clairvoyance in their test subjects. They experimented on animals, bombarding their brains with these specific magnetic fields with the result that the animals seemingly developed the ability to tell what was going on behind solid walls. Unfortunately, the high-power magnetic fields soon disintegrated the animals' brains and they died. Allegedly, condemned prisoners were used for human experiments with the same results. Something about natural clairvoyants on the other hand, seemed to guard them against this disintegration.

The Odessa institute also carried on with research pioneered by parapsychologist Dr A.N. Leontyev in the 1950s, by undertaking psychic-viewing experiments with blind patients. They thought it might be possible to train blind people, to develop psychic ability. The experiments were centred on training the subjects to attain a deeply relaxed state, from which visualization of the body's energy fields led to what the scientists called eyeless sight, or bio-introscopy. Coloured paper was passed beneath the subjects' finger tips and it was found that they could distinguish between black and white and red and green paper, even though they were completely blind. The colour of an object could be determined even after it had been removed; apparently the object left a colour trace of itself in the air. This progressed to picture reading, the ability to run a hand over a photograph and describe what the photo showed. These techniques evolved into teaching blind subjects to travel in their mind's eye to distant rooms and places they had never been before. Once there, if they could describe the location's layout, psychic viewing had

been achieved.

A. Ivanov's paper on 'Soviet Experiments in Eyeless Vision' published in the 1964 International Journal of Parapsychology, revealed this remarkable work to the western world. Research into eyeless sight led the Soviets to study how energy fields were imprinted on matter and vice versa. Much research was carried out on how to attach harmful energy fields to objects. The idea was that these biophysically poisoned objects would be given to enemies to make them ill, or to infect them with subliminal commands.

Eyeless-sight research also led scientists towards more sophisticated training methods for their sighted psychic spies. The same deeply relaxed state and visualization of biological energy fields (biophysical fields which surround the human body) were found to increase the efficiency of psychic spying.

AMPLIFYING PSI

Once they confirmed that the potential for psi warfare actually existed, they searched for further ways to boost the relatively weak naturally occurring psi faculty so it could be developed into weapons for causing harm. The deeply relaxed state used for eyeless-sight research was the theta state of consciousness found in dreaming sleep. The theta state is a level of consciousness where the brain is deeply relaxed and the static and negative effects of other people's minds are blacked out, so that the subconscious and unconscious mind with its heightened paranormal abilities can come to the fore. Normal consciousness, the beta state, is measured at above 14 cycles per second of oscillations in electrical activity of the brain, by an electroencephalograph (EEG); alpha, the relaxed, daydreaming state, at above 7 cycles per second; and theta, the dreaming state, at above 3 cycles per second.

Hypnosis, drugs and meditation were tried to inculcate the theta state of consciousness. Autovisualization of the brain was very effective in inducing the states needed for remote viewing. Tesla coils (see below) tuned to radiate extremely low frequency (ELF) waves at 7.8 cycles per second (hertz), the Earth's natural frequency (known as the Schumann resonance), were found to amplify psychic spying tremendously by inducing a theta state in the remote viewer. The Schumann resonance is a naturally occurring standing wave, an ELF signal that circles the globe. It was discovered by Dr Schumann, who found that this ELF signal resonates in the cavity between the ground and the edge of the atmosphere. A naturally occurring signal that all life is in resonance with. According to off-the-record interviews with US remote viewers and psi-warfare adepts, psychotronic-augmented spying enabled Soviet remote viewers to achieve almost perfect images. Brain implants to switch off the brain stress system, the body's anxiety generator, were found to be very effective, as were drug regimens and hypnotic suggestion. Magnetic fields at 7.8Hz were later found to be almost as good as the Tesla coils. Aided by this vast array of high-tech brain-state modifying systems, the Russians began to uncover the secrets of the energy field surrounding the body. They mapped out the neural currents in the brain. They found that in the normal waking state, a negative to positive current runs from the front of the brain to the back, along the centre. By passing a low-voltage current from the front of the brain to the back, they could vary the person's waking state. By artificially lowering the

negative potential at the back of the brain, the remote viewer could be dropped into a theta state.

Dr Robert Becker of the Syracuse VA Hospital found that a person under anaesthesia, or in a deep hypnotic trance has an altered brain potential. The normal brain potentials, which are negative potential at the front of the brain to a positive potential at the rear of the brain, drops to zero in these people. The Soviets found that by applying a low voltage to the front of the brain, they could knock people out. They went on to develop the sleep gun.

*This is documented in Dr Robert Becker's book, Cross Currents.

More importantly, the Soviet scientists found they could also lower their remote viewers into the delta state found in deep dreamless sleep. In the delta state all manner of psi marvels such as telekinesis - moving things by the power of the mind, become possible. It is even rumoured that it could lead on to remote killing and also can be used to change the consciousness of large numbers of people by use of remote influencing.

DEFENCE MECHANISMS - TESLA COILS

The Russians were aware that the US was attempting to monitor their progress and had remote-viewing programmes of their own. They therefore devoted time and money to developing electronic devices to block out remote viewing of their own bases. They found that Tesla coils interfered with psychic spying.

Nikola Tesla (1856-1943) was a genius who invented many new forms of electrical equipment towards the end of the last century. Tesla developed a new branch of electrical technology using very high voltages running through special coils and transformers. Some of his inventions were so far ahead of their time that they were not fully understood until the Russians began to explore his work in the 1960s. Tesla found that power could be beamed through the air at high voltages, as air's resistance breaks down. Tesla coils could be used to transmit ELF signals which could cause earthquakes or be used for mind control. It was found that Tesla coils could be used to transmit ELF oscillations that could cause a fault line to spasm and produce an earthquake, these ELF signals could also be tuned to influence peoples' minds. Tesla also invented what amounted to a death ray, which transmitted plasma at the target using huge coils to heat up the air.

Soviet scientists were taught Tesla technology at university, which may have encouraged a number of them to experiment with the effectiveness of Tesla coils in causing a whirlpool effect that prevented remote viewing.

These anti-remote-viewing devices are now widely deployed in the top-secret bases of not only Russian but US underground military and research facilities. In an off-the-record interview, a retired US Special Forces, CIA trained, psi-warfare expert involved in the remote-viewing programme discussed this anti-remote-viewing technology. He attested to the fact that by the end of the century the US will have totally effective anti-remote-viewing devices in all their top-secret installations, so concerned are they about the effectiveness of remote viewing and remote influencing.

TELEKINESIS (PSYCHOKINESIS)

According to US intelligence:

The apport technique is a form of astral projection in which the psychic subject transports his 'energy body' to a remote site, dematerializes an object, then transports it back and materializes it... Lack of information on Soviet interest in the technique represents a major intelligence gap. [Appendix 2, page 55.]

It appears then that Soviet remote viewing was developing in a very different way to US remote viewing. Rather than picking up psychic images from the waking or deeply relaxed state, Soviet research involved actually projecting the energy body to the location to be viewed. According to the DIA (Appendix 2, page 54) in 1970 'Ostrander and Schroeder reported that the Soviets were studying out-of-the-body phenomena in Yogis'. Sheila Ostrander and Lynn Schroeder were the top American/Canadian psychic investigators.

The DIA paid great attention to Soviet research into psychokinesis (PK), the American term for telekinesis, and cited the work of G.A. Welk to explain the Soviet version of remote viewing and what was known as the apport technique:

Welk claims, based on many Soviet sources, that the so-called "apport" technique is likely to meet valuable intelligence needs. When fully developed, this technique would make possible the abduction of actual objects (including documents) in enemy territory and their transfer to friendly territory. Objects so abducted are known as "apports." They could be returned to the point of origin without the enemy becoming aware of this temporary abduction... It is a known fact that the Soviet Union takes the appearance of luminous bodies very seriously as evidenced by the Kirlian photography of the human body's aura [see page 00]. It appears that the Soviets may be considering that a hand which appears out of nowhere and can grasp, "with the firm pressure of an old friend," another person may have first-rate military possibilities. There has been some discussion recently about the prospects of being able to control the apport technique to a point of sophistication where individuals could control these "luminous clouds." The individuals who have studied these effects (real or otherwise) have suggested that since these bodies can travel unlimited distances and are able to pass through solid material (walls), they might well be used to produce instant death in military and civilian officials. It is further conjectured that these bodies could disable military equipment or communications...

Two things are certain: (1) that parapsychological phenomena are due to little-known faculties of the subconscious mind; and (2) that the powers of the subconscious mind are vastly superior to those of the normal consciousness. The fantastic memory of the subconscious mind (sometimes referred to as "photographic memory") is a well-established fact. So is its extraordinary mathematical ability, which has baffled trained mathematicians no end. It seems probable that some of these little-understood faculties of the subconscious mind have something to do with its ability to put together again an object which it had previously disintegrated, and to manipulate the forces involved in this process. The only way one can learn more about these little-understood processes is through intensive study and experimentation. The stakes seem high enough. [Appendix 1,

pages 27-29.]

While the process by which matter is converted into "force-matter" (and vice versa) may not be understood, nevertheless, one is faced with the possibility that the human mind can disintegrate and reintegrate organic matter - a feat which seems far more complex than the disintegration and reintegration of, say, a stone, a piece of wood, paper, etc. Experiments show that a human body which has lost about half its weight can be reintegrated without loss of normal functions. Since this is possible, it does not seem safe to exclude - without further investigation - the possibility that inorganic matter might undergo a similar disintegration and reintegration. After all, apport phenomena in which physical objects have passed through solid walls have been observed and attested to by some of the world's most eminent scientists as well as by a host of other responsible witnesses. In view of what the human mind has demonstrated it can do with organic matter, and in view of the very real Soviet threat in this sector, the science of parapsychology should be investigated to its fullest potential, perhaps to benefit the national defense.

According to Pullman, Director of the Southeast Hypnosis Research Center in Dallas, Texas, before the end of the 1970s, Soviet diplomats will be able to sit in their foreign embassies and use ESP (in this case a form of apport technique) to steal the secrets of their enemies. Pullman states that a spy would be hypnotized, then his invisible "spirit" would be ordered to leave his body, travel across barriers of space and time to a foreign government's security facility, and there read top-secret documents and relay back their information. Such "astral projection" already has been accomplished in laboratory settings, Pullman said, adding that the Russians are probably now trying to perfect it. Pullman further states that the Soviets are at least 25 years ahead of the US in psychic research. According to Pullman, the Soviets have realized the immense military advantage of the psychic ability known as astral projection (out-of-the-body-travel). In this reference, details are given for some of Pullman's work in the US with astral projection. Other scientists...interested in this work are professor H.A. Cahn of Northern Arizona University, Doctor Charles Tart of the University of Southern California and Doctor V. Inyushin of Alma-ata. [Appendix1, page 30.]

[Doctor Genady] Sergeyev has conducted several years of intensive lab research on the outstanding PK psychic in Leningrad, Nina Kulagina...Sergeyev postulates that the "bio-plasma" of the human body must interact with the environment to produce PK. Sergeyev emphasizes when target objects are placed in a vacuum, Kulagina is unable to move them... Reportedly, Kulagina has caused the movement of a wide range of non-magnetic objects: (under strict scientific control) large crystal bowls, clock pendulums, bread, matches, etc. In one test, a raw egg was placed in a salt solution inside a sealed aquarium six feet away from her. Researchers report she was able to use PK to separate the yoke from the white of the egg. Observations by Western scientists of Mrs Kulagina's PK ability has been reported with verification of her authentic ability. These same Western scientists have reported that as of February 1971, they have not been able to visit or observe Mrs Kulagina. A veil of secrecy has been placed on Sergeyev and Mrs Kulagina for some unknown reasons.

Rather than simply observing PK, the Soviets typically turned to instrumentation. Mrs

Kulagina was subjected to a number of physiological electronic measuring devices and tested for important body functions during her PK demonstrations. The Soviets found that at the moment an object begins to move, all of Mrs Kulagina's body processes speed up drastically - heart, breathing, brain activity - and the electromagnetic fields around her body all begin to pulse in rhythm. Soviet researchers postulate that it was these rhythmic "vibrations" that cause objects to be attracted to or repelled by her...

Scientists report that Kulagina has been able to stop the beating of a frog's heart in solution and to re-activate it! This is perhaps the most significant PK test done and its military implications in controlled offensive behavior, if true, are extremely important. [Appendix 1, pages 35-36.]

TELEPATHIC SCANNING

The aim of tuning into the thought processes of the West's military commanders spurred the Soviets on to develop telepathic scanning techniques. The possibility of tracking enemy agents in the field by psychic means encouraged them

Soviet researchers went further and found ways to tap into the telepathic conversations of other remote viewers. By introducing a third telepath who knew when information in the form of a telepathic conversation flowed between two other telepaths, the Russians found the ESP data stream could not only be broken into but could be changed. The third telepath could substitute new ideas and words, in effect corrupting the telepathic message. The Russians thus learnt how to hack into telepathic conversations and substitute fallacious messages and images.

Doctor Milan Ryzl reports that secret psi research associated with state security and defense is going on in the USSR. Communist state authorities, the military and the KGB display an unusual, disproportionate interest in parapsychology. The Soviets are attempting to apply ESP to both police and military use... According to Ryzl, some years ago a project was begun in the USSR to apply telepathy to indoctrinate and re-educate antisocial elements. It was hoped that suggestion at a distance could induce individuals, without their being aware of it, to adopt the officially desired political and social attitudes... Reports of psi research in Soviet submarines help confirm military involvement in parapsychology. According to Stone, there is clandestine psi research going on at the Pavlov Institute of Higher Nervous Activity in Moscow, the Durov Institute, and certain areas in Siberia.

KIRLIAN FIELDS

Energy fields that surround humans were first discovered by Semyon Davidovich Kirlian in 1939 in Krasnodar, capital city of the Kuban region in the South of Russia. Kirlian found that photography of biophysical fields around the body could be achieved with high-frequency electrical fields and a spark generator which oscillates at 75 to 200KHz. The generator causes a high-frequency field to emanate between two clamps which hold the sample and photographic paper. The high-frequency electrostatic field causes the biophysical field to resonate and become excited. Once excited, the biophysical field

around the living object (hand or leaf) gives off photons. The 75 to 200KHz electric field causes photons of light to be radiated by the living tissue, which fall on the photographic paper and produce images of the biophysical excitation. They are not actual pictures of the biophysical field, but secondary effects, rather like the wake of a boat through the water. Kirlian's photographs of leaves which had sections cut out revealed entire biophysical fields that showed the entire leaf as if it was uncut. It was as if the biophysical field was the energetic blueprint for the leaf. Later research has found that the human body has a biophysical field around it composed of morphogenic fields, defined by cell biologists as the fields which switch genes on and off and control cell development. They determine whether a cell will become a skin cell or an eye cell, for instance. US military intelligence evaluated the Kirlian effect:

‘...the Soviets seem preoccupied with the search for the energy that carries or facilitates telepathy transmission. Is it electromagnetic or not? The search for this unknown energy has led the Soviets to Kirlian photography; named after its inventors Semyon and Valentina Kirlian. The Kirlians developed a technique of photographing with a high-frequency electrical field involving a specially constructed high-frequency spark generator, tuned up and down between 75,000 and 200,000 electrical oscillations per second. Their first photographs showed turquoise and reddish-yellow patterns of flares coming out of specific channels within leaves. A magnified picture of a finger showed craters of light and flares’ By the 1960s research on bioluminescence revealed by Kirlian photography was going on in many Soviet universities. Perfected techniques of photographing the play of high-frequency currents on humans, plants and animals, as well as on inanimate matter have set the Soviets on some striking discoveries about the energetical nature of man. "Bio-plasma" is a term coined by the Soviets for bioluminescent phenomena or energy. Scientists at the Kazakh State University at Almaty have found illnesses tend to show up in advance as a disordered play of flares from the "bio-plasma" long before they manifest in the physical body. Doctor A. Podshibyakin, an electrophysiologist at the Institute of Clinical Physiology in Kiev, has found that by charting acupuncture points a correlation exists between the "bio-plasma" and changes on the surface of the sun. At the exact moment solar flares (sun spots) occur, there are changes in the electrical potential of the skin's acupuncture points. These electrical charges are measured by a tobiscope (probably a simple wheatstone bridge device). In some way the "bio-plasma" of the body is sensitive to these solar explosions the instant they occur even though it takes about two days for the cosmic particles to reach the earth.

The most significant use of Kirlian photography is in the area of psychokinesis or mind over matter (PK). Doctor Genady Sergeyev of the A.A. Uktomskii Military Institute in Leningrad believes Kirlian photography may uncover the mechanism of PK. Sergeyev is a prominent mathematician for the Soviet military who works closely with an electrophysiologist from the University of Leningrad, Doctor L. Pavlova. Sergeyev has devised important mathematical and statistical methods for analyzing the EEG which allowed parapsychologists to follow the actions of telepathy in the brain. The type of work reported by Sergeyev in 1967 and 1968 is just now beginning to appear in the US efforts to understand the transmission of telepathy. Sergeyev has conducted several years of intensive lab research on the outstanding PK psychic in Leningrad, Nina Kulagina_

Sergeyev registered heightened biological luminescence radiating from Kulagina's eyes during the apparent movement of objects by PK. [Appendix 1, pages 33-35.]

THE TELEPATHIC KNOCKOUT

It seems scarcely credible that the Soviets trained their telepaths to be able to knock out a person simply by projecting a psychic punch at the victim. In fact, the Soviets poured a vast amount of time and money into exactly this.

The Soviets found that the biophysical field of the remote viewer flared out when he or she was lowered into the theta state. At the Schumann resonance point of 7.8Hz, the Earth's natural frequency, the human biophysical field seemed to merge with its surroundings and vanish for a split second. When it came back into being, it was many times larger than normal. While remote viewing, this biophysical field seemed to grow smaller, as if part of it was at the place being remotely viewed.

In Dr Vasilev's 'Experiments in Mental Suggestion', published in 1962 (English translation published in 1963), voluminous data is recorded by the Russian scientist on Soviet experiments in sleep-wake hypnosis. Discovered by the Russians in the 1930s, this allowed a hypnotist to transfer commands telepathically to a subject, whether they were a few feet or a thousand miles away. Soviet scientists took this further and discovered that hypnosis could be examined by its affect on the biophysical energy body, which could be detected using Kirlian photography and other means such as using the powers of the human biophysical field to enable people to actually see energy field - auras. Vladimir L. Raikov MD, a psychiatrist, monitored the mental state of a hypnotized person:

Raikov has worked closely with V. Adamenko, a physicist who reportedly has invented the CCAP (conductivity of the channels of acupuncture points) device. This machine, it is claimed, registers energy flow in the body using as check points for its electrodes the acupuncture points of traditional Chinese medicine. Adamenko reportedly detects changes in body energy caused by alterations of consciousness and varying emotional states. With subjects attached to the CCAP, Raikov put them through various forms of hypnosis. At the end of many sessions the graphs from the CCAP were checked by Raikov and Adamenko. They claim to have found a pronounced difference between the different forms of hypnosis... They report that these states are very hard to measure by any other method. [Appendix 1, page 46.]

A US expert in remote viewing told me that their research showed that when a paranormal-warfare expert remotely viewed another person, there was a change in the biophysical energy field of the remote viewer and the person being psychically spied upon. Pulsed ELF fields had been found to put people into a trance (see Appendix 3 for the far-reaching effects of ELF). Russian scientists found that if the remote viewer could mimic this ELF oscillation in his or her biophysical body, then place this field over another person, the person would become unconscious. The Russians trained their remote viewers to mimic pulsed ELF waves by use of Kirlian photography - the trainee watched the picture of his or her biophysical body whilst it was exposed to pulsed ELF waves, then tried to copy the effect.

PSYCHIC BATTERIES

Would it be possible to store psychic energy like electricity, was a question Soviet scientists asked themselves. With hard evidence from Kirlian photography and a wide variety of other electronic scanners designed to study the body's biophysical field, which comprised biomagnetic, bioelectric and bioplasmic components, the Soviet physicists had access to experimental data needed for a new physics of the paranormal. Journalist Emil Bachurin's 1990 article in Young Guard magazine disclosed information on a number of top-secret psi-warfare projects that had been undertaken in the Soviet Union. Dr A. Akimov, former director of the Soviets' Centre for Non-traditional Technologies, is quoted as claiming Russian research had discovered a new class of physical fields and particles and the effect they exerted on living and non-living organisms and inanimate objects. New terms such as 'spinor', 'torsionic' and 'microleptonnic' were being used to define these new classes of physical field. Scientists in the West, who have little appreciation of the remarkable advances made by the Soviets, called them 'scalar' fields. Russian psychotronic generators which stored 'torsionic radiation' were apparently found to cause destruction of the brain's neural network and the biophysical field around the brain that constitutes our mind and psyche - mind zappers.

Moreover if psychotronic generators could to store biophysical energy Russian psychic viewers might be able to link themselves to psychic amplifiers that boosted their paranormal powers. The DIA reports that psychotronic generators, devices which store psi energy, were developed by a Czech called Robert Pavlita. Czech researchers, like their Russian counterparts, had also come to the conclusion that biophysical energy is the field effect behind psychokinesis and remote viewing. Reference to the equivalent of the psychotronic generator was uncovered in ancient alchemical texts, and Pavlita used modern technology to improve on this psychic battery effect. Psychotronic generators draw biophysical fields from a person and store them for later use.

The Czechs found two types of psychotronic generator - cosmic generators, of which the Egyptian pyramids are an example, and biological generators, the type to which Wilhelm Reich and his Orgone generator belong. Wilhelm Reich, a pupil of Sigmund Freud, found that boxes with alternate layers of wool and steel wool could store biophysical energy. His seminal work in the 1950s led the Soviet researchers into bettering these early biological psychotronic generators. In their report 'Soviet and Czechoslovakian Parapsychology Research', the DIA gives a detailed appraisal of psychotronic-generator research:

Psychotronic generators (also called Pavlita generators after the inventor) are small devices said to be capable of drawing biological energy from humans; the energy is accumulated and stored for future use. Once charged with human energy, the generators can do some of the things a psychic subject can do, but, according to the inventor, Robert Pavlita, can be charged by individuals possessing no psychic ability.

The concept of man as a source of unusual energy dates back at least as far as ancient Chinese and Hindu teachings, in which it was called "vital energy" or "prana." Between the 18th and 20th centuries it was called various things (animal magnetism, odic force,

motor force, n-rays, etheric force, etc.) by rediscoverers of its existence. In contemporary Soviet and Czechoslovakian parapsychology this energy is called bio-plasmic or psychotronic energy. The Czechoslovakian rediscovery of biological energy is credited to Robert Pavlita, who began work on his device over thirty years ago.

...It has been reported...that the devices are fabricated from various metals (steel, bronze, copper, iron, gold) and that their effects are as a result of their form.

Pavlita's generators can be charged by direct contact (e.g. rubbing or touching to the temporal region of the head) or by visually directing mental concentration upon them from a distance. The nature of the energy stored is still not understood, but over the years a number of observations about its effects have been reported. It can be reflected, refracted, polarized, and combined with other forms of energy. It creates effects similar to magnetism, heat, electricity, and luminous radiation, but is itself none of these. The energy apparently can be conducted by paper, wood, wool, silk, and other substances normally considered to be good insulators. The devices have been tested by commissions of experts from the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences and the University of Hradec Kralove in Prague. Static electricity, air currents, temperature changes, and magnetism, were eliminated as possible explanations for the observed effects. In addition, the energy exerted its effect through glass, water, wood, cardboard, or any type of metal and was not diminished.

According to both Soviet and Czech researchers, one major advantage of studying psychotronic generators is the reproducibility of their effects; in addition they can be activated by nearly anyone, with or without any special psychic abilities. The devices may have other practical applications not related to parapsychology. The Czechs claim that irradiation of seeds with the energy enhances plant growth, and that industrial pollutants have been precipitated out of water by its action.

Pavlita has stated that some forms of his devices can exert both favorable and unfavorable effects on living organisms, including man. In experiments with snails exposed to the energy from a generator, a state similar to hibernation resulted. When flies were placed in the gap of a circular generator they died instantly. In another test, Pavlita aimed a generator at his daughter's head from a distance of several yards. Her electroencephalogram (EEG) changed, she became dizzy, and her equilibrium was disrupted. [Appendix 2, pages 33-34.]

Researchers at the Metronomical Institute of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow studied Pavlita and his psychotronic generators. The DIA document continues:

In their present form and size, Pavlita's devices could probably exert an effect on humans at only relatively short range. It is possible that their size could be enlarged or their energy amplified, thereby extending their range. If the Czech claims for these devices are valid, biological energy might be an effective antipersonnel weapon. It would be difficult to defend against, since it apparently penetrates most common forms of insulation and its reported effects (changes in brain-wave characteristics, disturbance of equilibrium, dizziness) could result in personality changes or physical discomfort which might alter combat effectiveness.

Soviet or Czech perfection of psychotronic weapons would pose a severe threat to enemy military, embassy, or security functions. The emitted energy would be silent and difficult to detect electronically (although the Soviets claim to have developed effective biological energy sensors) and the only power source would be a human operator. [Appendix 2, page 34.]

Psychotronically boosted Russian remote viewers were capable of enhanced remote influencing. A Ukrainian, Albert Ignatenko, publicly demonstrated that he could raise or lower the pulse rate of people who were remote from him. Vladimir Zironovsky, the Russian MP and ultra-nationalist, boasted on BBC television that Russia has psychics who could remotely kill anyone up to a thousand kilometres away. These boasts may indeed be based on fact!

PSYCHOTRONIC MIND CONTROL

Edward Naumov, a leading Russian parapsychologist, is on record as stating, 'A psychotronic generator can influence an individual, or a whole crowd of people. It can affect a person's psyche mentally or emotionally. It can effect memory and attention span. A psychotronic device can cause physical fatigue, disorientation, and alter a person's behaviour.' The Soviets built the world's largest transmitter, code-named Woodpecker by the US, to beam mind-control waves at the West (see Appendix 3). It was powered by the Chernobyl nuclear power complex in the Ukraine.

A strange signal which disrupted short-wave transmissions around the world was detected in the early eighties. It was nicknamed Woodpecker due to its pulse modulation of 10Hz, which when listened to on radio equipment, sounded like a woodpecker due to loud modulations in the signal. It emitted a peak estimated power of 14 million watts per pulse at frequencies of between 3.26 and 17.54MHz, making it the most powerful man-made, non-nuclear, non-ionizing, i.e. non-radioactive, radiation source on the planet. Seven awesome transmitters near Kiev, also powered by the Chernobyl nuclear power complex, beamed Woodpecker's emissions in the direction of western Europe, Australia, North America and the Middle East. These emissions permeated all obstacles and were conducted into homes via the power lines of each nation's national grid. They were capable of penetrating underwater and even into shielded bunkers.

So had the Soviets had discovered a method of affecting the neurological functioning of entire populations? Woodpecker had been designed to alter the brain functions of Nato populations by using ELF modulated signals. It was found that these extremely low frequency waves could penetrate the skull and change brain patterns when broadcast at test victims - 6.66Hz makes the victim depressed, 11Hz can make a person manic and prone to riotous behaviour (see Appendices 3). Of particular interest to the KGB scientists were the brain-wave maps of pathological criminals, hopelessly depressed mental patients and socio-psychopaths who had no regard for anyone but themselves. The Soviets hoped to remap the neural networks in the brains of the entire western population.

Prolonged exposure to ELF signals changes the brain's neural wiring because the barrage of ELF waves stimulates the network used for the signal the brain is receiving, depression for example, while the normal-state neural network is unused. Top neuro-scientist Dr

Gerald Edelman has shown that neurones compete with each other and that unused neural connections and brain cells die. If you can keep a person in one brain state, such as depression, by use of ELF transmitted by pulse-modulated microwaves, then the brain connections and cells for normal consciousness will be destroyed and the person will become a chronic depressive. Under a barrage of ELF signals from the Woodpecker transmitters, that was powerful enough the sane mental connections in the brain would gradually die out. Woodpecker's 10Hz ELF signal went on until the fall of the Soviet Union.

Dr Robert Becker of the Syracuse VA Hospital, a Los Angeles physicist and former member of a top-secret US mind-control programme which looked into the effects of ELF, claimed, 'It's highly likely that the Woodpecker signal is causing neurological changes in thirty per cent of the population...'

RUSSIAN ERV

In the Russian form of ERV, the whole thrust of the training is based on Soviet research into psi phenomena. The biophysical field is seen as the transmitter of information from the target site. Soviet research became fixated on the idea that ELF electromagnetic radiation was used by the biophysical field to transmit this information back to the brain of the remote viewer. The Soviets knew that ELF radiation would pass through the skull into the brain while higher frequencies of electromagnetic radiation would not. The concept of mental radio lay deep in their psyche due to the enormous amount of research they had undertaken into telepathy and ESP. The natural vibration of the Earth, 7.82Hz, is in the ELF range, which is from 20Hz downwards. The Russians postulated that the biophysical field of the remote viewer, or telepath, could send ripples of ELF radiation around the Earth using the planet's electromagnetic aura as the matrix for this signal. Russian ESP and their version of remote viewing concentrated on getting the operator into the theta state so that the telepath could naturally send and receive signals on the Earth's natural frequency.

TOWARDS REMOTE KILLING

The Soviets discovered how to remotely kill decades ago. Dr Nikolai Khokhlov, a former KGB agent who defected to the West, was hired by the CIA in 1976 to uncover paranormal-warfare research in the USSR. He found evidence of it at 20 top-secret, state-of-the-art, underground laboratories, staffed with hundreds of the Soviet Union's leading scientists. Khokhlov described a government laboratory in Moscow that mass-produced psychotronic generators, which were tested on prisoners. Telekinesis was also used on prisoners to paralyse sections of their spinal cord, by damaging the nerve cells with a telekinetic blast. (See Appendix 2, pages 41-47, for a detailed DIA evaluation of Soviet telekinesis.)

Research included the technique being used by Russian paranormal-warfare experts to stop the hearts of laboratory animals. Russian paranormal adepts trained in this remote-killing technique by raising or lowering the heart rate of a test subject in a separate room, just by the use of remote influencing.

The Russian research institutes investigated telepathy in a rigorous way. In one experiment, new-born rabbits were separated from their mothers. The mother rabbits were hooked up to ECG and EEG monitors. Then the new-born rabbits were killed. It was found that the stress levels of the mother rabbits were raised dramatically, even though the new-born rabbits were killed in another location. Telepathic biological links between mother and offspring were therefore shown to exist. To test whether water blocked out the telepathic signal, the mother rabbits were transferred to nuclear submarines. These rabbits were found to 'know' when their offspring were killed, even when they were deep underwater. This experiment showed that hundreds of feet of sea water could not block out the psi effect.

Psychotronic devices were designed to kill or disable humans, then tested out on enemies of the state. Telekinetic experiments were carried out to see how much damage a paranormal adept could cause to an untrained victim by use of mind over matter. Condemned prisoners had brain capillaries ruptured by telekinesis causing massive embolisms in their brains. Telekinesis was also used to stop their hearts so they had a heart attack. 'Kulagina's highly publicized ability to effect living tissues might be applied against human targets_' said the DIA (Appendix 2, page 51).

Eileen Garret has supplied many of the statistics on how much the Soviets were spending, via her links with Congresswoman Frances Bolton, who served as Chair of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Another source of such statistics was Congressman Charlie Rose of North Carolina, who in 1976 set up the Congressional Clearinghouse on the Future to inform government leaders and aides about Soviet psi warfare. Congressman Al Gore later became chair of this committee.

THE USE OF NEGATIVE ENERGY

A standard remote-viewing operation for a Russian paranormal-warfare expert would mean hooking him or herself up to a psychotronic device called a theta-delta gun which, by reversing polarity in the brain, placed the psi-adept in the deep hypnotic-like state needed for psychotronic warfare. An ELF signal was then broadcast into the brain of the psi-adept that reproduced the perfect brain state for remote viewing. A room-sized psychotronic generator would then pump energy into the psi-adept, boosting his or her biophysical field so it could overpower any normal person's biophysical field.

The target to be remotely viewed was shown on a screen. Once the target had been located by psychic spying, the ELF induced brain-wave entrainment was modified to the frequency that had been mapped as optimum for remote influencing. A list of hypnotic commands was shown to the psi-adept, so that he or she could reprogramme the brain of the person being remotely viewed and influenced. If the person was to be remotely killed, the ELF signal for this was entrained in the psi-adept, enabling his or her power of telekinesis to be locked on to the body of the victim. With a psychotronic generator to power the psi-adept's biophysical body, telekinesis to cause a brain embolism in the victim, or to knock them out telepathically, remote influencing was made possible, even over distances of thousands of miles. If the person was to be made ill, the specific frequencies that enabled the psi-adept to broadcast negative illness-inducing psionic

energy was fed into his or her brain. Boosted by the psychotronic amplifier they were hooked up to, the Russian paranormal-warfare expert acted as a transmitter for negative energy; remote viewing was the target locator and remote influencing the way to focus this negative energy on the victim.

We all know that curses are supposed to bring us bad luck. Russian researchers took this idea to its logical conclusion and used curses for a new generation of psi weapons. KGB scientists, having proved that psi energy acted as the medium for remote viewing, began to experiment with remotely imprinting energy fields on matter. Dr Abraham Shifrin worked at the psi-research institute in Kazakhstan run by the Moscow Institute for Information Transmission, under the directorship of Dr Solomon Gellerstein. He managed to emigrate to Israel in the mid 1980s and disclosed that the Kazakhstan institute had been making psychotronic generators like Robert Pavlita's in Czechoslovakia. They had investigated designing different types of psychotronic generators and found how to store psi energy in psychic accumulators. They studied how Siberian and Altai shamans, yogis, ascetics, psychics and witch doctors cursed or blessed talismen and amulets, and they learnt how to charge souvenirs, such as Russian dolls, which were then given to unsuspecting victims. Depression and mental problems were easily passed on by these negatively charged objects and in some cases health was adversely affected.

Dr Boris Ivanov worked on charging water with psi energy at the Laboratory of Bioinformation at the Popov institute in the USSR. It was found that a paranormal-warfare expert hooked up to psychotronic amplification could charge water with negative psi energy that could shrivel plants or cause cancer. US subjects were allegedly given this negatively charged water in their drinks at state functions.*

*Psychic Warfare: Threat or Illusion? Martin Ebon (McGraw - Hill, 1983)

In Leningrad, Dr Pavel Gulyaiev found a way to scan another person's electromagnetic field at a distance, then to impose another field on to that person to control behaviour or make them ill. The neurology Institute of Kharkov University experimented on rats, removing their brains which they placed in solutions that kept them partially alive. Remote viewers and sensors transmitted emotions, thoughts, mental calculations and commands. The rats' brains responded to this telepathic link until they died, about three minutes. Dr August Stern, who had worked in the multi-million rouble psi labs in Novosibirsk, emigrated to France and revealed a wealth of secrets about other psi complexes such as the one at Kharkov.

KGB scientists were prompted to look into the transmission of negative psi energy by research at Novosibirsk:

'A significant advance toward identification of the EMR [electromagnetic radiation] source of biological energy transfer was gained from recent research conducted at the University of Novosibirsk. Scientists there investigated the release of energy during cell division and during cellular damage and repair resulting from viral infection or toxic chemicals. In over 5000 experiments with cell cultures and animal organs it was shown that damaged cells radiated some form of energy and that the energy released was

capable of causing damage in adjacent control preparations of organs or cells. Further investigation revealed that a uniform pattern, code, or rhythm of radiation was emitted by normal cells. This pattern was disturbed when cellular damage occurred, becoming quite irregular. It was also found that the patterns were transmitted from experimental to control preparations only when the cells or organs were cultured in quartz containers. Since quartz transmits ultraviolet (UV) radiation and standard laboratory glassware does not, the Soviets concluded that UV radiation mediated cellular information transfer. The researchers subsequently correlated given irregularities of emission with specific diseases and are now attempting to develop techniques for diagnosis and therapy by monitoring and altering cellular radiation codes' [Dr Jiri] Bradna feels that such stimuli influence the herd behavior of animals and may also be a factor in altering human behavior under conditions of isolation or overcrowding. [Appendix 2, page 10.]

As a result, remote viewers and psychotronics experts were trained to transmit negative psi energy at the person they were remotely viewing to make them ill. This barrage of negative psi energy also acted as a shock to the target's system, which made remote influencing much easier. If psychically induced trauma could be caused by projecting negative psi energy at the target, telepathic brainwashing could be made more efficient.

AFTER THE COLD WAR

US remote viewing of the present-day Russian leadership shows that President Yeltsin, General Lebed and other leading lights in the Russian Federation are - or were, protected by psychic shields of an exotic and dangerous nature. Any remote viewer trying to influence them is attacked by the biophysical logic bombs in these Russian psychic shields. A biophysical logic bomb is a thought-form which as a mental virus infects the victim, causing death or madness. In 1992, former KGB Major General Oleg Kalugin said in an interview on ABC Television in the US that during the coup that brought down the USSR, he received a telephone call from a contact in a Ukrainian military lab. He was told that paranormal-warfare experts were using psychotronic generators and remote influencing against Boris Yeltsin to undermine his health; they were focusing on his heart in order to kill him. 'For the first time in my life,' Kalugin said, 'I took it [paranormal warfare] seriously.' After the coup, Yeltsin suffered a heart attack. Since then, he has been treated by top Russian healers such as Djuna Davitashvili. Pro-democracy psi-adepts were asked to create the psychic shield around Yeltsin. Remote influencers and psychic telepaths capable of scanning enemy paranormal-warfare experts, or fellow Russians, keep Yeltsin and his chosen few protected from remote influencers and killers. They also use psychic scanning to protect the President's offices and home from psi attack and electronic bugs.

Many KGB paranormal-weapons experts went into deep cover in foreign countries to act as special forces psi agents. Located in a hostile country, they could use their skills to spy on and attack the enemy. In the event of a Third World War, they were commanded to reprogramme the brains of the hostile country's leadership to follow the orders of the psi-adept. The Soviet Union could thus ensure the Chinese and Nato leadership lost the war by making the wrong decisions on a consistent, planned basis, as psychically commanded by the psi-adept working under KGB directives. The leadership could also be remotely

killed, if need be.

With the end of the Cold War, these psi agents and the paranormal-warfare experts in Russia have been redirected to the corporate theatre and are focusing on economic espionage. They are also being used to remotely view government meetings in foreign countries and to remotely influence politicians and power brokers to manipulate the stock market and improve business opportunities for KGB run organizations. By using advanced Russian methods, it is possible to fool the person being telepathically scanned into thinking they are asking themselves the questions being placed in their minds. In this way, the most secret information can be extracted from the target. This branch of psychic spying is referred to as remote sensing.

In post-communist Russia, paranormal research is one of the main priorities of the security service as it is relatively cheap and very effective. It offers Russia a second strategic weapons system that does not rely on nuclear weapons. The Deputy Chief of President Yeltsin's security service has become a 'modern Rasputin' the 4 May edition of Moscow News reported. General Georgi G. Rogozin approves the horoscopes cast regularly for the country's top officials, communicates with the cosmos on budgetary and financial matters, rotates tables and saucers in his study and creates a powerful field around the President. He also checks the decisions of the Supreme Personnel Commission by the tables of the Kabala.

Anatoly Kashpirovsky, a psi-adept and ultra-nationalist, allegedly won a seat in the Russian Parliament by use of remote influencing. When he lost his seat in the 1996 election, Kashpirovsky threatened to render impotent by psychic means any government employee who tried to evict him from his apartment (that came with the post of MP).

The thrust of modern Russian psychotronic research is toward remote influence, telekinesis and biological-telekinesis. Dr Edwin May, head of the US government psi-project Stargate (more about this in the next chapter on US remote viewing), and Soviet parapsychologist Dr Larissa Vilenskaya, in their overview 'Influence at a distance, PK and Bio-PK', state that influencing the human brain telepathically with positive and negative psi energy and emotions, changing DNA in lab cultures by use of remote influencing, the growth of plants using telekinesis, coupled with the healing effect of remote influencing on humans and animals, is part of present-day Russian research.

In the next chapter, we look at US paranormal mobilization, the other half of the inner-space arms race.

US psi-spies

News of this massive Russian paranormal-warfare research projects eventually filtered out to the West. It was thought by CIA analysts that the Soviets might be capable of telepathically controlling the thoughts of leading US military and political leaders, as well as being able to remotely kill US citizens. Telekinesis could be used to disable US hardware such as computers, nuclear weapon systems and space vehicles. The report stated: 'The major impetus behind the Soviet drive to harness the possible capabilities of

telepathic communication, telekinetics, and bionics are said to come from the Soviet military and the KGB.' No wonder they were worried!

The term 'eight-martini effect' was coined by Norman Jackson, a CIA spokesman and former Technical Adviser to John McMahon, Deputy Director of the CIA. On the US TV show 'Night Line' (28 November 1995) which was about the use of remote-viewing programmes in the mid 1980s, he said, 'Well, if it's the eight-martini results you want to talk about, I won't talk about them. "Eight-martini results" is an in-house term for remote-viewing data so good it cracks everyone's sense of reality.' After one particularly spectacular demonstration apparently, the CIA handlers had to have eight martinis to calm their nerves. The following is the story of how eight-martini effects were sometimes achieved by the US remote-viewing programme.

AMERICA GEARS UP FOR PSYCHIC WAR

As early as 1972, it was feared that the Russians were developing a form of group-augmented telepathic telekinesis whereby a large number of telepaths could create thought-forms out of the collective unconscious and cause materialization. That would mean the Soviets could materialize their energy bodies in distant locations to steal top-secret documents or damage equipment (see Appendix 1, page 27, the apport technique). The US effort was stimulated by information that they received in 1973 about the top-secret psychical research base to the north east of Leningrad, code-named 'Black Box'. Dr Igor Vladsky sent a letter to Harvard psychologist Gene Kearney, giving information about the Leningrad psychical research facility and its telekinesis experiments. The Russians' advances in ESP and telekinesis seemed to be leading them towards the ability to cause physical effects. This frightened the US missile command - if psychics could disable US ballistic missiles in their silos, or in flight, American deterrent capability would be destroyed. In 1975, Thomas Bearden, a nuclear engineer, was asked by the US Army to investigate this area of Russian psychical research. By then, the DIA were discussing Soviet psychokinesis at length:

All the Soviet and Czech research on PK is significant, especially that associated with the spectacular Soviet psychics Kulagina, Vinogradova and Ermolayev. Kulagina's highly publicized ability to affect living tissues might be applied against human targets; in like manner, Vinogradova's power to move objects, and Ermolayev's levitational ability could possibly be used to activate or deactivate power supplies or to steal military documents or hardware. Robert Pavlita's generators and Julius Krmessky's PK indicators could be (and possibly are now) used to train large numbers of lesser known Soviet and Czech citizens to develop, enhance, and control their latent psychic abilities. Such a cadre of trained but anonymous individuals could be used for any number of covert activities. Less spectacular, but more significant, is the fact that Soviet and Czech scientists are pursuing an interrelated, unified approach to determining the energy sources and interactions underlying PK and appear to be far ahead of their Western counterparts in reaching this goal. It will be but a short step from understanding to application and there is little doubt that many applications can be directed toward man for whatever purpose, be it good or bad. [Appendix 2, page 51.]

Both superpowers became interested in telekinesis. Telekinetic effects may be small, but it does not take much force to ruin a circuit board in a missile-guidance system, or tear open a capillary in the brain.

In the early seventies, Soviet, Czech and Chinese paranormal-warfare projects forced the CIA reluctantly to start their own psi-spy programme but the number of scientists willing to help the CIA was very limited.

However, two physicists, Russell Targ and Dr Hal Puthoff, agreed to help the CIA. They began remote-viewing research at the Stanford Research Institute in California. On 6 June 1972, the first psychic experiments were begun with Ingo Swann, a leading clairvoyant. He had served in Korea, but by the 1970s was an artist who supplemented his income by becoming a subject in parapsychology experiments. His remote-viewing abilities were eventually demonstrated to be of a high order and he was later to invent the six stages of protocols now used by all US remote viewers. On this first test, Swann succeeded in psychically influencing a magnetometer. There followed a series of remote-viewing experiments which proved hit and miss.

In the autumn of 1972, Yuri Geller visited the Stanford Research Institute and was tested by Targ and Puthoff. His talent was alleged to be quixotic, hard to pin down.*

* Mind Reach Hal Puthoff and Russell Targ (Delacorte, New York, 1977)

On one occasion in 1973, Swann demanded that geographical co-ordinates of the sites to be remotely viewed were given to him, rather than blind locations such as X. Targ and Puthoff were not pleased, but were forced into accepting co-ordinate remote viewing (CRV).** Remote viewing, a term coined by Targ and Puthoff, was a synergy created between telepathy and clairvoyance. It is like a psychic version of I spy with my little eye something beginning with the map co-ordinates... The monitor in this psychic-spying game travels mentally to that specific location, and the guesser attempts to obtain a mental image of that location and then sketches what he sees.

** Remote Viewers: The Secret History of America's Psychic Spies Jim Schnabel (Dell, New York, 1977)

With this new form of remote viewing, Ingo Swann's efficiency increased to meaningful levels, and the CIA became interested enough to increase their initial funding of the project. When Puthoff gave Swann the co-ordinates of a place just east of California's Mount Shasta, the psychic's response was, 'Definitely see mountain to south west, not far, also east.' The co-ordinates of a point 20 miles east of Mount Hekla volcano in southern Iceland produced: 'Volcano to south west, I think I'm over ocean.' When Puthoff gave the co-ordinates of the middle of Lake Victoria in Africa, Swann described: 'Sense of speeding over water, landing on land. Lake to west, high elevation.' Puthoff thought Swann had described the target inaccurately until he consulted the Times Atlas of the World and found his co-ordinates were those of the Tanzanian village of Ushashi, some 30 miles inland from Lake Victoria's south-eastern shore. Results such as this enabled Puthoff to get funding from the CIA Technical Services Division in the Directorate of Operations, which was transferred to the Directorate of Science and

Technology, later to be called the Office of Technical Services. There was also funding from the CIA Office of Research and Development.

Ingo Swann talks of an incident that occurred between 1975 and 1976 when he was asked to remotely view Soviet submarines:*

'This was one of those "big test" things that went on, with witnesses, and the room was filled with top brass. Oh my God! Hal, I don't know what to do. I think that this submarine has shot down a UFO or the UFO fired on her. What shall I do? And Puthoff was as pale as anything you know, and he looked at me and whispered, "Oh Christ! It's your show. You do what you think you should do." So I sketched out this picture of this UFO and this brass (two- or three-star general) sitting on my right grabbed it and said, "What's that, Mr Swann?" I said, "Sir, I think it's rather obvious what that is." And he took the paper and stood up, and when he stood up, everybody else stood up except me and Puthoff, and he walked out of the room, and so did the others. So Puthoff and I went back to the hotel and I said, "Oh Christ, we've blown the program." So we went out and got drunk on margaritas and things like that. Three days later Puthoff got a call. The call said, "OK, how much money do you want?"'

* Ingo Swann interview on 'Dreamland' transcribed organization, University of Wisconsin, 12 December 1996. Quoted from 'Remote Viewing and the US Intelligence Community' Armen Victorian (Lobster magazine June 1996 No. 31)

While these early experiments with Swann were going on, Puthoff got a call from Pat Price, a retired police officer, offering his services. Price was tested by CIA liaison officer Richard Kennett, who gave him the approximate co-ordinates of his summer cabin in West Virginia. When Price responded with a detailed description of a secret US military underground base, Kennett thought he had failed; but when Kennett drove to his cabin sometime later, he found the location that Price had described was situated nearby. The 'Sugar Grove' - a National Security Agency (NSA) underground spy satellite, communication and telephone interception centre - had been described perfectly. Price had even named three of the senior officers who worked there. This generated a very serious DIA probe into Puthoff, Targ and Price. Suspected of being communist spies, the entire project was examined with a fine toothcomb, as the Pentagon did not believe Price could have got such detailed information about the NSA base by psychic means. When no evidence could be found, the heat died down. Price offered to remotely view the Russian counterpart to the NSA base, to soothe the CIA's discomfiture. He pinpointed the Russian base at Mount Narodnyna in a remote part of the northern Ural Mountains. He described the underground base, its high proportion of female personnel, radar dishes... The CIA were delighted.

Rivalry developed between Price and Swann, which was made worse by the fact that Price was acknowledged as the better psychic. Such was the power of Price's remote viewing that he could read numbers and words at the site he was studying. Price was asked by the CIA to remotely view the Semipalatinsk military research facility. He successfully described 60 foot diameter steel spheres and extremely large cranes, constructed with the use of sophisticated welding techniques to seal these nuclear-bomb containers together. Satellite photos showed that Price's remote viewing was correct. It

was assumed the Semipalatinsk complex was developing an exotic high-energy, beam weapon using nuclear explosions to power the proton or neutron beam.

Pat Price's death in 1975 under mysterious circumstances was highly controversial. It was alleged at the time that the Soviets poisoned Price, most likely with a mycotoxin. It would have been a top priority for the KGB to eliminate Price as his phenomenal remote-viewing abilities would have posed a significant danger to the USSR's paranormal-warfare build-up. He may also have been the victim of an elite group of Russian psi-agents trained to remotely kill enemies of the Soviet Union. Whatever the true reason, Price, the leading US psi-spy, was probably the first casualty of the inner-space arms race.

Not to be outdone, Swann convinced Puthoff and Targ that he could train anyone to remotely view. The aim was to train military personnel with security clearance, rather than psychics who had none. Swann persuaded military top brass who came to inspect the remote-viewing research to take part by pointing out that the training would enable them to remotely view top-secret files. Intelligence operatives from the CIA, DIA, NSA and other shadowy organizations also came calling. Such was the enthusiasm of the military and intelligence communities that they decided to fund a 20 year top-secret programme to train military remote viewers. This programme was called Stargate.

Ingo Swann used his co-ordinate remote-viewing system to help train the new breed of military remote viewers. These are the basis for the commercially available courses sold in the USA today, which cost \$1000-7000 per week.

In 1976, the team started experimenting with precognitive remote viewing, which is a specialized version of clairvoyance, specifically to check on the future of the US embassy which was being built in Moscow but the remote viewers found it difficult to see that building in the future. When asked to describe the building as it would be in the mid-eighties, they could not agree on the same thing. What actually occurred was that the Russian construction teams had planted so many bugs in the structure (discovered by a giant X-ray machine brought in by the Americans), even using the steel supports as antennae, that eventually the construction had to be partly demolished. The US government decided to take away the top two floors and build four secure floors atop the bug-ridden structure. This possibly explained why the US remote viewers could not home in on the building in the future - it had no future, as it was almost completely demolished.

PROJECT GRILL FLAME

In the late seventies, the US Army set up its own small remote-viewing programme. Taking orders from the Army's Assistant Chief of Intelligence in the Pentagon, only a few dozen officials in the intelligence community knew about this project, code-named Grill Flame. Documents obtained from US intelligence, published in part in *Lobster* magazine, show that Grill Flame was the operational wing of the overall Stargate programme, which was originally set up in 1977 to assess what intelligence information an enemy could tap into by psychic means. In 1978, with the establishment of Detachment @G@ (later listed in the Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) books as Grill Flame), the US Army was given a new mission - to utilize remote viewing

as an intelligence-gathering tool. Eventually, the entire Defense Department's remote-viewing programme was moved under the administrative umbrella of Grill Flame.

Six people - Mel Riley, Joe McMoneagle, Ken Bell, Fern Gauvin, Hartleigh Trent and Nancy Stern - most of them army personnel, were tested by the Stanford Research Institute for the Grill Flame project and all were found to be suitable. Based at Fort Meade in Maryland, the home of the NSA, the largest US intelligence branch, this unit carried out remote viewing against Soviet and Chinese bases. In late 1978, its services were made available to anyone in the US intelligence community who had high enough access. General Ed Thompson, in overall command of the unit, increased funding so that Mel Riley, Joe McMoneagle and Ken Bell, nicknamed the 'Special Action Branch', could work full time on the project. In the summer of 1979, Mel Riley was assigned one of his first important remote-viewing targets - a Chinese nuclear-weapon test near Lop Nor. He remotely viewed an airborne nuclear-weapon drop by the Chinese in which the weapon exploded but failed to go into a nuclear chain reaction. He also reported that it was much more sophisticated in its construction than anticipated and made use of enrichment processes the intelligence people had not expected from China.*

* 'Operational project summary: an unofficial list of nineteen apparent RV successes, 1974-93' Dale Graff (CIA sponsored report, 1995).

Joe McMoneagle was asked by the NSA to remotely view a US consulate in the Mediterranean theatre from which the Russians were extracting information. McMoneagle correctly described a Russian listening post opposite the consulate, and the location of the electronic bug inside the consulate - he even psychically spied upon an NSA counterespionage team in a room beneath the Russians.**

McMoneagle sensed radioactivity as a green glow when he was remotely viewing a Russian nuclear facility and saw a greenish glow emanating from the nuclear reactor. In 1979, he remotely viewed a greenish glow around a nuclear weapon on the seabed off the coast of Spain. The weapon was rumoured to have fallen from an American nuclear bomber.

Like Joe McMoneagle at Fort Meade, Ingo Swann at the Stanford Research Institute was asked to detect nuclear reaction. Using remote viewing, he was able to determine the moment a rocket motor was fired, and in another case, the event and time of a nuclear-weapon detonation in Nevada.

** Remote Viewers: The Secret History of America's Psychic Spies Jim Schnabel (Dell, New York, 1977)

The Fort Meade group were set to predict the impact site of Sky Lab. When the space station finally fell to Earth, it struck Western Australia; McMoneagle had predicted this general area in his remote viewing. Ken Bell successfully found a downed US helicopter in a remote part of Peru. He was distraught to remotely view the burnt and broken corpses of the pilot and co-pilot.

The Russians have spent billions of roubles developing ESP. Have the Americans developed the same telepathic scanning technology? One story has it that the Grill Flame

group successfully psychically interrogated an agent in an Eastern European country. The CIA were suspicious of him but needed to know the right questions to ask to uncover his misdeeds. McMoneagle remotely viewed the agent and discovered that he had received a large amount of money. During his next annual lie-detector test, the agent, when questioned about the money, blurted out, 'How could you have known that!'

* Remote Viewers: The Secret History of America's Psychic Spies Jim Schnabel (Dell, New York, 1977)

The main aim of the CIA and DIA research teams at this time, however, was to develop a reliable psychic-spying method. To test out the powers of the US remote viewers, they were asked to spy psychically on US top-secret projects. McMoneagle remotely viewed a new experimental XM-1 tank in a hangar, correctly describing its special armour, main gun and targeting system and producing a detailed diagram of the tank, which was later to be the M1 main battle tank used by the US Army in the Gulf War. Riley psychically spied on the bat-like B1 stealth bomber, years before it was made public. Results like this proved to the military that remote viewing was a very powerful intelligence asset.

Unfortunately, the remote-viewing group's warnings that psi-poisoned gifts from the Russians to US diplomats should be removed, or at the very least be put in isolated rooms, fell on deaf ears and at worst generated ridicule. Mainstream US society was not ready to understand that the Soviet Union had developed paranormal weapons and thus instigated a whole new branch of warfare.

In their psychic spying, the US remote-viewing group (the team of six were by now nicknamed the Naturals) studied the new main Soviet battle tank, the T-72. They also remotely viewed how one of these T-72s was stolen by the CIA from Eastern Europe and brought to the USA by freighter.

McMoneagle's greatest display of remote viewing was in 1979 when he investigated a naval facility at Severodvinsk on the White Sea near the Arctic Circle. Within a huge building in the facility, McMoneagle discovered a giant submarine, the size of a First World War battleship. McMoneagle, with the aid of Hartleigh Trent, sketched the submarine which had 20 canted tubes for ballistic missiles, a double hull and a new type of drive mechanism. During one remote-viewing session, McMoneagle saw the Russians dynamiting a channel from the building, which was 100 yards from the water's edge. Satellite photos confirmed the Typhoon class submarine at the dockside some four months after McMoneagle's last remote viewing. His spectacular remote-viewing ability enabled him, in his own words, 'to gain access to the insides of filing cabinets, desk drawers, rooms, buildings in restricted areas of other countries for espionage purposes'.* The incident with the Typhoon submarine and his picture-perfect remote viewing of other sites demonstrated that Joe McMoneagle was now the finest remote viewer in the team. In fact, he was one of the US government's premier psi-spies. When this army intelligence officer left Stargate in 1984, he was awarded a Legion of Merit for providing information on 150 targets that was unavailable from other sources.

* Mind Trek, Joe McMoneagle (Hampton Roads Press, 1993)

US REMOTE VIEWING EXPANDS IN SCOPE

While the Naturals were working on improving their technique, so other methods were constantly being developed, as CIA reports for their Research and Development Office, declassified in 1995, reveal. Targ and Puthoff at the Stanford Research Institute had refined many different training techniques. In outbound remote viewing, for instance, an experimenter mentally visited the target site, while the remote viewer tried to visualize the experimenter's surroundings. Then the remote viewer was taken to the target site to get an actual look at what he had been seeing in his mind's eye. This was extended to long-distance outbound remote viewing (without the final visit) which was used to look for kidnap victims, terrorist bombs, etc., with much work being carried out on high-tech targets including nuclear facilities and Mikoyan and Sukhoi the Soviet aircraft design bureaux. The remote-viewing unit was being trained in the technical mind-set needed to psychically spy on the Soviets and Chinese.

However, these all involved remote viewing being carried out from a normal state of consciousness, i.e. the beta state. The technique favoured by the Fort Meade military remote viewers was called extended remote viewing (ERV) whereby the remote viewer practised psychic spying from a deeper level of consciousness, the theta state, normally found in dreaming. Biofeedback and EEG machines were used to train the remote viewer to put him- or herself into the theta state. A special room to cut out external stimuli was used to facilitate ERV. This advanced form of remote viewing was the technique the Russian remote viewers used.

Ingo Swann continued to use the co-ordinate remote-viewing method. In one notorious session he spoke about on a 1996 Equinox Programme, *The Real X-Files*, on Channel 4, he psychically spied on a location in the Soviet Union which was being used for biological-weapons research on unwilling human victims. This could have been the biological-warfare complex at Obolensk, in a forest to the south of Moscow. Swann catalogued a number of such biological-weapons sites, including one at Stepnogorsk, an island in the Aral Sea called Vozrozhdeniye, Berdsk and the city of Sverdlovsk, which in 1979 had suffered a deadly accident with anthrax spores that killed hundreds of Russians.

Gary Langford, another talented remote viewer from Stanford, and Swann also tested CRV techniques on underwater Atlantic ridges, looking for Russian ballistic-missile submarines. In fact, the Stanford and Fort Meade military remote viewers worked together on many projects. According to the 'Operational project summary: an unofficial list of nineteen apparent RV successes, 1974-93' compiled by Dale Graff and selectively released by the CIA to sponsored investigators in 1995, the strategic use of remote viewing was made plain by the Stanford remote viewers being used by the Air Force to look for the new MX ballistic-missile sites. Soviet missiles were becoming so accurate that there was a possibility that they could destroy nearly all US land-based nuclear ballistic missiles in a first strike. In 1979, the Air Force had come up with the MX missile plan in which 200 mobile nuclear missiles were to be distributed, on a special railroad 30 miles long, between 23 specially hardened silos. The Soviets would have to fire two missiles per silo, necessitating a total of 9,200 Russian warheads, which was thought to be too many nuclear weapons for the Soviets to be able to deploy.

The Stanford Research Institute was asked by the Air Force to see if remote viewing could be used to pinpoint the missiles in their specific silos. Two thousand students were tested for remote-viewing abilities. Groups of those who passed were set to find the silos, in a shell-game simulation. They had 10 per cent accuracy. Mary Long, the remote-viewing prodigy of the group, reached 80 per cent accuracy. The Air Force were not pleased at this result, as it cast doubt on the efficacy of their plan. Since the Soviets were far more advanced than the USA in paranormal warfare, they probably had groups of remote viewers with Mary Long-like abilities. In the end, only 50 MX missiles were built and these were housed in old Minuteman silos at Warren Air Force Base in Wyoming and in Colorado.

CIA sponsored research enabled Puthoff to make a study of the brains of remote viewers, to see if any neurophysiological changes could be found. Los Alamos National Laboratory gave the Stanford remote viewers brain scans, using super-conducting magnetoencephalographs. Puthoff and the CIA were keen to find the part of the brain involved with psi activity, and they pinpointed the temporal lobes, which are situated to the front and side of the cortex, i.e. the top spongy grey matter of the brain (see Figure 1, page 00).

In 1980, the CIA asked Ken Bell to help them with a suspected KGB agent who had been detained by BOSS (the South African intelligence organization) in South Africa. The KGB agent was proving difficult to break. Bell remotely viewed the KGB suspect and telepathically interrogated the man. During this psychic interrogation, Bell asked the man questions which were telepathically transmitted to the Russian and appeared in the man's thoughts as if he was asking them of himself. Bell discovered that the suspect was using a pocket calculator specially modified to decode messages from the KGB. One of the BOSS agents had taken the calculator home. When it was recovered and examined, it enabled them to prove the man was a KGB agent.

The Fort Meade group were called upon to spy on the ultra-secret nuclear testing base at Semipalatinsk, as well as looking for the crash site of a wrecked Soviet Tu-95 bomber, but their real test was to come with the task of finding the whereabouts of US hostages in Iran, who were captured in 1979. In April 1980, Hartleigh Trent remotely viewed US special forces rappelling out of helicopters in Iran, and day after day, the group used remote viewing to keep tabs on the hostages. However, on 25 April 1980 President Carter announced that the rescue mission had been a debacle; Nancy Stern left the Grill Flame project, followed shortly by Fern Gauvin. By early 1981, most of the Grill Flame team had dispersed, Bell and Riley to the regular army and normal military work, and McMoneagle was nearing retirement. Hartleigh Trent died of cancer. The need for new blood from the Stanford Research Institute to bolster the US remote-viewing programme was growing.

AMPLIFYING REMOTE VIEWING

By the early eighties, Ingo Swann was working for Jack Vorona of the DIA and General Ed Thompson, who was still in overall charge of the Fort Meade project. Puthoff had found that two-thirds of the data gained by remote viewing was correct, but the aim, as

always, was to improve accuracy.

Techniques used by US remote viewers in these early days included locking up their thoughts in a 'mental suitcase'; ultra-quiet remote-viewing rooms; sensory deprivation tanks; alpha- and theta-inducing mind machines - now sold to the public; biofeedback using EEG machines to enable the remote viewer to get in the mood for remote viewing by entering a theta state.

Ingo Swann became interested in teaching pupils how to distinguish signal (or first impressions) from noise (or attempts to analyze). If the remote viewer's first impressions were recorded without any attempt to analyze them, the information was of high accuracy. When the remote viewer tried to analyze what he or she was seeing, accuracy plummeted. This phenomenon was called analytical overlay. Within the first two seconds of studying an event, or part of the target, accuracy was high; once the remote viewer tried to analyze the image or information, the remote viewing became garbled or wrong. Puthoff postulated that the left hemisphere of the brain was not involved in psi activity. Since the left part of our brains is involved in analytical, mathematical and alphanumeric data, he theorized that this part of our brain gets in the way of the deeper, non-language based parts involved in remote viewing. It is rather like a person with a damaged left hemisphere who can see and draw pictures but cannot label them accurately. Swann developed remote-viewing methods of working that concentrated on raw data, and then in later parts of the session, on bringing in analytical information, when it was more likely to be right. In this way, Swann assumed that the brain could be trained to evaluate psi data. In effect, he was attempting to rewire the neural network of the brain, to build in a sixth sense. This was his method:

Stage One - doodle the first thing that comes into your mind after being given the co-ordinates of the remote-viewing target. The essence of the target could be seen in this ideogram. As the session developed, visual imagery could be brought in and finally analytical information, which was strictly avoided until then.

Stage Two - allow visual and sensory data into your consciousness but discard any analytical mental processes. The raw data of remote-viewing perceptions was to the fore, with no conscious thought about what it may or may not be.

Stage Three - put an overview of your remote-viewing perceptions into a bigger picture, possibly drawing numerous pictures.

Stage Four - make lists of the emotional and aesthetic impact what you have seen in the remote-viewing session has had on you. List the tangibles and intangibles of which you were aware. Finally make a sketch including all the information acquired in the remote-viewing session.

These four protocols, as he called them, were used in the early days. Swann later added a Stage Five, in which ways of improving remote-viewing resolution were implemented; and a Stage Six, in which a three-dimensional representation of the target was arrived at, by making models of the target. Later still, other teachers introduced a stage seven which involves reading documents at the remote-viewing location. These CRV protocols still

form the basis for all remote viewing taught in the USA.

Puthoff theorized that remote viewing was a form of subliminal perception, rather like the image flashed on the screen too fast to be consciously seen but nevertheless perceived by the subconscious. It seemed as if the remote viewer was travelling to the target for the briefest of moments, picking up a subliminal perception of it, then alighting back in his body. As the remote-viewing process was repeated, the remote viewer went back to the target and slowly built up a picture of what he was seeing as a set of subliminal images and perceptions that slowly, tenuously, slipped into conscious awareness. In later chapters, we will discuss how this US research fits into an overall theory of how remote viewing works - the physics of the paranormal.

REMOTE VIEWING MOVES TO WIDER CIRCLES

Psychic Noreen Renier, during a 1981 lecture at the FBI's training centre at Quantico in Virginia, predicted President Reagan would be the subject of an assassination attempt that spring, which turned out to be correct. The White House was very pro-paranormal. Ronald and Nancy Reagan regularly consulted astrologer Joan Quigley.

Freelance psi-spies such as Alex Tannous were kept busy by the CIA. When the CIA's station chief in Beirut, William Buckley, was kidnapped by Moslem terrorists, the Agency's Directorate of Operations asked Tannous to remotely view the captive. When Tannous reported the route of the kidnapping and that Buckley had been tortured to death by the terrorists, the CIA were not happy to hear his news - especially since it turned out to be true. Tannous's group of private psi-spies were also used by the secret service to find an assassin code-named the 'Cat', who was targeting Ronald Reagan.

A massive boost to official remote-viewing deployment in the US Army came with the appointment in 1981 of Major General Albert Stubblebine to head Intelligence Security Command (INSCOM). A true believer in remote viewing - 'I will tell you for the record that there are structures underneath the surface of the Mars' I will also tell you that there are machines under the surface of Mars that you can look at. You can find out in detail, you can see what they are, who they are and a lot of detail about them...you can do that through remote viewing'* - and the merits of paranormal warfare, Stubblebine had pushed through neuro-linguistic programming in the management training of staff officers and the teaching of out-of-body consciousness at the Monroe Institute. The military, under Major General Stubblebine, with the help of Jack Vorona of the DIA and the technical expertise of Hal Puthoff, pushed forward the remote-viewing project at Fort Meade.

* Nexus magazine, Remote Viewing, Vol 2 No 21, Aug-Sep 1994

Colonel John Alexander oversaw many of these INSCOM projects for Stubblebine. Alexander, a true visionary, had published a seminal article in Military Review called 'The New Mental Battlefield', in which he described remote viewing and extolled its usefulness, and suggested that effective mind-influencing devices were already a lethal reality referring to Warsaw Pact psychotronic weapons and how they might be used against the USA.

Another innovation, according to Sally Squires of the Washington Post ('The Pentagon's twilight zone' 17 April 1988), was an Army war college called Task Force Delta, which looked at the development of paranormal warrior-monks. The project was to investigate strange philosophical practices for anything that might be of use to the military.

Lieutenant Colonel Jim Chandler and like-minded officers from the Task Force came up with the name 'First Earth Battalion' - an ecologically minded, politically correct, warrior-monk vision for the future soldier. A 1982 report of a Task Force Delta meeting was reported by Colonel Mike Malone: 'I am one of the tribal elders...my name is "The Mullet Man." I am known as the one who casts nets. And I try to tell people that of all those who cast nets, most should focus more on the casting than the catching. I live with, fish for, and push the cause of the mullet, because he is a "low-class" fish. He is simple. He is honest. He moves around in great formations and columns. He does damn near all the work...'

According to documents in my possession, Jack Houck, a defence consultant and the US expert on psychokinesis, introduced Stubblebine and Alexander to spoon bending, which Stubblebine subsequently showed to INSCOM officers, as well as to General Thompson, Directorate Chief at the DIA, and John McMahon, Deputy Director of the CIA.

For some time, character clashes had been evident amongst the Stanford researchers and Fort Meade remote viewers and now they became acrimonious. Russell Targ's finance was stopped by the DIA for alleged sloppiness, and in 1983 he and remote viewer Keith Harary left to go into business on their own. Initially they proved spectacularly successful in analyzing the silver-futures options for clients,* but again bitter acrimony was the end result. It seemed opening Pandora's box of remote viewing led to bitter emotional and personality clashes.

* The goose that laid the silver eggs: a criticism of psi and silver futures forecasting, The Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research, October year October 1992, volume 86

In 1983, the military remote-viewing programme came under the auspices of INSCOM and the direct control of Stubblebine, in the process receiving the new code-name of Center Lane. The unit was used to look for terrorists, among other things. When Brigadier General James Dozier was kidnapped by the Italian Red Brigade, the team at Fort Meade was asked to find him. Langford had predicted the blue van that was involved in the kidnapping; McMoneagle gave an exact description of the second-floor room in Padua in which Dozier was being held; another remote viewer, Ted Wheatley, found the exact town. Dozier was eventually found and freed, thanks in part to signals intelligence by US special-operations teams. He was found in a second-floor room with a radiator on the wall at the store with a distinctive facade on the ground floor, just as McMoneagle described.

New blood was introduced by Stubblebine into the Fort Meade group, including Lyn Buchanan and Ed Dames.

Ingo Swann's training enabled the new US military remote viewers not only to learn CRV and simple ERV, but to experience bilocation. This was seen as the first major step

towards Russian techniques of remote viewing. It enabled the remote viewer to perceive the target as if he or she was actually there. In the US, bilocation was seen as the pinnacle of remote viewing, a peak experience to be enjoyed when it occurred. Of all Swann's trainees, Tom Nance was the finest; he could make models of what he was remotely viewing, Stage Six of Swann's training.

Stubblebine's replacement by Major General Harry Soyster put the Fort Meade group into a strong decline; it was transferred to the DIA, renamed Sun Streak. While the Army's remote-viewing group fell on hard times, the Stanford group blossomed, working for all branches of the US government. During 1984 and 1985, Jack Vorona of the CIA and Hal Puthoff lobbied congress, the military and intelligence agencies for funds. Remote-viewing demonstrations were held for the White House, the Navy, the Air Force, the CIA, Joint Chiefs of Staff, the National Security Council, NSA, FBI, DEA, the Customs Service, the Coast Guard, and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. As a result, they won the support of a Pentagon-affiliated agency and a five-year, \$10 million research and development contract to work on the neurophysiology of remote viewing, and psi abilities such as psychokinesis.

Most of the old experienced remote viewers died from cancer or heart attacks, even McMoneagle had a massive heart attack that nearly killed him in June 1985. The American remote viewers were oblivious of the enormous remote-influencing and killing potential of the Soviet Union's thousands of KGB trained paranormal-warfare experts. US remote viewers were seen as a danger to the Soviet's paranormal-warfare capability. A paranormal first strike to take out US remote viewers would have been seen as a legitimate military operation by the KGB. Since the US did not possess any remote killers, it would be relatively safe, with no chance of a psi-counterstrike. Though no hard evidence shows this to be true, the massive Soviet capability in psi warfare lends credence to the first-strike scenario.

Sun Streak was given the job of remotely viewing high-tech Soviet weapons. In 1987, they psychically spied upon the Dushanbe satellite tracking, communication and strategic laser complex in the USSR. Mel Riley and Paul Smith were among the unit's remote viewers. They located Chinese Silkworm missile emplacements in Iran, towards the end of the Iran-Iraq war. In 1988 and 1989, the unit helped the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) look for drug routes, vessels and barons. They also psychically searched for US POWs abandoned to their fate in Vietnam after the war.

With a new DIA operations officer, Fern Gauvin (a former Natural with Grill Flame), more exotic and occult techniques were practised at Fort Meade. Up until then, CRV and ERV were the only techniques regularly used. Now channelling, allowing your body to be taken over by a spirit, was added to the portfolio of techniques. Written remote viewing, where the spirit wrote down the answer to whatever you were remotely viewing, enabled Angela Dellafiora to find a rogue US Customs Service officer, Charles Jordan, in Lovell, Wyoming. She predicted how Quaddafi would transport chemical weapons from the facility at Rabta by ship to another location, to avoid US surveillance and a presumed bombing raid. She even predicted a hijacking in Rome, or Athens, of US airline passengers by Moslem terrorists.

The channelling of information by discarnate spirits to enable remote viewing has a long history. Helen Duncan was a psychic who publicly stated at a seance during the height of the Second World War that a British battleship had been sunk. She was promptly jailed by the British authorities. It is known that Churchill was aware of psychic warfare during the Second World War. The lighting of candles and meditation on the powers of light was used to ward off the evil forces of Hitler.* Churchill was concerned that vital defence information may have been leaked by Helen Duncan if she was allowed to continue. A front-page article in *The Times* in January 1998, revealed that pressure was being put on the government to pardon Helen Duncan, Britain's first convicted psychic viewer. Until this very day, psychic viewing is looked on by the British establishment with horror. A country such as the UK, obsessed with secrecy, cannot allow remote viewing to become public knowledge _ as I have found to my cost.

* *The Spear of Destiny* Trevor Ravenscroft, Neville Spearman, 1973.

THE TWILIGHT YEARS OF US MILITARY REMOTE VIEWING

In 1988, the new Secretary of Defense, Frank Carlucci, announced a \$33 billion defence cut. A Pentagon Inspector General's team arrived at Fort Meade to examine the work the US military remote viewers had been undertaking. Numerous files were shredded before the Inspector General's team could examine them, remote viewers were told to avoid the inspectors. Not surprisingly, the Inspector General recommended that the remote-viewing unit be shut down. Many of the personnel left. Ingo Swann left Stanford in 1988; Ed Dames left the unit that summer, and Mel Riley retired in 1990.

In fact, the unit survived, but only four remote viewers were left at Fort Meade when the Gulf War started in 1991. They were asked to find mobile scud-missile launchers in the western desert of Iraq. Ken Bell and Joe McMoneagle, acting as private contractors, aided in this psychic hunt for the scuds. Towards the end of the Gulf War, David Morehouse and two other independent remote viewers, were asked by the DIA to examine the Iraqi army units which were torching the oil wells in Kuwait. Morehouse claims he saw the Iraqis releasing toxic agents into the conflagration. According to Morehouse's remote viewing, these nerve agents, mycotoxins and bacteriological substances, were spread at low concentrations to give US and UK troops chronic poisoning that would not show up at the time, but would disable or kill these soldiers years later. Acute poisoning which would have killed US and allied troops on the battlefield may have forced the USA to respond with nuclear weapons. The Iraqi command may therefore have considered they only had the option of a low-level chemical and biological weapon response. If Saddam Hussein actually ordered this attack, as Morehouse states, he is responsible for over 10,000 US deaths from Gulf War Syndrome. To add to this horror, nearly 250,000 ex-servicemen and women are now severely ill, many having children with birth defects.*

*Gulf War Syndrome: Biological Black Magic: David G Guyatt, *Nexus* Aug-Sep 1997, Vol 4 No 5.

Sun Streak was now renamed Stargate (as the overall programme was called in 1977). In 1994, the American Institute for Research (AIR) was asked by the CIA to evaluate the remote-viewing programme. Ray Hyman, a psychology professor at the University of Oregon in Eugene, and Jessica Utts, a professor of statistics at the University of California, helped prepare the study. Hyman was sceptical. 'My conclusion was that there's no evidence these people have done anything helpful for the government,' he said. Utts, however, thought some of the results were promising; 'I think they would be effective if they were used in conjunction with other intelligence,' she said, but that the statistical results were promising enough for research to continue. 'I would like to see funding in the open science world - I think we're at the point that something needs to be explained,' she said. However, David Goslin, who headed the AIR team, concluded that evidence for the 1993-94 period showed that remote viewing was not useful. This seems to have been a politically motivated decision, according to Dr Edwin C. May, Director of Research for Remote Viewing Programs for both the CIA and DIA: 'Dr May believes that the reasons for the cancellation of the RV programs were mainly due to the geopolitical shifts, and a review of priorities by the intelligence community.'*

Dr Marcello Truzzi a research scientist in this area adds:

'the recent strange CIA/AIR report on the one hand indicates about fifteen per cent above chance guessing rate while somehow managing to conclude that RV is not operationally useful (bad enough but also dismissing the many hits in the operational, non-experimental efforts with RV). Given the low reliability of so many espionage methods and sources, one would have expected them to be delighted with fifteen per cent over chance. Obviously, the conclusions were dictated in advance of the evaluation study and were mostly politically motivated.

* Remote Viewing and the US Intelligence Community Armen Victorian, Lobster vol 31 June 1996.

The decision to halt remote viewing was extraordinary. According to conventional science, remote viewing could not possibly work. Fifteen per cent accuracy (McMoneagle states it was 50 per cent and Morehouse gives 80 per cent) shows that our conventional science must be wrong. Russian science had expanded to encompass psi and in doing so allowed them to develop operational psi warfare. US remote viewing, lacking a comparable theoretical basis, was easily dismissed by the sceptics as illusory.

In 1995, the CIA released information on the remote-viewing programme it had decided to discontinue. A 29 November Associated Press wire story stated:

CIA confirms US used 'psychic' spies. Project 'Star Gate' employed psychics to hunt down Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi, find plutonium in North Korea and help drug enforcement agencies. CIA spokesman Mark Mansfield confirmed the existence of the Star Gate study. 'The CIA is reviewing available programs regarding parapsychological phenomena, mostly remote viewing, to determine their usefulness to the intelligence community,' he said.

But he noted that when the CIA first sponsored research on the program in the 1970s, the

program was found to be 'unpromising' and was later turned over to the Defense Department.

PRESENT-DAY PSI RESEARCH

The US remote-viewing programme was being run down by 1988. This might be comfortable for the scientific community, but in fact remote viewing is still being developed by the military, in absolute secrecy. DIA personnel and other secret groups in the US military are developing paranormal warfare along similar lines to the Russian research. The aim is to protect democracy against Chinese paranormal-warfare projects, including remote influencing. A May 1992 DIA report, classified Secret/NOFORN (no foreigner), as well as open-source literature on the scope and thrust of the Chinese parapsychological effort, shows a five to ten year intelligence gap in this area.

The US military's official position on remote viewing was stated by CIA spokesperson David Christian, who accepted that no further governmental US research into remote viewing was warranted: 'We think the intelligence community shouldn't pursue research on this and that it is best left to the private sector.'

However, a carefully planned campaign of disinformation to mask the continued and accelerated study of psi warfare became necessary following a chance remark made by former president Jimmy Carter at a conference in South Africa in 1995. CNN reported on 20 September 1995:

Carter: CIA used psychics to help find missing plane. Atlanta, Georgia (CNN) - Former President Jimmy Carter said the CIA, without his knowledge, once consulted a psychic to help locate a missing government plane in Africa. Carter told students at Emory University that the 'special US plane crashed somewhere in Zaire' while he was president.

According to Carter, US spy satellites could find no trace of the aircraft, so the CIA consulted a psychic from California. Carter said the woman 'went into a trance and gave some latitude and longitude figures. We focused our satellite cameras on that point and the plane was there.'

The Carter statement was circulated by Reuters in September 1995 ('Carter says psychic found lost plane for CIA').

Milton Friedman, a speech writer for President Ford with inside information, writing in Venture Inward magazine, Jan-Feb 1996, in an article called, Intuition is Alive in Washington, has said that:

'Remote-viewing accuracy was actually sixty per cent to eighty-five per cent (not fifteen per cent as claimed). The programs have not closed down but been moved under a deeper cloak of secrecy. (Other agencies like the FBI are now training their agents to use intuition in investigations like the Oklahoma City bombing incident.) The budgets are enormous - much more than the alleged twenty million dollars over twenty years. The intelligence data picked up by psi-spies is called, 'critical, crucial, vital and unavailable

from any other source'. It was used by the highest echelons of the military and the government.'

The highest ranks of the military are involved in the new research. An official CIA paper written by Gerald K. Haines of the National Reconnaissance Office, states: 'There is a DIA Psychic Center and the NSA studies parapsychology, that branch of psychology that deals with the investigation of such psychic phenomena as clairvoyance, extrasensory perception, and telepathy.'

Robert Gates, former Director of the CIA, estimated 'that the intelligence community had invested about twenty million dollars over the sixteen-year period during which the threat was under examination,' ('Night Line' TV show, 28 November 1995).

Ingo Swann responded on 1 December 1995:

A great deal was learned for those twenty million dollars, and our nation received a lot back for the bucks spent. And this knowledge, although somewhat on the shelf now, will soon come in handy again. Several quite respectable sources have informed me that two major nations are making advances in psychoenergetics applications, one of which is remote viewing. It is also alleged that a third, smaller nation with well-known and advertised hatred of the American way of life, is also making progress. I believe these sources, because I know that liberated Russia sold for big bucks the Soviet psychic secrets three times over in order to acquire needed foreign exchange monies.

The fifteen per cent accuracy cited in recent public statements on behalf of the CIA is the baseline which ordinary non-gifted and untrained persons often do achieve. This figure was identified very early in the Stanford research phase. The minimum accuracy needed by the clients was sixty-five per cent. In the later stages of the development [training] part of the effort, this accuracy level was achieved and often consistently exceeded.

...remote viewers did help find scud missiles, did help find biological and chemical warfare projects, did locate tunnels and extensive underground facilities and identify their purposes...

From the top of our system down, there are many who could stand up and be counted regarding the efficiency of developed remote viewing, and even regarding superior natural psychics. It has been circulated in the intelligence community that successful remote-viewing sessions probably saved the nation a billion-plus dollars in what otherwise would have been wasted, or misdirected, activities. Not a bad payback for the twenty million dollars.

US research into remote manipulating and influencing, which concentrates on the telepathic knockout at which the Russians are expert, and the use of sleep-wake hypnosis to control people at a distance or plant suggestions in their brains, has obvious military value. According in Armen Victorian,* it is headed by Colonel John Alexander, the former Director of Non-Lethal Weapons at the Los Alamos National Laboratory, who remains advisory head of Nato's Non-Lethal Defense initiative. He was assistant to General Stubblebine on Grill Flame. One of America's leading experts on paranormal warfare, Alexander foresaw the danger psi warfare posed when most others ridiculed the

very idea. He has been the prime mover in shaping DIA psi warfare for the twenty-first century.

* 'The Pentagon's Penguin' Armen Victorian (Lobster magazine 28, Dec 1994)

The Japanese, having also bought the technology from the Russians, have brought psi warfare into the corporate arena. Any US firm that is not aware of it will be at risk. Russian researchers found they could remotely influence the decision-makers in foreign governments. New Scientist (23 December 1995) revealed a major Japanese Corporation's attempts to use psychotronic technology in the business world to further Japanese interests. They are apparently developing mind-reading machines. US firms that are ignorant of psychotronics will be at a major disadvantage to foreign competitors who master this new field of study developed by the Soviet Union.

There is a danger that the Chinese are developing military remote influencers, who may be used against the USA and the West. Faced with these scenarios, there are secret psi-warfare projects spearheading US countermeasures.

Few people understand the power of psi, in effect consigning the paranormal to mental aberration or hallucination. There is a private programme which would not be subject to the US Freedom of Information Act. One of these new top-secret institutes is multi-millionaire Robert. Bigelow's Nevada-based National Institute for Discovery Science. Robert Bigelow is recruiting leading researchers in UFOs, remote viewing and other fringe sciences, with the aim of developing a biophysical research programme that can match the Russians, who still lead the world in this area. Colonel Alexander is a leading proponent of this type of this research and advises Nato on non lethal weapons and there uses.*

* 'The Pentagon's Penguin' Armen Victorian (Lobster magazine 28, Dec 1994)

At the end of the millennium, it seems that the USA has indeed entered a new age, one in which American psi-spies stand between democracy and foreign powers, which by the use of remote viewing, remote sensing and remote influencing, can modify the decisions and behaviour of the politicians upon whom democracy depends. With the end of the Cold War, the inner-space arms race has not died down, but instead spread further afield.

Unravelling the nature of reality

I believe that the universe is more structured than modern theorists would imagine. Physics used to be an experimentally based science in which theories were developed to explain experimental data. In recent times, more and more complex theories have been developed, but little experimental work has been carried out because the high energies involved require particle accelerators that western governments do not fund because of the enormous cost. The next 20 years will therefore be full of more and more complex mathematical physical theories, which to all intents and purposes are unprovable by experiment. Physicists have, in effect, become highly educated science-fiction writers. In my research into remote viewing it forced me to reappraise the nature of reality in order to begin to come to terms with how it could possibly work. Science has overlooked the implications that remote viewing has for the nature of physical reality. According to

physics and biology, remote viewing is not possible. In chapter 5, we look at the science underlying remote viewing.

Toward a Scientific Understanding of Remote Viewing

The Russians have been the world experts in biophysics and especially biophysical energy fields since the late fifties, concentrating their research on military use and areas such as telekinesis. They have also investigated the existence of specific psi genes that promote and mediate remote viewing. Their greatest achievements lie in the discovery of the biophysical fields involved in psychotronics, which led them on to develop a biological basis for remote viewing.

BIOPHYSICS

Advances in developmental cell biology during the last ten years have enabled the science of biophysics to include psi. Remote viewing uses biophysical fields to enable perception to occur outside of the physical body. This can be explained as biophysical awareness, or a sixth sense, and is the basis for out-of-body experiences, clairvoyance or remote viewing, ESP and telepathy.

The physical body is surrounded by a mantle of electromagnetic energy. In fact, our eyes pick up this low-level light emission, but 90 per cent of it is filtered out in the thalamus area of the brain, the part that deals with attention (Figure 2). The thalamus is controlled by the brain's limbic system, which looks after our emotions, decision-making and memory. The information that gets through this mental filter is fitted into a visual mental model which we see as reality. The advanced mental training involved in remote viewing enables the remote viewer to clear the neural and mental blockages that make ordinary people perceive but a pale shadow of the real world. Children are taught to see the world as their parents and teachers do, and in the process they condition themselves to block out imagery that does not conform to the norm, such as auras around people, imaginary friends, empathic awareness and the ability to read body language that enables the child to know how another person is feeling.

Once visual perception is unfiltered using remote-viewing training programmes, auras, the emission of visible light around people, can be seen. Stimulation of the brain by the use of autovisualization can affect brain function so that deeper more relaxed states of mind, which are the gateway to remote viewing, can be achieved. The Russians discovered that visualizing a set of physical actions, such as gymnastics or shot putting in the mind's eye, enabled Soviet athletes to train their bodies to better accomplish the athletic event. They also discovered that autovisualization of the immune system could boost its efficiency. Dr Carl Simonton developed this methodology in the United States. He taught cancer patients to visualize their immune system's white blood cells eating cancer cells. autovisualization was found to increase the life expectancy of these terminal cancer patients. I have found that autovisualization of the brain itself can alter consciousness and develop remote-viewing abilities without recourse to expensive

biofeedback and EEG machines, as used by the Russian and US military for remote viewing.

ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS

The electromagnetic field around the body consists of infrared and visual-range radiation, together with electric and magnetic fields. My research interest has been in the biological and biophysical basis of paranormal phenomena. Since the body has an intrinsic electromagnetic mantle, could this electromagnetic field be projected outside the body? As discussed in chapter 4, Dr Ross Adey, of the Brain Research Institute of the University of California, carried out research on how the human brain could be controlled by the use of pulse-modulated microwaves. Research in this area of microwave mind control was begun by the Russians in 1953. Dr Adey has given us a pathway by which electromagnetic fields can directly affect the brain and body. Research shows that tiny levels of microwave radiation, if they carry ELF waves, can kill, make the victim mad, or change behaviour. Could information gleaned by roving biophysical electromagnetic field effects be the basis for remote viewing? These electromagnetic fields could be picking up information, then transferring them to the brain. Could remote viewing be a case of mental radio, one mind picking up what another mind is seeing by mechanisms similar to a wireless tuning into a radio station? Russian research pointed to ELF waves being the carrier for remote-viewing information. ELF waves below 20 cycles per second can pass through the cranium and be picked up by the brain. Remote viewing could well work on an analogous mechanism. It seems a valid basis for remote viewing. Unfortunately it is not the whole picture.

The Sunday Times reported that Ingo Swann, in a remote-viewing session, was asked to look at Jupiter. He reported that the planet had a ring around it. At the time this was thought to be incorrect. Swann assumed his 'discovery' was a mistaken view of Saturn. In a 1977 account of their findings, Hal Puthoff counted it as an error. Two years later, Voyager 1 sent back pictures of Jupiter showing the planet did indeed have a ring around it. No time delay in Ingo Swann's remote viewing of Jupiter had been noted. This indicates that electromagnetic radiation is not the carrier for remote viewing. Experiments have been conducted in which remote viewers try to look at distant locations from shielded rooms which block out all electromagnetic radiation. The shielded rooms offer no impediment. The conclusion to be drawn is that something other than electromagnetic radiation must be involved in remote viewing.

As an experiment, I built a Faraday cage room from which to carry out remote-viewing experiments. A Faraday cage room is a metal lined enclosure that is earthed so that it blocks out electromagnetic radiation. I experienced no negative effect; in fact it seemed to boost remote viewing by blocking out extraneous signals. Russian remote viewers regularly psychically visited US facilities supposedly protected by electromagnetic flytrap field generators, such as those deployed at Dulce (a miles deep super-secret US base) and Cheyenne Mountain, home of Strategic Air Command. All of this adds weight to the idea that something beyond the simple mental radio concept, where electromagnetism is used as the radio wave, is acting as the carrier for remote viewing.

BRAIN RHYTHMS

Normally, people function in the beta state of consciousness (Figure 3), which pushes EEG measured brain-wave frequency above the 20Hz threshold and there is no contact with calcium efflux events (see page 00). If these events, which intimately affect brain function by controlling the neuronal connections, are, as I believe, an integral part of all psi operations, the general public will not be affected or exhibit parapsychological talents to any marked degree. Since the general public operate in beta, normal consciousness acts as a barrier. In day-to-day life, their thoughts have no conscious effect on what goes on in their own brains. Remote viewing can be seen as new programming. We need to be able to input directly to our own brains in order to alter the programming.

Alpha training, encouraging work in the 7-14Hz range, seems to open up psi abilities. If neuronal calcium efflux events are crucial to psi operation, we can begin to see a reason why simple techniques of alpha training and biofeedback bring on paranormal functioning in humans. Ed Dames has confirmed that military remote viewers operate in theta. This is a brain-wave frequency of 4-7Hz. It may be that the lower frequencies in the 6-20Hz window, are more powerful for psi activity. Since the energy of the electromagnetic wave is related to frequency, if we lower the frequency of the brain waves, we can think with less energy, and more energy is available for remote viewing, which is therefore more efficient. Theta consciousness is the doorway to remote viewing and psi.

QUANTUM REALITY

To understand what is really going on beyond the electromagnetic bandwidth of remote-viewing events, we need to look at a reappraisal of physics. In the early part of this century, Dr Erwin Schrodinger and Werner Heisenberg formulated the basic laws of quantum mechanics. This theory describes the physics of the subatomic world. They maintained that in the world of quantum mechanics, subatomic entities such as the electron could behave not only as a particle, but also as a wave (Figure 4). This ability is supposed to disappear as the entities get bigger, so that in the normal world it is non-existent. What if the biophysical fields used for remote viewing are not composed of electromagnetic radiation, but are a new form of quantum fields? If this were so, then these large-scale quantum-mechanical events could explain how the biophysical field can be in two places at once - over the target site and over the remote viewer.

Dr Tom Bell developed the theorem of quantum mechanics named after him, which shows that a subatomic particle, or photon, which splits in two is forever linked; each separate particle, which was at one time a unit, shares the same characteristics. If the biophysical body is a quantum field, then when it splits into two for remote viewing, each component part would know what the other paired biophysical field was perceiving. Quantum transmission could explain how information is passed from remote-viewing site to remote viewer. In quantum mechanics, the notion that an entity can be in two different states at the same time is common place and is called superimposition of states.

The whole theory of quantum mechanics is dependent on Schrodinger's wave equation,

developed from wave theory. In this mathematical relation, the probability of finding a particle is given by a function that follows wave mechanical principles. So instead of a particle being localized, it is smeared across space and one can only give a probability of finding it until it is properly observed. This equation states that quantum events are non-localized, potential possibilities. The observer collapses the quantum wave function to produce an event. It is as if the act of observation deflates the many potential quantum wave functions and forces it to manifest in only one specific fashion. This would mean that, in theory, while remote viewing, the biophysical field of the remote viewer travelling to the target site may in fact be a quantum wave function which may be smeared into many possible states. Upon arriving at the target site, the remote viewer's biophysical body may have difficulty manifesting like dreamers trying to wake up in a dream. This could be the reason why remote viewing is hit and miss until the viewer is adequately trained. It may also explain why remote-viewing information is patchy, then suddenly there can be bilocation, where it seems as if the remote viewer is actually at that distant location.

In one well-known experiment, Schrodinger sealed a living cat in an airtight container with a poison gas canister which could be activated by the decay of a radioactive isotope. The isotope had half its life left, equalling the time for which the cat was to be incarcerated. Since there was a fifty-fifty chance of the radioactive isotope decaying and sending the lethal signal to release the poison gas, the cat had a fifty-fifty chance of surviving. But according to quantum mechanics, the cat is composed of a wave function that, until observed, is smeared out, making the cat both dead and alive until an observer opens the container and collapses the quantum field of the cat, which is now linked with that of the radioactive decay of the isotope. This experiment demonstrates how subatomic quantum effects can indeed have real-world effects. Superimposition of states, the cat being both dead and alive until observed, upon which the cat suddenly becomes either dead or alive - not both as previously.

A DUALISTIC REALITY

Could remote viewing be the result of a biophysical field moving in a parallel reality, which is contiguous with our own but only makes itself known to us in the quantum realm? Perhaps this parallel reality is seen in lucid dreaming and out-of-body-experiences and is glimpsed in daydreaming states? Australian aborigines have a range of beliefs about this dreamtime reality. Perhaps remote viewers are relearning abilities that our ancestors knew of millennia ago.

Perhaps we must debug old operating systems, getting rid of the mental viruses which dictate habitual ways of thinking and acting. It is possible to upgrade this bio-software so that you can achieve your full potential with respect to remote-viewing abilities. To this end, you must have a thorough understanding of the various tools you will need to interface with your biophysical vehicle, and of the biophysical field itself which acts as the conduit for remote-viewing information, in order to become aware of the other quantum reality to which modern man has blinded himself.

PSI GENES

The former Soviet Union has been researching psi genes for decades. KGB operatives were told to pick up people displaying paranormal abilities for use in their vast parapsychological research projects. One theory thrown up by current research is that there are secondary and primary psi genes. The secondary psi genes are those that facilitate biophysical integration with the organism and which produce the code for richer and higher function neural networks to interface with the biophysical energy. These secondary psi genes make a clearer channel between brain and energy body. Primary psi genes are those that give enhanced remote-viewing capability by the specific nature of the proteins for which they produce the code for, acting as psychotronic amplifiers, biophysical batteries, and other more obscure phenomena which are involved with biophysical processing, storage and utilization. It appears that some people's bodies act as natural psychotronic generators, storing psi energy. The more of these primary psi genes you possess, the more biophysical energy is available for remote viewing. Some people are natural power houses of such energy.

The high basal stress levels of western man release a torrent of neurohormonal and electrical stimuli that appear to switch off the psi genes. In effect, stress keeps us 'normal'.

ACTIVATING REMOTE VIEWING

How could stress interfere with remote viewing? It has been found that the brain is directly connected with the immune system. When we are highly stressed, the brain through its nerve connections and by hormonal routes, causes a variety of stress-related proteins to be released into the body, some of which inhibit psi-gene activity. More importantly, the high state of anxiety keeps the person out of the theta state, which is the doorway to the paranormal and hence remote viewing. So learning to switch off the negative feedback cycle that keeps you in a state of anxiety is vital to initiating remote viewing.

BIOPHYSICAL CONSCIOUSNESS - THE SPIRIT IN THE MACHINE

Dr Gerald Edelman, a leading neurophysiologist, has formulated the theory of neural Darwinism. This postulates that neurones, which are the connections between brain cells, compete with each other by natural selection. It is as if each brain cell and each connection fight each other for survival. Only the fittest survive and in the case of the brain, that means only those connections which are frequently used. In the process, neural networks form which have the capability of primary consciousness; or in plain language, the connections make a pattern of brain cells so that the subject can be aware of what is going on around it through the senses (Figure 5).

This work, taken in conjunction with Russian research and my own, lead to the intriguing possibility that there is a mechanism by which the biophysical body may begin to develop the ability to think separately from the physical body (Figure 6). If we practised remote viewing, perhaps the biophysical body is developed from a latent state to one in which it has a mind of its own?

MORPHOGENETIC FIELDS - LIFE-SHAPING ENERGY FIELDS

Many cell developmental biologists believe that the human genome does not contain enough information to turn a clump of fertilized egg cells, called a blastocyst, into an embryo. Morphogenetic fields are needed to switch on specific gene groupings dependent on their position in the blastocyst in the womb. These biophysical morphogenetic fields switch on specific genes and turn off other genes, all based upon their location in the clump of cells. If they are near the top axis, they become eye and gullet cells, at the bottom axis, an anal opening, in the centre of the blastocyst the gut tube, on the surface, skin cells, etc. Biophysical fields hold the information to tell each identical cell to be different depending upon position.

It was a profound revelation to me when I realized that the biophysical field contains large amounts of information not held in the genome, and that it can control gene expression. Like the neurones affected by neural Darwinism, perhaps morphogenetic fields could evolve through primary consciousness to high-order consciousness? In effect, by exercising the biophysical body using remote-viewing techniques, the morphogenetic fields of which it is composed might evolve with long practice to become self-aware.

GROUP CONSCIOUSNESS

The theta state is important because it allows the normal person imprisoned in consensus reality to escape the shackles of the real world. The summation of everyone's belief is amplified by their group psi-fields and the six billion people on the planet produce a very powerful psi-field that effectively hides paranormal phenomena.

In order to escape consensus reality and practise 'impossible' paranormal phenomena such as remote viewing, the psi-operator must attune his biophysical body with the Earth's biophysical field. By this means, the much larger biophysical field of the Earth can erase the effects of the PDF generated by humanity. The theta state allows the remote viewer to resonate with the biophysical field of the planet. This boosts the biophysical field of the psi-operator to the extent that paranormal phenomena can become possible. The Earth resonates at about 7.8Hz, the natural frequency of the planet. Theta begins at this frequency. It is as if the biophysical body of the remote viewer in the theta state resonates with the planet's biophysical field at the magic 7.8Hz.

In order to enter the theta state, it is better if there is a group of you. The group's biophysical fields join together when remote viewing is carried out in unison. This merged group consciousness boosts the remote-viewing capacity of all the remote viewers in the group. By working in teams, there is a synergistic amplification of remote-viewing potential in all the individual members of the group.

STARTING WITH LANGUAGE

The leading authority on language is Noam Chomsky, who has put forward the idea that:

Ôthe language organ was not an adaptation, butÉa mystery, or a hopeful monster. It was something that perhaps would be illuminated some day by physics, but not by biology.Õ Chomsky proposed that the structure of language is primarily fixed in the form of innately specified rules and all the human baby does to learn language is to reroute a few neuronal pathways that make that person into a Spanish speaker, say, rather than an English speaker. According to Chomsky, the baby does not have to learn all aspects of language from scratch. Instead the baby is born with the equipment to express language and merely has to rule out a few possible neuronal pathways and rule in a few others. It is as if children have the programme for language already in place in their brains. Chomsky goes further and maintains that it is easy for even 'slow' children to learn a language because they are not really learning anything. A few developmental triggers set the language-acquisition process in motion and a few environmental factors guide the process into the shaping of whatever country's language is spoken, for example speaking English with an Australian accent. My theory is that learning remote viewing follows the same process.

It seems that babies are born with the ability to speak, and given the correct stimulus, this innate characteristic just develops. How can language be hardwired into the brain and if it is not, what information storage system facilitates rapid learning of language in infants? As we have seen some developmental biologists believe that morphogenetic fields shape the amorphous clump of egg cells into a fully differentiated baby.

Could biophysical fields act as carriers of such information? Could consciousness itself be in the biophysical field? Could this be the scientific reality behind Athur Koestler's phrase, 'the Ghost in the Machine'?

I believe that that the brain and the biophysical field can both be conscious, independently of one another (Fig 8). When they work together, there is a synergistic amplification of function. Humans possessing biophysical fields that have the potential to be conscious, explains out-of-body-experiences, dreaming, doppelgangers, and a host of other paranormal phenomena. Dr Sheldrake has suggested that if we are influenced by morphogenetic fields from particular individuals to whom we are linked, then it is possible that we might pick up thoughts, images and feelings from them, while we are waking or dreaming, even though they may be thousands of miles away. In controlled ESP, the operator sends his biophysical field to interact with the person being scanned. In spontaneous telepathy, other people's biophysical fields might impinge on our own, causing their ideas to enter our heads. This for example may be as prosaic as knowing someone is going to ring or visit us, just before the event occurs, or it may be the remote viewer looking inside the monitor's brain to see the target to be remotely viewed. The world of soul and spirit is in these scientific terms, filled with morphogenetic fields and be a place of luminous biophysical quantum reality, a reality scientists only glimpse in the subatomic realm of electrons and nuclear particles.

THE MECHANISM FOR REMOTE VIEWING AND ESP

To become a powerful remote viewer or controlled telepath, the biophysical fields that

comprise our mind would have to evolve through primary consciousness, the state of being aware of surroundings, to high-order consciousness, where the biophysical field is self-aware, a process which as we have seen is analogous to the development of consciousness by neuronal selection in our own brains.

To achieve this evolution of the psyche, we would have to train our biophysical fields to become fully aware. Raising the consciousness of biophysical fields is very difficult because we are programmed from birth to believe they do not exist. When children mention their awareness of this biophysical world, they are told to stop daydreaming and grow up. Biophysical awareness is suppressed and our psyche remains stunted. What we think is our mind is in fact the brain, whilst the psyche lies in the biophysical arena - and we normally only touch upon them in dreams and daydreaming states.

Remote viewers have to develop their biophysical fields to become aware of their surroundings, which enables them to view information in distant locations. This takes time and practice.

QUANTUM COMPUTING

The brain has around it a morphogenetic field like the rest of the body. This field effects calcium efflux, the movement of calcium ions out of cells. Calcium efflux events effect the synaptic connections between brain cells. Therefore the morphogenetic field not only is influenced by the state of activation of synaptic connections, but it influences every synaptic connection. In effect we have a synergy between the morphogenetic field and every synaptic connection in the brain

If the morphogenetic field is part of the biophysical field, which the author posits is a quantum field, then every interaction in the brain can be stored in the biophysical field's quantum computer. The biophysical field can be thought of as synonymous with the mind. Whatever happens in the brain is recorded in the biophysical quantum computer mind.

Quantum entities can be in more than one state, or place at any given time. So the quantum computer can overlay the body and a distant remotely viewed site simultaneously. Thus the mind can become aware of distant events and places by its non-locality and the biophysical field records the remotely viewed site by quantum computing.

The biophysical body can then download this information into the brain by globally changing the potentiation of the synapses in the brain that can pick up the remotely viewed information. Puthoff found that the temporal lobes of the cortex of the brain were involved in remote viewing. So this appears to be one of the sites in the brain where quantum computing information of the biophysical field is turned into synaptic changes that the brain can analyse as remote viewing information.

In the process of developing mind-over-matter abilities, the biophysical vehicle, which surrounds us all, needs to be developed to the point where it can work independently of the body. This has been known for centuries by shamans, witch doctors and so-called magicians, though not perhaps in those terms. For them, a long apprenticeship is needed

to energize the initiate's biophysical field. The teacher takes his pupil to many power spots; the neophyte's biophysical body acquires energy from these sacred places and swells in size. Combined with specific training to programme the biophysical body to become self-aware and finally act independently as a conscious biophysical vehicle, we have a well-developed methodology for developing mind-over-matter ability.

PROBABLE FUTURES

When we factor in the paranormal forces of each individual human on the planet, each of us can have a massive effect on the future outcome of events. If we think of the future as a quantum-mechanical event, along the lines discussed on page 00, it can be in all possible states until it is collapsed by the act of observation. Since there are six billion human observers, the particular future that is manifested by the group is dependent on the PDF. As the PDF defines what is possible and what is not possible, only a small subset of possible futures is ever revealed. Of these, only one becomes the future we all will live in.

An example of this is the national lottery. A large percentage of the population are willing their numbers to come up with all their might. This situation generates a lot of emotion, which as we have seen is conducive to generating paranormal phenomena. These people are using all their latent paranormal powers to influence the balls telekinetically, as well as subconsciously to remotely view the future numbers. As we have seen on page 00, US researchers, such as Robert Jahn, have found that people can influence the falling pattern of ball bearings, or the random counting of a computer, using telekinesis. By generating such emotional desperation, the national lottery amplifies this telekinetic effect. A remote viewer trying to foresee the outcome of events, has to look through a paranormal blizzard of conflicting telekinetic intents where tens of millions of people are subconsciously trying to influence the fall of the numbered balls in the lottery machine.

On 'The Paranormal World of Paul McKenna' shown on British television, the audience was asked to concentrate on six specific numbers. When the lottery was run, two of these numbers came up and a third came up as the bonus number. The National Lottery immediately changed its rules, so that if too many people got three numbers, it would not be obliged to pay them.

THE BRAIN AND REMOTE VIEWING

The areas of the brain which are involved in remote viewing were studied at the Stanford Research Institute by Hal Puthoff, funded by the CIA. His team found that the temporal cortex is active while a person is remote viewing. The cortex is used for visualization and the occipital cortex is used to process visual information. The older limbic system which lies beneath the spongy grey matter we call the cortex, is used for decision-making. All our decisions are taken on an emotional level; we intellectualize them afterwards. The limbic system mediates information processing, the hypothalamus being used for memory and the thalamus for attention. The reticulate gyrus is also concerned with information processing. Since emotional content plays such a large part in remote

viewing, the amygdala, a small structure in the limbic system, which is concerned with emotions and is the pleasure centre, is also involved.

Research seems to indicate that remote-viewing information is transferred to the brain by quantum mechanical interactions between the biophysical body and the brain. At a higher level, memories from the biophysical body and from the brain are transferred by use of biophysical fields which affect the neurones; this is tied up with control of calcium concentrations in the brain.

Cell developmental biologists have found that the morphogenetic fields which control cell activity can change the calcium levels in the cells by use of field effects. These morphogenetic fields enable the biophysical body to control cellular chemistry and what takes place in the cell nucleus (Figure 9). We have so many avenues of communication between biophysical body and brain that the interaction must be seen as hierarchical; in a similar manner to how competitive cell death establishes primary and high-order consciousness in the brain by means of Darwinian selection. At the top of the hierarchy in the brain is the temporal cortex, which combines the remote-viewing data into the complex mental image.

HOW THE BRAIN SEES THE FUTURE

The areas of the brain which enable precognition are little understood. American experiments in showing people pornographic photographs which are present in a larger pack of non-emotive pictures, such as those of the countryside, have shown an elevation in physical responses five seconds before the pornographic photo was observed. The responses were measured by sophisticated devices like lie-detectors. This was taken to indicate that at a deep subconscious level, precognition of emotive events occurs.

Airline records show that planes that are about to have fatal crashes have an abnormally large number of cancellations prior to take off. In combat, this sixth sense of danger is heightened. Vietnam veterans tell of numerous paranormal experiences such as remote viewing of mines, bullets being seen in flight, Vietcong traps being sensed. Fighter pilots have to develop a sixth sense which is called situational awareness - a brain state where both hemispheres of the brain are working equally and in synchrony. It is an almost Zen-like state, where there is no chaos inherent in one's thinking and everything seems more real. Situational awareness means the pilot instinctively taking in a wealth of information, evaluating it, and reacting correctly, with a panoramic view of everything in his or her mind's eye. American fighter pilots call it 'having the clue'.

If both hemispheres of the brain working in synchrony brings about almost precognitive vision for the fighter pilot, it points to brain-centre balancing being a key aspect of looking into the future. When the remote viewer enters theta, this balancing of brain hemispheres takes place naturally.

Theta brain rhythms also enable more of the information received from the biophysical body to be left unmolested. Ninety per cent of the information we receive is filtered out by the thalamus, which is in the limbic system of the brain. Neurophysiologist Karl Pribram of Stanford University, describes perceptive filtering as the Bowerly Effect. The

Bowery was an elevated railroad in New York, which was demolished. After the late-night service ended, the police were inundated with phone calls reporting something strange happening at exactly the time the train would normally pass through that neighbourhood; this went on for months after the railway had gone. People were subconsciously picking up on the lack of noise at the time they were expecting the train and panicking because they did not hear the train passing. Consciously they thought something was wrong, so they phoned the police.

Theta enables us to unblock these mental filters that blinker us to remote viewing and other paranormal phenomena. For precognitive remote viewing, we have to look at how the brain hemispheres process information.

The left hemisphere of the brain deals with data and thoughts in a step-by-step manner. It runs through data in a linear fashion moving from a to b to c. The right hemisphere deals with thought processes in the form of a mental map, where the relationship between data is as important as the data itself (Figure 10). Finding patterns in data is one of the right hemisphere's abilities. It carries out parallel processing. Ideas are connected to make a bigger picture, like linking notes to compose a symphony. Perception for remote viewing the future appears to be processed by the right hemisphere. Since the right hemisphere is visually connected to the left eye and field of vision, future events which are remotely viewed can appear to glide into one's mental field of vision from the left-hand side of one's awareness. The left hemisphere seems to process past events. It is connected to the right eye and field of vision. In one's mind's eye, events the left hemisphere processes can appear to come into the left field of vision. When remote viewing the past, the mental image appears from the right-hand field of our mind's eye.

This apparent flow of mental images can be explained by the different activities each hemisphere of the brain undertakes. The right side of the brain controls the left side of the body and since this part of the brain can handle patterns and parallel processing, it finds it easier to look at data concerned with probabilities, which describe possible futures. The many possible scenarios we run through our heads before making important decisions to try to evaluate the wisdom of our choices is mainly right hemisphere based. This type of evaluation of possible futures is the mind-set we run to forecast the future of our actions, which is also used by the right hemisphere of the brain.

When the left and right hemispheres are working in synchrony, you experience 'having the clue' and there is some evidence to show that pilots may be naturally better at remote viewing. The theta state enables situational awareness, where the information can be quickly passed between right and left hemispheres for evaluation. Theta consciousness enables right-hand dominant brain action such as dreaming to take place and therefore is the perfect state for precognitive remote viewing.

The hundredth monkey effect

As we have seen, groups of people concentrating on the same site at the same time amplify their remote-viewing capabilities. There is a merging of the biophysical quantum-state functions of the field effects involved that boosts remote-viewing efficiency. This is the hundredth monkey effect. A Japanese monkey learned to get rid of

the sand in its wild rice by washing handfuls of it in the sea. Other members of its troop copied this behaviour. Once a hundred or so of its peers had learnt this action, the behaviour miraculously appeared in other monkey troops on other islands, far removed from its original progenitor, even though the monkeys never came in contact with each other. My research into biophysical field effects and how they can interact with other members of the species seems to indicate that when a threshold number of biophysical fields belonging to a group have learnt a new meme (see Page00), the intent for that meme is spread by spontaneous telepathy. The first US remote viewers spent 12 hours a day, seven days a week, for 18 months, learning remote viewing. This training time has now been cut to six months. I am informed they are also more accurate than the original trainees. Remote viewing is becoming easier to learn because of the hundredth monkey effect. In the future, many more people will be able to practise remote viewing and with greater accuracy.

In remote viewing, the paranormal operator develops his biophysical body in a way akin to the training shamans used to inculcate paranormal ability in their students. Once the biophysical body has been developed, it can be projected and can become aware of its distant surroundings and can then return to the physical body.

In remote influencing, the biophysical vehicle of the paranormal operator then travels to the target and the biophysical field merges with that of the victim. Since the paranormal operator has a more developed biophysical body, he or she can overpower the victim's undeveloped biophysical body. Taking over the victim's biophysical body, the remote influencer's biophysical body can then upload the codes which are used to interact with the victim's brain. By this method the remote influencer can begin to operate the natural calcium efflux in the victim's brain.

Memes

A considerable number of the memes we acquire throughout our lives degrade health and mental and physical capacity and capability. Memes are acquired mental software which mould our neural networks in unique ways. Speaking a language, driving a car, are all acquired memes. Memes are highly contagious and resist being eradicated once they are in your consciousness. An example is giving up smoking - once it has become a habit it is hard work to stop. These negative memes will resurface unless they are replaced by positive ones.

Memes - mental software

Ideas have the power to spread through a population almost as if they have a life of their own. It was Dr Richard Dawkins, the eminent biologist, who first called these contagious ideas memes; they have also been called mental viruses. In remote-viewing parlance, positive memes used to inculcate the remote-viewing state of mind are referred to as new mental software or success software. These switch off the negative mind-sets that keep individuals in a state of anxiety, inhibiting remote viewing. If you imagine a world full of infectious mental viruses and their mutants, which use humans as their breeding grounds and carriers and which are passed on to other humans by word of mouth, culture, the

media, or by biophysical means, you can see the sense in which our world is shaped by memes.

Table manners, throwing Frisbees, wearing fashion shoes are all memes. Our culture is built up from a complex composite of memes that define who we are, what we think and what we do. They are pre-eminent in defining society. It might be thought that we all have free will and can do whatever we want. Unfortunately, the situation is not so simple. People can only think and do what they know. In my view, memes are biophysical fields that mould the brain's neural network, i.e. the ideas that are carried in the biophysical field of the meme are transferred into a patterning of the neural network of our brains. The memes that comprise our culture are hardwired into our brains. As explained earlier, language is itself a set of memes found in the biophysical field.

MECHANISM OF REMOTE INFLUENCING

How can remote influencing interact with the brain to plant hypnotic suggestions which are subconsciously acted upon by the victim? A brain structure which seems a likely candidate for the remote-influencing effect of biophysical fields is the supplementary motor area (SMA). Researchers in this field have postulated the interface between mind and body is in the SMA, an area which lies in the top centre of the brain, underneath where the soft spot used to be (see Figure 1, page 00). When you decide to carry out any conscious action, the SMA is the first part of the brain to register an excitation potential. Every time you decided to do something, this is the first area which generates electrical activity.

The SMA was first identified in the 1920s by the late Canadian neurophysiologist Wilder Penfield. It was a chance discovery in his search for the epileptic initiator in the brain. Neurophysiologists Robert Porter and Cobie Brinkman surgically placed micro electrodes in the SMA of a monkey. They found that one tenth of a second before the monkey pulled a lever to obtain food, the brain cells in the monkey's SMA fired off electrical signals. SMA activity was well ahead of the cells in the motor cortex, the area of the brain concerned with muscular control.

In the 1960s, the neurophysiologists Luder Deeke and Hans Kornhuber discovered a method for measuring tiny electrical signals that ran through their patients' scalps. They discovered a readiness potential, i.e. nearly one second before carrying out a simple conscious action, the brain generated a gentle increase in negative electrical impulses. This negative electrical potential was the brain's means of preparing to make a conscious action, and was greatest in the SMA.

A research group headed by neurophysiologists Per Roland and Nils Lassen of the University of Lund in Sweden, in the 1980s, used radioisotopic scanning to look at blood flow through the brain. They found that blood flow in a specific area of the brain which is in use is proportional to brain activity. They discovered SMA and motor area excitation during conscious action. It was when they carried out a variation of the motor sequence test that they discovered their momentous and controversial results. In a slight modification of the experiment called the 'internal programming test', a patient was asked to perform the same difficult motor sequence test in his mind but with no physical action.

When patients carried out this test, there was no increase in the blood flow through the motor area; in comparison, the SMA had as much increase in blood flow as if the actions had been carried out. When the action became habitual and could be carried out with no conscious thought, the increase in blood flow in the SMA vanished. This meant that the SMA had been pinpointed as the part of the brain that determined conscious action. If you told someone you were going to do something and your SMA did not fire, you had no intention of carrying out that action. Similarly, if the SMA fired, you would carry out the action as stated. The SMA is the conscious intent beacon in the brain, which lights up every time you consciously will yourself to carry out an action.

Sir John Eccles, a famous neurophysiologist, was excited by this discovery. He stated: 'It is important to recognize that this burst of discharge of the observed SMA cell was not triggered by some other nerve cell of the SMA or elsewhere in the brain... So we have here an irrefutable demonstration that a mental act of intention initiates the burst of discharges of a nerve cell.' Eccles drew the conclusions that each conscious activity produced different excitation potentials in the SMA; a neurological code is being played through the SMA; and the non-physical mind is actually using the 50 million or so neurones in the SMA region as if they were controls of some sort, rather like a pianist playing the keys of a piano. These learned sets of sequential neurological code, Eccles believed, are the process of a lifetime of learning physical action, and language.

It seems then that the SMA mediates the flow of information between the biophysical body and the brain. This occurs because every time you make the conscious decision to do something and you carry it out, the SMA fires. By using directed attention on your own SMA, you can programme your brain to carry out actions you wish to do but always make excuses not to do, e.g. giving up smoking. Self-activation of the SMA is the best means of self-motivation and if done correctly is invariably successful. Visualizing an action in your mind's eye has almost the same effect on your body as carrying out that action. I come back to the example of athletes who go through their performance in their mind's eye to get into 'the Zone' of ultimate performance. Alpha and theta states are normally necessary for getting into 'the Zone' but by programming your SMA while visualizing performance, the brain is programmed to carry out the action no matter what negative stimuli.

How Remote Viewing and Remote Influencing are Taught

We have seen the amount of time and money which the Soviets and the Americans have invested regarding the techniques of remote viewing and remote influencing. How are these techniques actually taught to operatives.

US Training Methods

This section of the book provides a complete guide to learning remote viewing. It gives a much fuller account than any previously published of the actual methods used by the superpowers, covering more ground than any other available courses. US courses, which

cost between \$3000 and \$7000, tend to concentrate on the simpler and less efficient co-ordinate remote viewing (CRV). This book teaches simple, scientific CRV, but goes further, including for the first time my versions of Russian super-advanced extended remote-viewing (ERV) techniques. To my knowledge, these are the most advanced remote-viewing instructions on the market.

CRV was developed by the Stanford Research Institute and taught to the US military remote viewers. It is carried out from normal consciousness, the beta state. Now it is recognized that certain steps must be followed to fixate the conscious mind on the biophysical body, which is actually carrying out remote viewing. Since the US researchers disregarded notions of a biophysical body, it was a rather hit-and-miss method. The psi-damping field (PDF) is in full operation outside of the theta state (see Chapter 5), so CRV is hampered by negative feedback from the common consensus of consciousness which tries to exorcise the paranormal from reality. Systematic steps are therefore necessary to keep the psychic window to the biophysical field open against these adverse conditions.

CRV - US Training Steps

Ingo Swann's methods are still used in the US:

Stage One - get a blank piece of paper and pencil. In your mind's eye, visualize yourself opening a psychic window to the target, which is defined by map co-ordinates. Numbered photographs in sealed envelopes are easy alternatives to map co-ordinates. When you have visualized this psychic window in your mind's eye, start sketching lines on the paper. Draw lines or curves depending on how you feel. Don't think about the process, just sketch the first thing that comes into your mind. Do not rationalize.

Stage Two - allow visual and sensory data into your consciousness through the psychic window to the target, but discard any analytical mental processes, giving no conscious thought to what it may be or may not be. Imagine yourself peeking through this psychic window, getting glimpses of shapes and shadows, and odd sounds. Do not try to analyze these, but list the first impressions _ smells, tastes, tactile data etc. Then let the far stronger auditory cues enter your perception. Finally, let the strongest of the data, the visual cues, come into your mind's eye. They would swamp out the other information if allowed in first.

Stage Three - include dimensionals, putting your perceptions into a bigger picture. Imagine you are an artist sketching the target. Make a series of simple drawings of what comes into your psychic window. As you draw, try to link them with the perceptual cues you gained in Stage Two.

Stage Four -list the emotional and aesthetic impact of things that have come from the remote-viewing session. List the tangibles and intangibles of the target, 'wooden' and 'pastoral' for example. Look at your Stage Two list of perceptual cues and your Stage Three drawings; write down the feelings you get from these cues next to them. Try to expand your list of what the target is like.

Analytical information can be brought in for the final sketch, which is a coming together of all the information acquired in the session. Write what you think you are seeing next to the perceptual cues and the drawings.

Stage Five - meditate on the psychic window and visualize yourself opening it up to produce a clearer channel to the target. Imagine that fresh insights about what you are remotely viewing come flooding through the psychic window, which allow you to develop Stage One through to Stage Four data with a fresh mind.

Stage Six - make a three-dimensional representation of the target. Use plasticine, a sand pit, wire, whatever feels most applicable, and build a model of the actual target.

Stage Seven - can be added later, when you are more experienced, for a more detailed analysis. Try to pick up the name of the target. Do this by seeing which letters of the alphabet spring to mind and building on that. You can also visualize written signs and text, so a catalogue of what is written down at the site can be developed over time. The monitor can help you to zoom in on specific areas of interest.

Monitored CRV

This technique requires two people and a photograph. One person acting as a guide, or monitor, directs the other to the target shown in the photograph (which the remote viewer is, of course, not allowed to see) and asks a series of questions based on the photograph. The monitor should not lead the remote viewer, but record exactly what he or she says. As more information is forthcoming, the monitor should concentrate on a specific area of the photograph and ask a series of questions to tease out information from the remote viewer, such as:

Question (Q): Is the target light or dark?

Answer (A1): This could be a night target.

A2: A barren desert landscape.

Q: Is the target surrounded by objects?

A1: This could be a valley surrounded by hills.

A2: A room surrounded by walls.

Q: Is the target in a room or chamber?

A1: No.

A2: An underground bunker.

Q: Are there any objects in the target?

A1: These could be cows in a field.

A2: There are computers in an underground bunker.

Q: Are there any graphic representations in the scene?

A1: No.

A2: These could be military computer screens, signs flashing on them.

Q: Is any part of the target moving?

A1: No.

A2: This could be a train moving into an underground tunnel, or machinery in a nuclear-bomb factory such as ultracentrifuges in Iraq.

Q: What colours do you sense in the scene?

A1: This could be green grass in a pastoral scene.

A2: Stainless steel coloured, grey metal containers.

Q: What sounds do you hear?

A1: Wind blowing through the trees in a forest.

A2: This could be screams of infected animals in a biological warfare lab in an underground complex.

Q: What creatures do you see at the target scene?

A1: This could be cows and sheep in the fields.

A2: Scientists in a laboratory.

Q: Is the target man-made?

A1: No, it is a pastoral scene.

A2: Yes, it looks like a series of man-made caves.

Q: Is the scene flat or are there tall objects dominating the scene?

A1: The scene seems to be in a valley.

A2: The underground complex is hidden under a mountain.

Q: Are there many objects of the same sort in the scene?

A1: There are many trees and a lot of cows and sheep.

A2: This could be a series of nuclear, or biological missile silos, or the electric pylons I see running into the mountainside.

Q: Are there any mechanical devices in the target scene?

A1: No.

A2: This could be Sukhoi 27 fighters at a nearby Chinese air base. Or the nuclear, or biological, processing facility underground.

Q: Are there straight lines, paths, roads or other landmarks in the target scene?

A1: No, just a river running into a small lake at the centre of the pastoral scene.

A2: There could be an airfield, road, long underground access tunnel, air vent tunnels.

Q: Does land dominate the scene?

A1: The scene is dominated by the central lake.

A2: This could be the mountains.

Q: Is the target underground?

A1: No.

A2: This could be the underground complex, or missile silos.

Q: Does flora or fauna dominate the scene?

A1: Grassland and woodland surround the lake.

A2: This could be desert-like conditions around the mountains, beneath which is the underground complex.

Q: If the scene is man-made, describe if it contains buildings.

A1: It is not man-made.

A2: This could be the massive underground complex for nuclear and biological warheads for Chinese intercontinental ballistic missiles aimed at the USA.

Q: If the scene is man-made, enter the target and walk around within it reporting all you see.

A1: Negative.

A2: It is a Chinese underground nuclear and biological weapon facility.

The remote viewer draws what he has reported on a blank piece of paper. In the above example, A1 was a pastoral scene, with a central lake, surrounded by a field of cows, and another field of sheep, with a small wood between the fields; A2 was a Chinese underground military complex in mountainous territory.

This training exercise can be repeated many times, with different photographs and the monitor and remote viewer changing roles each time.

STRESS AND ITS EFFECTS

Stress levels have to be lowered for paranormal abilities to show themselves, and also for humanity's preservation! Stress interferes with the mechanism of remote viewing; it also interferes with our immune response and a host of other biological processes. Research published in New Scientist in 1996, shows that stressed people are at least a thousand times more susceptible to poisons than non-stressed individuals. The process of activating remote-viewing abilities reduces the high levels of neurohormones and the blizzard of electrical over-stimulation of the nervous system, which blinds us to remote viewing.

I believe there are two main factors which elevate human stress levels: over-stimulation of the brain stress system (see page 00) and the acquisition of negative memes that degrade human performance (see Chapter 5). Improving remote viewing and finding effective stress-management systems go hand in hand; basal stress levels should be naturally reduced to alpha or theta. A corollary to this is that there is also a marked improvement in physiological and mental functioning; augmented powers of mind over matter only occur when the brain is in the quiescent state of theta, which is also optimal for boosting the immune system and suppressing psychosomatic disease. By switching off the body's habituated electrical storm of anxiety, with the concomitant sea of stress-inducing neurochemicals, the brain state which comes about from remote viewing also boosts life span, and makes the practitioner of biophysically augmented healing much more resistant to disease.

Our mental processes are locked into negative feedback cycles that severely degrade our ability to function appropriately. These negative mental programmes and memes that afflict humanity are reinforced by the organizations we work within; managers and staff endlessly externalize negative memes in the work place. Organizations therefore suffer from the human stress disease and all its associated memes, but on a grander scale. Individuals within them are afflicted by stress and pass it on to the company culture. You are probably constantly conditioned to be in exactly the stressed-out state which will inhibit remote viewing.

RELAXATION TECHNIQUES

When you begin to practise remote viewing in earnest, you will find that stress blocks it out. The following is a set of simple progressive steps for lowering brain rhythms, i.e. relaxing. It is a good idea to tape the relaxation programme, and the other sets of instructions in this book, and listen with eyes closed.

1. Lay down on the bed and close your eyes.
2. Visualize your feet.
3. Imagine that all the muscles in your feet are becoming limp.
4. Visualize your ankles.
5. Imagine that all the muscles in your ankles are becoming limp.

6. Visualize your calves.
7. Imagine that all the muscles in your calves are becoming limp.
8. Visualize your knees and thighs.
9. Imagine that all the muscles in your knees and thighs are becoming limp.
10. Visualize your lower body.
11. Imagine that all the muscles in your lower abdomen are becoming limp.
12. Visualize your chest and back.
13. Imagine that all the muscles in your chest and back are becoming limp.
14. Visualize your arms.
15. Imagine that all the muscles in your arms are becoming limp.
16. Visualize your neck.
17. Imagine that all the muscles in your neck are becoming limp.
18. Visualize your head.
19. Imagine that all the muscles in your head are becoming limp.
20. Now imagine yourself floating off to a grassy meadow.
21. Visualize the grass; hear the birds sing; feel the sun on your skin and the ground beneath your body; smell the grass.
22. Visualize all your worries drifting from your body and evaporating in the sunlight.
23. Feel the sunlight filling your body with energy that washes away the anxieties you have accumulated.
24. Tell yourself that you feel better than you have ever felt in your life.
25. Imagine your past experiences that caused you anxiety.
26. See the black vapour of these old anxieties been expelled from your body, to be replaced with positive feelings.
27. Replace these old worries with new positive feelings such as love.
28. Choose one new positive feeling and mental state each day you practise, and visualize these new, positive emotions easing out the old anxiety-inducing emotions. These positive emotions will become linked with your practice of remote viewing, which will set up a positive feedback cycle _ the more you practise remote viewing the better you feel.

Once you are comfortable with this ritual and feel deeply relaxed, you can begin the set-up procedure for simple ERV. In your mind's eye, visualize yourself repeating the following axiomatic remote-viewing memes.

1. The goal is to manifest the true potential within myself.
2. A remote viewer sees only the total reality of him/herself.
3. A remote viewer lives in total reality.
4. A remote viewer must step outside of group perception and hence group reality.

The reasoning behind each one is this:

1. Your perception of yourself is incomplete due to filtering by the brain and imprinting of negative memes by our environment, which compete with and warp proper perception.
2. We carry a number of memes that specifically cut off all paranormal functioning. Our perception affects reality and vice versa.
3. Total reality is a state of perfect perception where reality is not compromised by negative memes and preconceptions about how you think you are. These negative memes reconfigure the neural networks in your brain to block out all paranormal phenomena.
4. Group consciousness defines group reality. Memes not only warp the neural networks, but reprogramme the latent biophysical fields so that they are crippled. The magic key to success is knowledge of biophysics. Once you can perceive unfiltered reality, with no preconceptions about what you can and cannot do, you are able to leave the common consensus. Having stepped outside the flow of group consciousness, you can begin to appreciate hidden potentials. Remote viewing is then available to the individual. Enabling you to know your true self and to use all your psi abilities is the goal of remote-viewing technology.

Continue thus:

1. In your mind's eye, fixate your awareness on your brain.
2. Visualize the three different areas of the brain - cortex, limbic system and reptilian brain-stem areas - as three concentric circles, with the reptilian brain in the middle, joined to your spinal cord (see Figure 12, page 00).
3. Visualize your biophysical field becoming stronger and 'soaking' into the brain, linking with the brain cells. This process primes the biophysical fields to interact with your brain on a higher level than morphogenic fields. Imagine a ghost-like biophysical field being sucked into your brain and the three concentric circles of your idealized brain becoming suffused with the energy of your biophysical field. You are putting the ghost in the machine.

4. Visualize an energy field which overlays your body, the biophysical field that is contiguous with your physical being, becoming imprinted with the four repeated axiomatic memes. In effect, you are now programming the ghost in the machine.
5. Imagine the biophysical field commanding your brain centres to become compliant with the axiomatic memes thus preparing your brain for remote-viewing activity. You are programming the 'machine' for remote viewing.

This technique of programming the biophysical field is very important because it programmes the specific brain centres for remote viewing. Biophysical fields carry information and they can be programmed just like a computer. Your biophysical field is, in effect, a quantum computer that has to be programmed before you command it to begin remote viewing.

Once you have mastered the above exercises, it is time to send your biophysical awareness to a place you find of interest.

FURTHER STEPS TO REMOTE VIEWING

1. Visualize yourself from the above relaxed state, sending your biophysical body to the target. For the moment, this should be somewhere you know well, as you are just training the biophysical body to follow your commands and get used to remote viewing.
2. The first step in processing the information the biophysical field sends back to your brain is to list the perceptual cues you receive, e.g.

Sense Perception

tactile wet

sandy

sounds roaring noise

sound of wind

visual sunny

blue sea

Remember to list the non-visual data first as visual information dominates the attention once you fix your awareness upon it. Build a picture in your mind's eye of what it is. In the above case, the target was a sandy beach at Bournemouth in the summertime, with a south easterly wind blowing. It is helpful to use the monitored remote-viewing technique to help build up your perceptual cues, if there are two of you.

3. Imagine another place you know well. Keep repeating this visualization of actual places in order to train your biophysical body to become aware of distant locations. Practising helps to raise the biophysical awareness from its latent morphogenetic state to self-awareness; you are training your biophysical fields to become aware of the outside

world. Visualize yourself walking around the places you visit, studying the details.

4. Keep a log of your remote viewing and check on its accuracy. Ask a friend to put anomalous objects at a target site you know well, such as the office or their home, and seek them out. This is a gentle introduction to psychic spying.

5. The next step is to look for people in their own homes. Relax, send your biophysical awareness to the person's house and hunt through the rooms until you feel or see his or her presence. Afterwards, telephone to see whether you were correct. You can also look for the person as an energy field. Look for a glowing shape rather than the physical image of the person. Compare which is the most efficient way of locating someone.

This is a preliminary exercise which develops the bifunctional viewing capacity of your remote-viewing biophysical fields. Your remote-viewing perception can look at things as physical objects, or at their energy field. In the realm of remote viewing, perception is a duality analogous to the particle-wave duality found in quantum mechanics. A person has a physical body and an energy field; which one you look at depends on your psychic intent.

6. You will have found in these preliminary exercises that accuracy can be a problem. In untrained people, an accuracy rate of 15 per cent is normal. If yours is better than that to start with, it shows you have a greater than normal complement of psi genes.

Body and mind are linked; chaos and separation in this interface cause disease and block all remote viewing. You must optimize your self-image and change your reaction to environmental stimuli, to cut out chaos (entropic decay). Relax and visualize yourself as accurately as possible. In your mind's eye, list your characteristics and emotional reactions to various situations. For example:

Positive characteristics Negative characteristics

hard-working stressed

reliable easily angered

modest over-ambitious - bite off more than I can chew

This exercise is important because it makes you aware of yourself and helps to cleanse your being of the numerous negative characteristics (memes) that limit your capabilities.

7. Now you can begin to reprogramme yourself with new memes and software by intending what you wish to be and what you do not wish to be (see Chapter 5 on memes for more detail).

What I wish to be What I do not wish to be

a remote viewer psychically blind

empathic unaware of what people are really feeling

intuitive not being able to read people

8. Know that you have the ability to be aware using your biophysical fields. Visualize your ghost-like remote-viewing biophysical field leaving your body and travelling to locations of your choosing. First visualize it examining the room you are in from its point of view. Then visualize it travelling further afield and psychically viewing what is going on at a distant location you have chosen.

9. Buy or borrow some baroque music. This slow, repetitive music was composed to a very rhythmic beat; if you concentrate on it, it will automatically put you into the alpha state, as the Eastern bloc parapsychological researchers discovered (Figure 11). In the alpha state, the brain functions much more efficiently than in beta. Languages can be learnt in six weeks.

Play the music while you repeat the above exercises. Note how the efficiency of your remote viewing improves and how it is easier to contact the biophysical fields. The use of baroque music helps to develop neural networks which are alpha functioning and by a process of positive feedback, leads to the hardwiring of the brain in a way conducive to psychic viewing. It is as if the music moulds the brain to function in alpha, enabling remote viewing to take place.

10. With the baroque music playing in the background, pick a place for remote viewing that interests you and look for anything that catches your attention. By choosing places that interest you, your attention is kept at a high level which boosts your remote-viewing efficiency. Keep a log of your remote viewing and see how it progresses as you learn more and more techniques to boost your accuracy.

IMPROVING THE SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO IN REMOTE VIEWING

The remote viewing of underground sites, or military facilities, was the original intent of the US remote-viewing programme. American military personnel were trained to receive operational anomalous cognition, which was used to describe the remote-viewing phenomenon. In plain language, this meant the ability to see distant locations clairvoyantly.

In the intelligence scenario, a near-perfect description of a foreign site may be of little value, because the information is well known through use of satellite data or such like, while a poor anomalous cognition that would not score well in a laboratory trial may provide vital information unavailable by any other method. This means that the use of multiple remote viewers, using anomalous cognition simultaneously, may be of especial use when remotely viewing sites of interest which are so secret no information is available on their real nature and function. For this, there are special instructions:

A - Managing the target pool. Make sure that you look for clearly defined targets; broaden the scope later. In the case of foreign sites, the first thing to look for is the presence of life forms. From there, look at the tunnel complexes, then the equipment that fills these chambers; targeting remote viewing makes recognition much easier than looking at everything, getting swamped by data and losing your way in the mental

farrago.

B - Bandwidth. Keeping a focused train of attention is vital. It is easy to lose your remote viewing by letting the mind wander. Using directed attention on areas of the site you find of especial interest is necessary to keep your remote viewing fixated on the target; efficiency declines rapidly when you remotely view areas you find of little interest. Describing endless trivial target sites to sceptical researchers is a sure way to lose bandwidth by boring yourself stupid. When you get bored, the brain stress system becomes activated and you enter the beta state which blocks remote-viewing activity. If you wish to show off your remote-viewing ability to other people, remotely view things you find of intense interest to keep accuracy levels high. This works by using goal direction to switch off the brain stress system. The relaxed state is linked with remote viewing, causing a positive feedback effect which amplifies remote viewing in future.

C - Switch off the internal chatter. To increase the signal to noise ratio, it is vital to reduce stress levels so you can enter the theta state. Switch off the internal chatter in the mind by using directed attention and the cinema method.

E - Use group-augmentation. This entails remotely viewing the same target in groups and then sharing your data. Feedback on the actual site will enable you to build up your accuracy level and improve your signal to noise ratio. Group augmentation of remote viewing works by training the biophysical field to high-order consciousness, a state where it is self-aware. The group's biophysical fields meld together when remotely viewing the same site and boost their potential, an effect which lasts after the session and rapidly advances the individual biophysical field's remote-viewing ability; from there it can be developed to the state where remote sensing and influencing become possible. This was why military remote viewers worked in groups.

F - Noise reduction. This occurs when the brain rhythms are lowered by use of advanced stress-management techniques and memetic biophysical-enhancement systems, which have been given in this book. Further to this, group-augmented remote viewing can be used to filter out noise so that the 15 per cent accuracy rate of untrained individuals may be of use for gleaning information from foreign sites. The group that remotely views the same site will all see glimpses of the same thing. When they compare notes, the similarities in their remote viewings will be easy to pick out. Only the actual target information will be similar. This similarity in the signal can be used to suppress the noise, as methods can be developed to ignore any data which does not agree with the group. This type of procedure is used to filter out noise in electronic circuits and the mathematics is very well understood.

Russian Extended Remote Viewing

To carry out ERV as practised by Russian military remote viewers, it is necessary to be in the theta state. Both US and Russian extended remote viewers use biofeedback and EEG monitoring to achieve this, but I have developed a specialized technique to enable the remote viewer to enter the theta state without electronic biofeedback.

THE BRAIN STRESS SYSTEM

Let us first look at the stress-related processes that make the alpha and theta relaxed states so difficult to achieve. Within the brain's ancient neurological systems, the brain stem underpins our higher brain structure. These 'reptilian' brain-stem structures have evolved in such a way that they are now enclosed by the limbic system and surrounding this, the cortex (Figure 12). These three major brain structures are connected intimately to each other. Their interaction controls our state of stress.

Ritualistic behaviour, adherence to the status quo, a rigid pecking order, submission by inferiors and dominance over them, are some of the chief factors that keep the reptilian brain from activating our brain stress system; belief in leaders, the shared idea of the material world being the only reality and its ineffaceable nature, can also be included. The uncertain nature of our modern world, however, puts us in a perpetual state of stress.

The locus ceruleus in the reptilian brain stem sends signals, chemical and neuroelectric, to the hypothalamus which is part of the limbic system. Emotional drives and urges are centred in the limbic system which is the prime decision-making area of the brain. The hippocampus, which controls memory and is intimately connected with data retrieval and storage, is also centred in the limbic system, as is the thalamus which is the organ of attention. Stress destroys our ability to remember and concentrate on complex subjects Ð as all exam-takers can testify. Anxiety and the level of activity of the brain stress system therefore have an immense effect on the mechanism of remote viewing. Anything which ameliorates the high levels of chemical and electrical over-stimulation found in anxious people will have profound effects on their remote viewing, mentation and related data acquisition and retrieval.

Finally, there is a negative feedback process in the brain stress system whereby high levels of blood cortisol act on the pituitary gland and hypothalamus, which causes these areas to switch off or lower the activity of the brain stress system. Unfortunately, the locus ceruleus is not in this feedback loop. This has important ramifications for remote-viewing operators. The first is that any disputes about dominance will constantly affect the brain stress system. Secondly, any change from the status quo will constantly stimulate the brain stress system. Thirdly, an environment in which people don't know exactly what they are doing will have a similar effect. This is because the reptilian brain likes ordered ritualistic behaviour where it knows what is going on.

Aiming to become master of your own mind and body and to develop remote viewing, reprogrammes the reptilian brain so that it becomes fixated on the goal of remote viewing; in this state, you can ignore stressors that would normally put you into a state of high anxiety. A good example of this goal fixation of the reptilian brain is a crocodile which will attack you if you throw sticks and stones at it, or run away. If you tether a goat in front of a hungry crocodile, it will ignore harassment and attack the goat.

STEPS FOR STRESS MANAGEMENT

1. Relax using the relaxation techniques on pages 00-00.

2. Visualize your attention focused on the thalamus part of the brain), which is in the limbic system, controlling attention.
3. Concentrate your attention in the thalamus; visualize yourself in this brain centre the person that is you standing in your mind's eye in your thalamus.
4. Visualize yourself in the thalamus picking up a laser-beam gun, which is the mental representation of your will activating the thalamus; visualize yourself unleashing this mental laser from your thalamus.
5. Visualize the mental laser being so powerful it ignites your thalamus, which bursts into a flashing ball of light and gives off a mental laser that illuminates your entire brain in an explosion of light. This mental laser light is called directed attention and is epicentred in this brain area.
6. Control your directed attention and focus this beam of mental laser light on the locus ceruleus in your reptilian brain. Command the locus ceruleus to shut down, preventing it from detonating the brain stress system. So powerful is your mental laser that its light can reprogramme your brain centres.
7. Reprogramme the locus ceruleus to be totally fixated on remote viewing and to ignore all stressors unless they are actually life-threatening, by willing these thoughts down the mental laser beam at your reptilian brain.
8. Next, focus the mental laser on your limbic system. Zoom in on the hypothalamus, to lower the neurochemical and electrical stimulation of your brain stress system, so that you reach the theta state of consciousness.
9. Reprogramme the hypothalamus to ignore all stressors unless they are actually life-threatening. An example of how to programme these non-language areas of the brain is to visualize your state of stress as a big balloon of air which slowly deflates as you relax.
10. Next, let your mental laser beam travel to your pituitary gland and command this gland to shut down the stress hormones that keep your brain and body in a heightened state of anxiety all through the day. Visualize yourself turning a tap to close the flow of stress-inducing chemicals.
11. Return to the pituitary gland and follow the hormonal pathways to the adrenal glands on top of the kidneys. Fire your mental laser at these glands and command your adrenal glands to shut down the fight-or-flight hormonal response system and to boost the feedback to shut down the brain stress system. Command the whole hormonal system to shut down the brain stress system response, so your limbic system is flooded with positive responses by use of remote viewing. By this means, a very powerful feedback system is set up that lowers your body's stress levels every time you use remote viewing.

The above techniques are the most advanced form of stress management on the planet, used by the Russians.

Energy used by the brain and the biophysical fields is proportional to frequency. In the beta state, the frequency can be around 28Hz when anxious. In the theta state, the frequency can be around 7Hz. This means that by operating in theta, you can think using one quarter of the energy that is used in the beta state. By having such an energy-efficient mode of thinking, the person in theta has enough energy to think four times better, which can be four times faster, or four times more in content. Using only one quarter of the energy you would use in the beta state of consciousness enables you to extend the time you can think and work by a factor of four.

This augmented intelligence and stamina can be put to use for remote viewing. Psi activity requires energy for visualizing the information coming from the biophysical fields. What is more, a lot of energy is required to open a link to the biophysical fields. Rather like lighting a match to ignite a fire, the biophysical field needs energy to be released from the physical body, to resist the PDF and to merge with the Earth's field for bilocation.

The last step in ERV after inculcating the theta state, is to visualize the perceptual cues you get when you try to remotely view a site of interest, for example:

Sense Perception

tactile hard

metallic

sounds rattle of cables

wind

visual iron tower

columns of iron

As before, remember to zoom in with your remote viewing on the non-visual data first, as visual information dominates the attention once you fix your awareness upon it. Build a mental image of the attributes of your remotely perceived site, followed by a complete picture of what it is. In the above case, the target was the Eiffel Tower. Use the monitored remote-viewing method to build up your perceptual cues if there is someone available to guide you through advanced ERV.

Once you are in the theta state, repeat the simple ERV exercises from this heightened state of consciousness. You will find that your remote viewing dramatically improves. It will take at least a month of practice before you can shorten the relaxation steps needed to enter theta, but as the months go by, the theta state will become more and more habitual with the concomitant increase in psi ability, mental functioning and physical health.

Checklist for ERV

1. The theta state of mind is the first step in setting up extended remote viewing.

2. Knowledge of the brain stress system mechanisms involved in lowering the frequency of brain rhythms is the vital second step.
3. Next, develop focused thought processes, directed attention.
4. This directed attention is used to reprogramme the brain stress system to drop brain frequency from the beta state into the theta state. It can also be used to focus on the immune system to cure or ameliorate disease.
5. Awareness can be projected out off the body, the basis of remote viewing. The theta state is the doorway to the biophysical realm. When in theta, the biophysical field resonates with the Earth's natural frequency. In this state, the negative effect of the PDF is suppressed by the Earth's larger biophysical field. This enables the biophysical body to leave the physical body and begin extended remote viewing. When your consciousness awakes in the biophysical body, bilocation, the feeling of really being at the target, begins. This is an analogous state to lucid dreaming.
6. Check-listing the sensory input you get from remote viewing map co-ordinates can give useful information upon which to begin remote viewing.
7. Directed attention fixated on the biophysical field, which is sent to places you know, gives rise to remote-viewing awareness. Repeated use of this awareness develops remote-viewing accuracy.
8. Sending your biophysical awareness to remotely view places of interest is the next step. The more this technique is practised, the stronger your remote-viewing attention becomes.
9. A useful next step is to remotely view people you know or find of interest. This leads to remote sensing.
10. In advanced remote viewing as practised by the Russians, directed attention can grow to the point where you can remotely view documents of interest and even access computer data by remote viewing.

The cinema method and directed attention

For psi activities, it is essential to stop the internal chatter, the incessant internal conversation we all have going on inside our heads. Imagine a remote viewer projecting his/her awareness at a target site; the biophysical field transmits information back to the brain. Someone who is constantly thinking about other things will not be a clear receiver for the remote-viewing information. A clear mind has a better chance of accurate remote viewing. When watching the cinema screen, we concentrate on what's going on, switching off the internal dialogue. Mental silence is the second major initiator of remote viewing (the first is achieving the theta state).

Clearing the mind of internal chatter is achieved by focusing your attention on remote-viewing imagery, like watching a cinema or TV screen. Linking in with habituated TV fixation provides a most powerful way of developing remote viewing, a guided use of perception. Once you have mastered the technique, you can use it to focus on the information the biophysical body uploads while remotely viewing.

Try to stop thinking to yourself for ten seconds. You will find that internal mental silence is extremely difficult to achieve. The reason is that the memes we are infected with from birth condition us to talk to ourselves; constantly reviewing our life and experiences by use of non-stop mental dialogue is the norm in humans. Our parents and elders infect us with this meme. Our brains force us to talk to ourselves in our mental world, blocking out the subtle paranormal signals we may be picking up. This neural network conditioned by memes interferes with remote viewing and all other psi activity.

The cinema method is such a powerful technique because it uses the potent meme of watching television to eradicate the internal-chatter meme. Since both memes are very powerful, they cancel each other out, paving the way for the mental silence needed to establish a clear link between the biophysical field and the physical body's brain.

Directed attention may be defined as a state of awareness when the focus of attention is coherent and concentrated on one spot, rather like a laser beam. Use it as a tool to increase efficiency of mind, brain and body to optimize remote viewing. Modern living and TV have caused a diminution in our attention to the level where in some cases it can only digest 20 second sound bites. To progress in remote viewing, you must be able to fix your attention on the target, and improve concentration until it reaches this coherent laser-like level, as described on pages 00.

EXERCISES TO HELP FACILITATE DIRECTED ATTENTION

- Diaphragm breathing. Breathe in through your nose & your diaphragm drops while your stomach rises. Breathe out through your nose & your diaphragm rises while your stomach drops. This increases lung capacity and induces your heart rate to drop while stimulating nerve endings in your nose which are connected to the brain. This exercise links your directed attention with your body, something we have learnt to ignore as we grow older. This bodily awareness is vital for remote sensing.

- Concentrate on your pulse/heartbeat. You can learn to lower your pulse or heartbeat at will, thus linking directed attention with a relaxed state of being. This may inculcate deep alpha states. (This exercise is vital for remote sensing and remote influencing when directed attention is used to influence heart function in others by telepathic means. Slow pulse or heartbeats [originally heard in your mother's in womb] have a profound effect on internal bodily states, automatically lowering brain-wave rhythms. Conversely, loud chaotic sounds have a negative destabilizing effect on the mind.)

PRACTISING DIRECTED ATTENTION

Repeat steps 1-5, using the visualization diagram as a rough map.

6. Once you have focused directed attention inside your hindbrain, command the locus ceruleus to ignore everything which is not life-threatening and has no bearing on your goals.

7. Visualize all your goals as if you had completed them. Do this in chronological order starting with your life's goal(s) and finishing with immediate goals. Add the caveat that every time you are in this state, you can upgrade your goals as your knowledge and experience increase.

8. Feel the positive neurochemical state achieved by bringing the reptilian brain into synchrony with the rest of the brain stress system.

9. Command yourself to feel this positive state every time you do something to achieve your goals, and practise remote viewing. This positive feedback helps you to do both so you will find them invigorating rather than difficult.

USING DIRECTED ATTENTION AND THE CINEMA SCREEN FOR REMOTE VIEWING

Using directed attention enables you to raise your biophysical field from morphogenetic latency to become aware of its surroundings (primary consciousness), after which you can direct it to leave your body and remotely view distant sites. To achieve this, your concentration must be absolute. By visualizing your thalamus, you can reprogramme your brain to elevate your attention, analogous to changing a torch beam into a laser beam.

Steps

Repeat steps 1-3 of stress management . Relax into the theta state. The more relaxed you are, the better the picture you will get. Once you are in full theta, an image of the target site will appear. Once you are visualizing yourself inside the thalamus, get a mental broom out and metaphorically clean out all blockages and data filters.

4. Command the thalamus to let all sensory data through. Go systematically through all six senses (remote viewing/ESP is the sixth) and clean all the data channels. See your attention as a bright star epicentred in your thalamus. Command the epicentre of attention to shine a bright white light of perception into the thalamus, that becomes coherent and focuses down into the mental laser light of directed attention. Command this mental laser to illuminate your entire thalamus and focus on the goal of remote viewing.

5. Command your thalamus to give you an unlimited attention span; to eliminate all negative programmes; to engage all unused neurones and neuronal networks, so as to boost your attention to directed attention; and then to elevate this directed attention to fixate on remote-viewing data being received by your biophysical vehicle.

6. Now use this directed attention laser to inscribe a cinema screen in lines of blue fire,

drawn in a clockwise direction, in your mind's eye. This is the cinema screen, upon which you will see the remote-viewing picture relayed to you by your biophysical field located at the remotely-viewed target site. Once you have drawn the cinema screen, fill it with blue fire; see a blue screen of lambent energy which now faces your mental gaze.

7. Then visualize your directed attention travelling from your thalamus, through the cinema screen, which is the doorway into the biophysical realm. As this occurs, visualize the screen becoming transparent, a perfect medium for the information you will pick up from your biophysical field. This practice initiates your biophysical consciousness to become aware of the outside world. The mental cinema screen can be thought of as the entrance to the world of psi; simply by stepping through it, your attention can be transported to anywhere you wish to go. It is a magic doorway to the great beyond.

8. Next, practise your remote viewing from this state of consciousness. Use this 'magic doorway' approach to remote viewing and project your awareness to the places you wish to psychically view. With practice, every time you engage directed attention on the cinema screen, your brain and biophysical fields will automatically engage the cinema method programme. By positive feedback, the practice of directed attention will make you more and more efficient at ERV (Figure 18).

9. Use directed attention to inscribe the cinema screen and will your biophysical field to travel to the target to be remotely viewed. Use the mental laser light of directed attention as the cursor in the biophysical cyberspace of your paranormal world, to direct your biophysical field to the target. Once at the target site, command your biophysical field to transmit information, via its quantum computer link to your brain, to your cinema screen.

11. This technique can be used to enter into remote-viewing bilocation, where you feel you are actually at the target site, as if you were in a lucid dream.

What is actually happening in bilocation

David Morehouse, interviewed by Uri Dowbenko, for the article, The True Adventures of a Psychic Spy, in Nexus Vol 4 No 5, Sep 1997, describes bilocation as:

Its folding space, folding time and space. It's like bringing the event to you without ever going to the event, if you tap into it. It's omnipresent while traversing back and forth on the time-space continuum. What does it mean? It means you're everywhere at the same time. So the only way you can be everywhere at the same time is because everywhere is where you are. So folding space is the best analogy I can think of Ð like an accordion that folds in on itself, where you don't move. I was taught to believe that it was like the pages of a book, of an encyclopaedia. There are planes that are separated, yet they're connected by the spine of the book. The spine of the book corresponds to the unconscious.

The biophysical body can travel in its own quantum reality, in effect tunnelling through space-time. The physical body can be at one end of this quantum-reality wormhole, while the biophysical field is at the target site at the other end. When bilocation occurs, this quantum-reality wormhole is created. But these wormholes need energy, so where does it come from? It comes from the quantum vacuum, an endless sea of energy underlying

reality, which is accessed by using the Earth's biophysical field when the ERV adept is in theta. This source of energy is not available in beta (stressed consciousness, brain rhythm greater than 14 cycles per second) because paranormal reality is blocked off by the PDF; or in alpha (unstressed consciousness, the most efficient waking state, 7-14 cycles per second) in which a window can be opened to the biophysical body but it lacks real energy. The quantum vacuum can only be accessed in theta (4-7 cycles per second) or in delta (4 cycles per second or less). In this state, you are dead to the world in deep dreamless sleep - when untrained. This is the gateway to psychotronic realms. In delta, you can access the quantum vacuum for telekinesis, remote influencing.

Checklist for the cinema method

1. Relax by using the stress management techniques on pages 000 Ð 000.
2. Imagine the mental laser light of your directed attention forming in your thalamus, and firing out of this brain centre into your mind's eye to create the cinema screen. Remember to inscribe the cinema screen in your mind's eye in a clockwise direction with blue laser light from your mental laser, then fill in the screen with blue fire.
3. Once the cinema screen is constructed, see your biophysical field staring at you through it.
4. Visualize the epicentre of attention, the I part of your mind, flowing from your thalamus, via the link of directed attention, into the centre of the biophysical field.
5. Direct the biophysical field to the target site, command the biophysical field to broadcast the images and sensory data it is picking up on your cinema screen.
6. Watch your mental cinema screen and focus on the pictures being sent to you from the target site you are remotely viewing.

THE SIXTH SENSE

Dr Rupert Sheldrake has found that over 50 per cent of people know when they are being stared at, and register subliminal signals showing that their subconscious is aware of them being in someone else's field of gaze.

Directed attention and the cinema method can be expanded to encompass the sixth sense, or situational awareness Ð a state of heightened awareness where visual spatial stimuli are directly integrated with intellect, instinct and memory.

Steps

1. Use directed attention to create the mental cinema screen in your mind's eye.
2. On this cinema screen broadcast the sensory impressions your biophysical field is getting while it remains over your body, i.e. practise remote-viewing techniques while your biophysical body is over your physical form. This develops your sixth

sense and allows you to have 'eyes in the back of your head'.

PUTTING DIRECTED ATTENTION TO WORK

Wasted time on, and waiting for, trains, buses and planes, and any slack periods, can be used for practising directed attention with eyes open. Use it during the day to recharge your batteries by breaking negative memes (see page 00) that have slipped into your mind. Do this by using your mental blue laser light to destroy the contagious memes you have contracted as a form of mental infection which drain your energy. Eliminate them and in the process release adaptive energy.

SUPER ADVANCED ERV TECHNIQUES

The goal of these advanced techniques is to be able to inculcate a theta state in your waking state, so that you are always in sympathy with the Earth's biophysical field. By constantly operating in the theta state, you become more and more detached from humanity's PDF and latent psi abilities come to the fore. Remote viewing may be the first of these, followed by remote sensing and remote influencing.

The limbic system is thought to control volition in humans. We make decisions on the basis of emotional processing in the limbic system, then we rationalize how we came to make that decision using the cortex. Limbic brain centre processing controls human behaviour and reprogramming this area is vital for all aspects of psi performance.

Steps

1. Focus your mental laser light of directed attention, which is fired from your thalamus, on the rest of the limbic system which you command to ignore all stressors that are not life-threatening. Visualize your will flowing down the mental laser beam reprogramming every brain centre it touches.
2. Reprogramme the hypothalamus to depress your basal brain stress level to theta by focusing your mental laser on this brain centre and willing it to shut down your anxious state.
3. Reprogramme the amygdala, your brain's pleasure centre, to activate your pleasure receptors every time you carry out remote viewing, so that your limbic system is flooded with positive emotions every time you practise it. By this means a positive feedback system is set up, by which your limbic system gets an emotional high every time you practise remote viewing. Since the limbic system controls choice, this means that you will motivate yourself to carry out more and more remote viewing the more you practise it. In time, you will so stimulate the limbic system, that every time you use your senses, remote viewing will be incorporated. You will have developed a permanent sixth sense.
4. Finally, see the limbic system as a totality and see all its connections with the cortex and hindbrain. Concentrate on the temporal lobes which are associated with remote viewing. Programme them to enable remote viewing. Through these

connections, flood the rest of the brain with positive emotional stimuli via neurochemical transmitters and neuroelectrical signals, to the point that the whole of your brain experiences an orgasmic-like trance condition every time you practise remote viewing.

By this means the brain can be driven into the lower levels of delta that enable you to link into deeper and deeper shells of the Earth's biophysical fields. From there, you can reach the elevated trance-like state of the Russian remote influencers who have psi power at their fingertips or the yogic masters who have augmented control over their bodies and the world around them.

You can reprogramme your temporal cortex to run remote-viewing simulations and processing of enormous complexity. Visualize yourself in this brain area and imagine yourself reprogramming this brain centre as if it was a computer to carry out any command you place into it. Open up all areas of your cortex to boost your data-processing capacities to the Tesla level, where you can visualize complete scenarios in your brain, circuit diagrams, text etc.

Nikola Tesla, the electrical supergenius, could visualize complete circuits in his head, and devices in schematic form accurate to a hundredth of an inch. He used to sit in an armchair close his eyes and design his electrical devices in his mind's eye.

Return your directed attention mental laser beam to your pituitary gland and command it to shut down the brain stress system every time your cortex runs remote-viewing simulations or data processing. Then focus on the limbic system and command these brain centres to flood your brain with pleasurable emotions every time you use enhanced cortex capabilities. This produces a positive feedback cycle to make cortex-enhancement permanent.

Return your directed attention mental laser beam to your reptilian brain and command your biophysical remote-viewing fields to take control of this brain stress system detonator, so that no matter what stressors you are subjected to, you never lose your link with your biophysical vehicle. So even though you may be under enormous stress levels, you will not display high brain-wave activities because your biophysical vehicle has taken command of your brain stress system.

Summary of Remote Viewing

Checklist for simple ERV

1. First use remote viewing to find a person in his or her house, then phone them up to see how accurate you were.
2. Next, ask a friend to hide an object in their home and use remote viewing to find it.
3. From there, use remote viewing to travel to a distant location and look for details you can check up on when you actually go to that site.

4. Finally, remotely view unknown sites which interest you.

Negative entropy - total order: defusing the destructive feedback cycle brings order out of chaos.

In the biophysical field, there is an energy - called adaptive energy by Dr Hans Seyle - that orders your mind and psyche, which keeps the body young and is used to fight disease. It is negative entropic in that it turns chaos into order. A quality of living things is this ordering effect. Some people cause chaos wherever they go, which is a sign of low adaptive energy. They leave people feeling exhausted because they take the life force of others.

Steps for using negative entropy

1. Visualize positive energy flowing into yourself from the countryside, using directed attention and your mental cinema screen. This charges your biophysical field with adaptive energy contained in the Earth's biophysical field.
2. Channel this adaptive energy by fixating directed attention on your mental cinema screen on images of whoever you are trying to influence or whatever you are trying to achieve. This drives away chaotic attractors and converts a situation from a non-linear dynamical system into one that can be predicted. In layman's terms, charging up people or future events with adaptive energy makes them less chaotic.

APPLYING MEMETIC PRINCIPLES

Consensus reality can be altered using psi. With remote viewing you can see what is going on anywhere in the world, the outcome of your actions in the future, and alternative futures that can be entered by changing events in the present. With remote sensing you can see what is going on in other people's heads. With remote influencing you can alter people's behaviour enabling your plans to come to full fruition.

Consciousness can and does alter reality, as quantum physicists have suspected since the turn of the century. Directed attention amplifies your normal consciousness and the faculty of remote viewing; the more you use it the stronger your consciousness becomes. Constantly fixating directed attention on your mental cinema screen strengthens your remote-viewing faculty making you more aware of this sixth sense in you, and in the process it allows you to integrate your whole persona into conscious control. You can thus explore your own subconscious and unconscious. This whole process makes your mind and body more powerful.

Likewise, the mental cinema screen when activated by directed attention can be used as a doorway to the biophysical realm, so you can initiate remote viewing at will. Once you can do this, assiduously practise the software of success memes until they become habitual. From that time on, all negative memes will be so uncomfortable they will be discarded and bounced back to the people who throw negativity at you.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FEEDBACK CYCLE

This basic introduction to memes and memetics leads us on to the negative meme structure that we all find in life. Meme structures are a series of interlocking memes which together build up a model of reality. In the case of the destructive feedback cycle, this negative meme structure locks us into the consensus reality upheld by the PDF. If you can escape the effects of the destructive feedback cycle, you are halfway to saving all the energy that is needed for advanced ERV. Think of the biophysical field as a battery that is run down by the destructive feedback cycle. If this draining effect can be eliminated, the biophysical field will not run down after a normal day, and you can use this surplus adaptive energy for remote viewing.

To understand the destructive feedback cycle and how it affects remote viewing, look at Figure 21. Let us first address the principles that apply: all remote-viewing training material has to be processed through the brain; new remote-viewing data is not dealt with in isolation, but is incorporated with old material of a similar nature. Emotional content (the way you felt at the time of remote viewing) is incorporated into the memory of the data gleaned by remote viewing and is then linked to similar feelings that you have had in the past. Learning how to use remote viewing is linked with memories of other times when you tried to change your habitual ways of acting. In most cases, this caused stress, so new material will bring with it not only the stress it causes while it is being taught to you, but a whole gamut of previous similar situations imprinted on your memory. This means that when you try to implement this new material, you will get considerable negative feedback, most of which comes from past stressful experiences which are related to this new material. This goes back to the indoctrination you were subjected to at school, which has implanted negative memes that interfere with remote viewing, i.e. remote-viewing training must go against the common-sense view of the world you have been trained to uphold.

You will try to alleviate this stress by slowing down implementation of the new material, or finding excuses not to carry on. Therefore it is important that stress-reduction systems be incorporated into remote-viewing training at an early stage, so as to connect a feeling of relaxation and well-being with remote-viewing practice.

Steps for Russian ERV

1. The first step was to lower the remote viewer into the theta state. Russian research was very advanced in autovisualization of the brain and by concentrating on this they learnt how to reverse front to back polarity, thus lowering the brain into a sleeping state. Changing electrical potentials in the brain can, however, have a number of unpleasant side effects, including the inability to stay awake when the brain becomes habituated to the new polarity. Pinching of the blood supply to the cortex by autovisualization is also a technique that is given by some Russians as a means of entering theta. But cutting the blood supply to the brain can cause brain damage since the arteries and capillaries can shrink in size under the influence of autovisualization, leading to atrophy of the cortex. Anyone thinking of emulating all aspects of Russian psi research should be aware that Soviet dictums held little regard for the safety of the psi-operator, only the effectiveness of the paranormal warfare.

For this more advanced form of ERV, I recommend using mental biofeedback to get to theta - not of Russian origin, but safer. Use directed attention focused on your mental cinema screen, which shows your brain stress system, to relax it into the theta state.

2. Visualize the biophysical field swelling around your body from the psychotronic generator that is pumping your psi-field with energy. In the West, psychotronic generators do not exist, so you will have to visualize yourself getting energy from Stonehenge or another power spot that you favour. These power spots are filled with adaptive energy, or life force. Memes generated by our culture are adaptive-energy parasites that feed off our energy getting larger in the process, e.g. shop till you drop, work all your life for a mortgage, paranormal phenomena do not exist. A person is defined by their car, clothes, job, looks. By editing the memes out of your being, it means that when you pump your biophysical field with adaptive energy from power sites, it is not being drained by memes which would compel you to follow their ideas as they gained more energy from you, only making matters worse. Visualize your biophysical field on your mental cinema screen. Psychically see energy from Stonehenge flowing into your biophysical field, pumping it up until it explodes out of your physical body.

3. Use directed attention to project your empowered biophysical field at the target site to be remotely viewed.

Afterword

It seems from the standpoint of conventional science that the concept of remote viewing cannot possibly exist. Unfortunately, there are numerous declassified CIA and DIA documents amounting to tens of thousands of pages, which catalogue the US government's top-secret, remote-viewing programme. First-hand corroboration of the US military's secret remote-viewing projects comes from actual military remote viewers such as Joe McMoneagle and Lyn Buchanan, who now teach the subject to the general public. More extraordinary are the declassified documents released by the US government which document the Soviet paranormal-warfare programme; they mention psychotronics giving Russian psi-operators the ability to remotely influence, affect electronics by telekinesis and even remotely kill. These documents are freely available under the American Freedom of Information Act, and I recommend the serious researcher to look at these papers. The concept that the superpowers engaged in an inner-space arms race using psi-agents seems far-fetched, but sometimes truth is stranger than fiction. It is alleged that both US and Russian psychics engaged in a secret paranormal war, remotely influencing and remotely killing each other.

The ramifications of the knowledge that remote viewing and psi warfare not only exist, but have a long history of development by the superpowers, leads to a rather disturbing new vision of recent history and the advent of the new millennium which will be dominated by psi. If humanity and its nation states develop more and more powerful weapon systems, the ability to remotely view top-secret installations will be secondary to the ability to remotely influence the politicians and generals who control them. It does not matter how powerful the weapon if the brain that controls it can be remotely influenced. The advent of psi warfare leads to a dramatic new turn in the way future wars

will be fought.

The strategic implications of being able to remotely influence all the decision-makers in the West have not been lost on the Chinese, whose thinking is long term.

Japan has bought a large amount of psychotronic research from the Russians. A major research centre in Japan has been developing it for use in the business field. Remote viewing and influencing in the commercial field have obvious uses. The ethical and moral implications of this new psi technology are a minefield. What about the right of privacy? When people can remotely sense, are thoughts private any longer? With remote influencing, are your thoughts your own? The spectre of remote killing brings a new meaning to the old saying 'it's all in your mind' Psi will change human history

'What you don't believe in can't hurt you,' they say. Don't believe it.

Conclusion

It seems from the standpoint of conventional science, that the concept of remote viewing cannot possibly exist. Unfortunately, there are numerous declassified CIA and DIA documents amounting to tens of thousands of pages, which catalogue the U.S. government's top secret remote viewing programme. First hand corroboration about the U.S. military's secret RV projects, comes from actual military remote viewers such as Joe McMoneagle and Lyn Buchannon, who now teach the general public remote viewing. More extraordinary are the declassified documents released by the U.S. government which document the Soviet paranormal warfare programme which are reproduced in full in appendices i and ii; they mention psychotronics giving the capability to Russian Psi-warriors to remotely influence, effect electronics by telekinesis and even remotely kill. These documents are freely available under the American Freedom of Information Act, and the author recommends that the serious researcher look at these papers. The concept that the superpowers engaged in an inner space arms race using Psi-warriors seems far fetched, but sometimes truth is stranger than fact. It is alleged that both U.S. and Russian psychic warriors engaged in a secret paranormal war, remotely influencing and remotely killing each other. There is some mention of there being a seventy percent failure rate in the training of remote influencers, these trainees being driven mad by the hypnosis and drug regimens needed to induce these high level Psi-abilities. David Morehouse mentions this remote influencing programme in his account of his military remote viewing training.

The ramifications of this knowledge that remote viewing and Psi-warfare not only actually exist, but have a long history of development by the superpowers, leads to a rather disturbing new vision of recent history and the advent of the new millennium which will be dominated by Psi. If humanity and its nation states develop more and more powerful weapon systems such as: HAARP, the billion watt ionospheric heater, based in Alaska, Russian beam weapons, Chinese nuclear and biological weapons, the ability to remotely view these top secret installations is secondary, to the ability to remotely influence the politicians and generals which control these awesome weapon systems. It does not matter how powerful the weapon may be, if the brain that controls it can be remotely influenced. The advent of Psi-warfare leads to a dramatic new turn in the way

future wars will be fought.

Already the Chinese government are developing thousands of remote influencers in secret research facilities. The strategic implications of being able to remotely influence all the decision makers in the West, has not been lost on the Chinese. Oriental thinking is extremely long term. Long term planning which uses remote influencing as the corner stone of strategy, should enable China to become the pre-eminent superpower by the middle of the next century. U.S. Naval College war gaming, carried out on sophisticated super computers, has shown the American government, will begin to lose any war with China, shortly after the start of the next century. Chinese remote influencers could reprogram the U.S. president, his advisers and the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Pentagon, to avoid war with China at all cost or to give them anything they want to keep the peace. By this means, China could regain Taiwan, and begin to dominate the Pacific Rim in the near future. Invading Eastern Siberia and Australia are long term plans in the future battle for resources Added to America and Europe accepting draconian environmental and industrial restrictions, which should hamstringing their economies, while China accepts none, the plan is laid for China to become the pre-eminent superpower.

As we have seen, Japan has bought a large amount of psychotronic research from the Russians. Japanese research centres in Tokyo have been developing this psychotronic research for use in the business field. Remote viewing and influencing in the commercial field have obvious uses. Industrial espionage, enters a new phase when remote viewers can psychically spy on their competitors; while remote influencing of the board of a competitor's company has obvious uses. If the Japanese are using Psi-warfare in the industrial field, it will enable them to dominate the business sector in the next century. Hampered as they are by ludicrous loans on over inflated property, the Japanese will need all the help they can get to keep their superpower status in the financial and business sectors. Things look rocky for the Japanese, but the author considers that China may prove a significant danger to U.S. and Western interests in the coming war over dwindling resources. If Japan backs China with its state of the art technology, then any future conflict between the U.S. and China may go badly for the Americans.

In the business field, the ability of managers to remotely view, will have dramatic consequences for themselves and the companies they work for. From the comfort of their own offices, managers can remotely view what their competitors mean to do and what the effects of their decisions may have on their future. Remote viewing of their market sector can give the manager the ability to psychically see what world trends and local market changes will have on the performance of the manager's area of interest.

For the member of the public, remote viewing has numerous interesting things to show them. It can be used to psychically view hidden or unknown sites, such as the location of Atlantis, the Ark of the Covenant.... Future remote viewing can see the effects of peoples' decisions on their future and those of others. The conspiracy theorists can use it to psychically view the secret agencies which organise assassinations, and manipulate events.

As can be seen, remote viewing changes the whole nature of secrecy and enables the members of the general public to psychically view what they want. A world where there

are no secrets, runs contrary to the rise of governmental surveillance of its citizens by monitoring all their phone calls, faxes, E-mail and the widespread use of bugging, video recognition systems, and computer files. If a member of the public can comfortably sit in their living room, and remotely view anything going on in the secret underbelly of government, then Big Brother can be psychically spied upon while he electronically spies on you. Thus remote viewing brings true equality to citizen and state which can enable true democracy.

The ethical and moral implications of this new Psi-technology is a minefield. With the ability to remotely view, what about the right of privacy? When people can remotely sense, are thoughts private any longer? With remote influencing existing, are ones thoughts ones own? The spectre of remote killing, brings a new meaning to the old sore, 'its all in your mind'. A future where Psi is a reality, will change human history and bring about a future none of us envisaged. Let us hope the prospect of extending life span and boosting the immune response, by the positive use of remote influencing (PPNI) far outweighs the Pandora's box of new Psi weapons that are being developed in secret. A world in which Psi is common knowledge will raise human consciousness, where we go with that new heightened awareness is anyone's guess. 'Just because you don't believe in something, doesn't mean it can't hurt you.'

GLOSSARY

ADAPTIVE ENERGY: the bodies biophysical energy used to empower the immune system, fight internal and external stressors and uphold the structural integrity of the body and mind.

ALGORITHMS: the step by step series of mathematical operations which computers use to process data.

BILOCATION: the highly developed form of remote viewing in which the psychic viewer sees the target location as if actually there. A form of lucid dreaming while awake.

BIOPHYSICAL FIELD: the energy body around the physical form which can be detached from the human body and used for remote viewing. Composed of fields unknown in the West.

CIA: the Central Intelligence Agency - a branch of the U.S. intelligence service.

CINEMA METHOD: the use of a mental cinema screen to receive information broadcast from the biophysical fields when remote viewing. Fixes attention on a TV image which we are conditioned to watch.

CRV: CO-ORDINATE REMOTE VIEWING - A technique of psychic viewing invented by Ingo Swann, in which map co-ordinates are used, in a state of normal consciousness, to enable a trained remote viewer to give precise information on that location using a set of specialised protocols.

DIRECTED ATTENTION: a focused, relaxed state of mind, centred on one specific function, this being RV. A tool to switch off internal chatter by use of the Cinema Method. A mental laser of attention emanating from the thalamus and used to command and control Psi-operations.

DIA: the Defence Intelligence Agency - A branch of the military which is involved with intelligence gathering.

EEG: electroencephalograph, a device which is used to monitor brain waves.

ELF: extremely low frequency waves - This form of wave penetrates the skull and is the set of frequencies that the brain uses for behaviour. Therefore ELF signals are used on microwave carrier waves to influence the behaviour, make ill, or kill.

ENTROPY: a function of chaos, the more entropy the more chaos.

EPICENTRE OF ATTENTION: the place the I part of your mind inhabits, place recreated to conform to reality so the I part of you can perceive itself and perform optimally inside or outside of your body.

ERV: extended remote viewing - An advanced form of psychic spying in which the clairvoyant descends into the theta state of consciousness, from which accurate psychic viewing can be established by following a special set of protocols.

ESP: extra sensory perception, the ability to use psychic sensory means to read minds, see into the future, or to remotely view distant locations.

GROUP PERCEPTION or the **COMMON CONSENSUS:** the perception of reality agreed upon by the group, not necessarily correct and very limiting.

GROUP REALITY: the picture of reality the group takes to be the absolute truth but in fact is only a construct. a list of what is thought possible and what is not.

HIGH-ORDER CONSCIOUSNESS: a heightened state of self-awareness, e.g. when the biophysical field is aware of itself.

MEME: A contagious idea that spreads through the population; term first coined by Dr Richard Dawkins. A biophysical field that is contagious.

MENTAL BIOFEEDBACK: using the mind to initiate changes in the body.

MENTAL FEEDBACK LOOP: conscious thought is redirected back onto itself to fixate thoughts on one idea group. In this case fixating attention on the mental activity, or perception of reality.

MORPHOGENETIC FIELD: the biophysical field used by the developing embryo to tell genes in cells to differentiate into different cell types such as eye cells or hair cells. Cell development is controlled by these morphogenetic fields.

NEGATIVE ENTROPY: order and structure.

PDE: the Paranormal Damping Effect - A creation of negative memes and meme structures which is used to suppress all paranormal abilities, to make agreed upon things and events real, while strongly exorcising events and phenomena that do not agree with the common consensus.

PRIMARY CONSCIOUSNESS: being aware of ones environment.

PRECOGNITION: foreknowledge of the future through extrasensory means.

PRV: precognitive remote viewing is the ability to use psychic viewing to see what may occur in the future.

PSI: the use of psychic energy. Overall term encompassing remote viewing, remote influencing, psychotronics and all psychic ability.

PSYCHOTRONICS: the Russian research on the use of Psi-energy to effect people and influence reality. Also included are Soviet research on mind control using Psi and electromagnetic carrier waves for ELF signals.

RI: REMOTE INFLUENCING: the use of telepathic hypnotism to plant thoughts in another person's mind, to control that person's thoughts, or to cause bodily changes.

RK: REMOTE KILLING: the advanced application of Psi that enables high-level operators to telepathically influence the brain of the victim to give them a heart attack, or to use telekinesis to rupture capillaries in the victim's brain to cause a stroke. Advanced remote influencing to switch on suicide genes in the victim...

RS: REMOTE SENSING: the ability to psychically scan other people to telepathically sense what condition their body is in, or to begin to read thoughts and emotions running through their brain.

RV: REMOTE VIEWING : The facility to use clairvoyance to psychically view distant locations.

SCANNING: the military use of remote sensing to psychically interrogate the brain of the victim to gain information by ESP and telepathy.

SCHUMAN RESONANCE: the natural frequency which the planet resonates at, this being 7.82 Hz.

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS: having the clue, instinctively taking in a wealth of information, evaluating it, and reacting correctly.

SHAMAN: a holy man of northern Asia in touch with spirits; also a medicine man.

SIGNAL TO NOISE RATION: a method of determining the accuracy of remote viewing information; reproducing exactly what you see (signal) without any attempt at interpretation (noise).

SUPRAMEME: the collection of memes which rule each person's life.

TELEKINESIS:: psychokinesis.

TELEPATHIC KNOCKOUT: Form of remote influencing which knocks people out.

TOTAL ORDER: a state of affairs in which chaos is an absolute minimum and order is the rule.

TOTAL REALITY: the true nature of things stripped free of preconceptions and unfiltered by programming in the brain. solid matter and influencing other people's brain functions by the power of the mind.

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**REMOTE VIEWING: PARAPSYCHOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
FOR INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION?**

by

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The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and
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ABSTRACT

(U) Remote viewing could be a potentially profitable intelligence collection tool if accepted as valid by those who have the power to promote its research. Blindly overlooking the persuasive experimental data that this phenomenon has yielded on numerous occasions could equate, from a counterintelligence perspective, to disregarding a potentially dangerous threat. This study is not designed to persuade the reader that this phenomenon is absolute, but rather to bring to light, that in time, through continued study and application of this phenomenon, it could prove a worthwhile collection tool.

(U) Research in this area is at a standstill in the United States. The general premise, threaded throughout this paper, is that a great majority of professionals from government, military, and academic circles are reluctant to accept this phenomenon, regardless of significant findings. The fear of humiliation for accepting something which so strongly cuts across the lines of conventional wisdom appears to be the overriding reason. This paper illustrates, through informed opinions of prominent government, military, and

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academic officials, the roller coaster of differing attitudes this phenomenon has weathered over time.

(U) While this study addresses the inherent short comings of this phenomenon, it also uncovers a great deal of credible information in the form of experimental test procedures and results, interviews with reputable authorities, and suggestions for employing this phenomenon, which if ever accepted, could contribute to acceptance of remote viewing as an intelligence force multiplier.

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CHAPTER 1

You're travelling through another dimension. A dimension, not only of sight and sound, but of mind. A journey into a wondrous land whose boundaries are that of the imagination.

Rod Serling
"The Twilight Zone"

(U) During the course of researching this topic, chosen prior to the break up of the Soviet Union, much of the information obtained applies to what today exists as the Commonwealth of Independent States. For clarity's sake, readers should know that in those cases where the events addressed occurred prior to August 1991, the terms Soviet Union and Soviet are used to indicate the nation which existed at that time.

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INTRODUCTION

(U) The field of parapsychology is large, encompassing numerous independent topics, therefore, this thesis will focus on the study of telepathic clairvoyance, recently termed "remote viewing" by Stanford Research Institute (SRI) scientists Harold Puthoff and Russell Targ. Benjamin B. Wolman author of Handbook of Parapsychology defines remote viewing as an experience, either spontaneous or induced, in which one's center of consciousness seems to be in a spatial location separate from that of one's physical body.¹ Other commonly used synonyms include astral projection, and out-of-body-experience. In research conducted under the sponsorship of the former Soviet Union, the Russians, who study this concept seriously, believe that when it is finally developed, remote viewing will allow an operator in one location to gather intelligence information from another area, up to several thousand kilometers away, without ever leaving the security of his initial location. This collection is not conducted with the aid of electronic equipment, but strictly by mental processes.

(U) Research shows that the US does not consider remote viewing a viable threat. More importantly, the US has

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consistently overlooked remarkable experimental data which illustrates that remote viewing could also prove an invaluable complimentary intelligence collection asset.

(U) Parapsychology is a controversial phenomenon both among the general public and in respected academic circles. The most striking hypothesis threaded throughout my research, is that parapsychological data, no matter how convincing, is frequently dismissed as superstitious hocus pocus and nonsense. This paper will illustrate that the intelligence community, schooled to "think red," should focus on the potential value this phenomenon has demonstrated on numerous occasions.

(U) The biggest obstacle in the path to further research, which has plagued this branch of inquiry since the 1920s, is the intelligence community's reluctance to accept remote viewing. It appears to threaten their conventional beliefs, and many people associated with this controversial issue are labelled charlatans or freaks. I personally encountered this skepticism during my research for this paper. Many of the people I approached with the hope of obtaining leads or information met me with raised eyebrows and disdainful smirks.

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(U) The current umbrella of intelligence disciplines; Signals Intelligence; Imagery Intelligence; newly introduced Measurement and Signature Intelligence; and Human Intelligence are considered sufficient by the intelligence community to adequately meet our intelligence collection needs. However, what if a force multiplier could be added that could substantially enhance this overall collection umbrella? Available evidence is increasingly persuasive that such a multiplier may indeed exist in the form of remote viewing. In addition, if such a multiplier does exist, it stands to reason that steps toward preparing defensive countermeasures would merit the concern of the counterintelligence community. However, interest in demonstrating its potential has seriously subsided in the US since the mid 1970s.

(U) The importance and ramifications of remote viewing to the field of intelligence if used by an opposing force could be monumental. Consider the following scenario: On the modern battlefield the opposition might have the ability to retrieve intricate battle plans from a US tactical operations center far enough in advance to plan a counterattack to squash an upcoming operation. The US force would be placed at a serious disadvantage at best, and utterly defeated in the worst case. To take it a step further, let us suggest that

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the opposition could obtain this information in advance undetected, regardless of stringent security. The final blow: There is apparently no serious effort underway by the US Government to counter this possibility.

RIDDLED WITH CONTROVERSY

(U) The two major subcategories of parapsychology are extrasensory perception (ESP) and psychokinesis (PK).² The phenomenon of remote viewing falls within ESP and pertains to the acquisition and description, by mental means, of information blocked from ordinary perception by distance or shielding, and generally considered to be secure.³

(U) According to Robert A. Monroe, author of the landmark book Journeys Out of the Body, which he based on several years of personal out-of-body experiences, remote viewing includes events in which the experiencer (1) seems to perceive some portion of some environment which could not possibly be perceived from where his physical body is known to be at the time; and (2) knows at the time that he is not dreaming or fantasizing because the person experiencing this event maintains normal consciousness.⁴

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(U) Ray Hyman, professor of psychology at the University of Oregon and author of Psychological Inquiry, defines remote viewing as an incident when a subject is able to describe a target site even though he has no sensory basis for doing so. This can be achieved by giving the subject the longitude and latitude of any place on the globe, or by sending a team of observers, who act as a conduit for the remote viewer, to a randomly selected site that is unknown to the subject.⁵

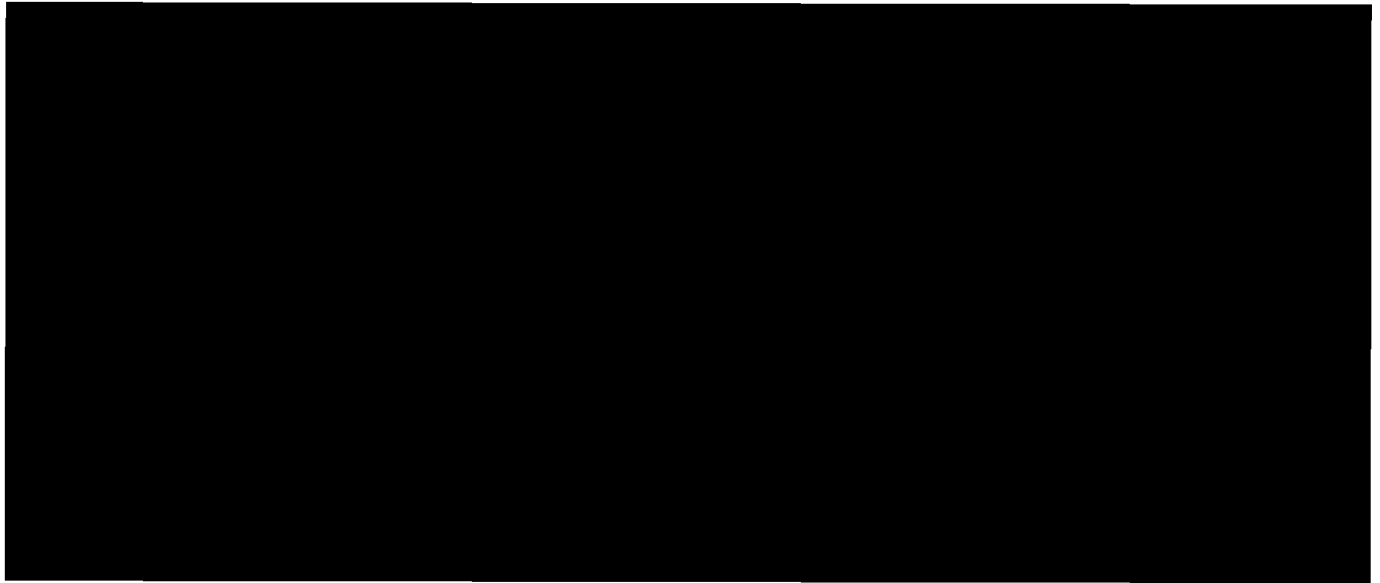
EARLY US INTEREST

(S/NF) US national security agencies have been interested in remote viewing since at least World War II when Hitler reportedly relied on astrologers and seers for intelligence information. Approximately 50 years later the government still cannot disprove that psychic phenomena is something to be taken seriously. The FY 1992 Defense Authorization Act tasked the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) to initiate an aggressive study on anomalous phenomena. The FY 1992 Act directs "a continued robust effort to evaluate the activities of foreign governments, particularly the activities of the Soviet Union."⁶

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(U) According to William J. Broad, a New York Times reporter, US concern over Russian interest in paranormal phenomena was nothing new. His article, "The Pentagon is Said to Focus on ESP for Wartime," claimed that in 1977 President Carter ordered the Central Intelligence Agency to "conduct a high-level review of psychic research behind the Iron Curtain in an attempt to assess a possible Soviet threat."⁷

(U) However, Admiral Stansfield Turner, CIA director appointed by President Carter, was a self-confessed skeptic of parapsychology and Carter's tasking was never taken seriously. Turner once remarked, "twenty years from now, I may wonder how I could be so dumb as to question the evidence for psychic phenomena, but then again, I may feel the same way I do now."⁸

(S/NF) Ronald McRea, in his article "Psychic Warfare,"

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which appeared in the October 1981 issue of The Investigator, claimed that the US Navy, as early as 1952, was the first armed service to look into employing psychics, in an attempt to enhance its efforts to locate Soviet submarines.⁹ Also in 1952 the Department of Defense received information on the possible usefulness of ESP in psychological warfare.¹⁰ In 1961, because of mounting interest in paranormal phenomena, the CIA's Office of Technical Service commissioned the Director of the Parapsychological Laboratory at Oxford University in London to review the validity of ESP. The project, codenamed ULTRA, claimed that ESP was demonstrated but not understood or controllable. The report was read with interest at the CIA but produced no further action.¹¹ This inaction by the US military reflected their reluctance to accept something of this magnitude which so strongly ran counter to their innate conservatism.

(U) Nevertheless, in time, Congress and the military, namely Military Intelligence, demonstrated increased concern over the concept of remote viewing and psychic warfare during the early 1970s. This concern focused on the fear that the US was losing the "race of psychic supremacy" to the Soviets. Moreover, it was also during this time that the US news media and noteworthy scientific journals such as Nature, Science,

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and Proceedings of the IEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) started to seriously address psychic issues.¹² In addition, conferences organized by reputable scientific bodies, and attended by high-ranking military and government officials, started to reexamine the laissez-faire attitude of the US toward psychic phenomena.

(U) It was also during the 1970s that Stanford Research Institute scientists Harold Puthoff and Russell Targ convinced some within the intelligence community, through numerous controlled experiments, that remote viewing should not be overlooked as a collection tool:

(U) In these experiments, a psychologist would sit with a "psychic" subject in a laboratory, while another scientist would stand at an unknown site, sometimes several kilometers away. The subject would attempt to describe the site, of which he had no prior knowledge. In many cases the scientists said, these descriptions -- of objects as large as clock towers and as small as pins -- were remarkably accurate, the evident result of some telepathic mental process not yet understood.¹³

(U) However, since the 1970s, when support for remote viewing reached its apex, its more recent examination has been marked by a roller coaster of attitudes, from overwhelming ridicule to reluctant attempts at understanding it. Some have even tried to exercise the sketchy knowledge uncovered.

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(U) Dr. Edgar M. Johnson, Technical Director and Chief Psychologist for the US Army, claims that the overriding reason why research for parapsychology is at a standstill is that there is no theoretical basis put forward on why we would expect to find the existence of paranormal phenomena. This, he claims, is a more damning fault than not having the data. According to Dr. Johnson:

(U) After 30 or 40 years of sustained support in this area there still is not very convincing data. You can only pursue a dream so long. In many cases phenomena have explanations based on known physical principles, so one tendency is, if we see something unusual, we conclude that it must have an unusual explanation. The problem with parapsychology is that it has no explanation, unusual or otherwise.¹⁴

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(U) [REDACTED] Chief of Special Projects for the Defense Intelligence Agency, holds a bachelor's degree in aeronautical engineering, and a master's degree in physics. He has spent fifteen years following the progression of world-wide parapsychological research. He has also been actively involved, in what he refers to as "hands-on experimentation" in the US. In fact, he is the person most referred to, by many of the people consulted for information on this topic, as the intelligence community's premier source on paranormal phenomena. He counters Dr. Johnson's opinion on this issue:

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(U) Because of my background, I look at things from a scientific perspective, fully realizing that not all science can be explained in advance by theory. Some science has got to be evolved and determined through the empirical, or the 'getting-the-hands-dirty approach.' Over my fifteen years of study in this area I have noted strong correlations, too striking, and well beyond chance, even when you rule in coincidences and other types of factors. This phenomenon is not totally predictable, but then again, what is totally predictable in the human side of things, particularly when you are looking at psychological factors? Therefore, why should we expect an area like this to yield direct, easy answers when you first encounter it? It does not work that way, but it does not invalidate the basic phenomenon.¹⁵

(U) Nevertheless, an overwhelming number of government and military officials still appear to fear humiliation for accepting the existence of psychic phenomena. However, an intelligent general public, with nothing to lose, appears to overwhelmingly believe. According to a poll conducted by the CBS News program 48 Hours, which aired on 8 February 1990, Dan Rather conceded, "Nearly two-thirds of Americans believe in ESP or mental telepathy and 25 percent said they had personally experienced so called 'paranormal' phenomena."¹⁶

(U) This paper addresses this phenomena which still defies explanation. However, due to the secretive nature of this topic and the promise to protect the sensitivity of current programs and the anonymity of some sources consulted, reporting the totality of current research is not possible.

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Therefore, the information in this paper includes only that which several US government sources involved in this sensitive research deemed releasable during the summer and fall of 1992. Nevertheless, the data provided will contribute to better informed judgments about whether this branch of inquiry deserves a further look for possible application in an intelligence gathering capacity.

(U) Chapter 2 addresses the alleged Soviet advances in this field, Chapter 3 details the research conducted in the US, Chapter 4 focuses on the potential that remote viewing has as an intelligence collection tool, and counterintelligence threat, and Chapter 5 posits conclusions based on the previous 4 chapters.


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CHAPTER 2

THE SOVIET ADVANTAGE

(U) The Soviets are working on dramatically exotic new weapons, twenty-five years ahead of anything ever conceived in the US--so awesome as to lead the Soviets to believe that in the coming decade they would be capable of total neutralization of our ballistic and submarine missiles.¹⁷

Major General George J. Keegan
Former Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
United States Airforce 1977

MARKED DIFFERENCES

(U) Historically, scientists from the former Soviet Union researched paranormal phenomena from a more empirical standpoint than the US. They generally accepted that this phenomena was explainable through controlled experiments along the same lines as biology and physiology. In contrast, the US tried to prove that paranormal phenomena does not deserve the same serious inquiry as do the hard sciences.

(U) The results of these two conflicting philosophies has lead to a well-organized, well-disciplined parapsychology program in the former Soviet Union as opposed to a splintered,

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unorganized program in the US. Additionally, the Soviets' regard for parapsychology as a science added legitimacy for their policymakers to sanction and fund paranormal research.

(S/NF) In addition to these differences in philosophical approaches there exist stark differences in the experimental techniques used by former Soviet and US researchers. In the US the subject, or remote viewer, is in a completely normal, conscious state. The Russians reportedly rely heavily on hypnotism, biofeedback, yoga, and drugs to induce trances and trance-like states.¹⁸

(U) Seriousness in the former Soviet Union about paranormal phenomena is evidenced by a 25 to 50-year advantage in research. Addressing this contrast in approaches regarding paranormal research, US Army Medical Service Corps Captain Richard Groller stated in 1984:

(U) The general premise in this country regarding parapsychological phenomena has been, "First prove to me that it exists, then I'll believe it." Counter to this has been the basic Soviet premise regarding parapsychology phenomena which is, "We believe that something exists that has no normal, rational, explanation--let us investigate it."¹⁹

(U) Captain Groller's outlook still applies today in the US. Dr. Edgar M. Johnson, Technical Director and Chief

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Psychologist at the US Army Institute for Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI), questioned about this perspective in October of 1992, answered:

(U) Why would we expect it to exist? Where are the principles on which it should operate? Whether or not you can find it, what is the theoretical basis that leads us to believe it is there? An example of what I mean, in military context, is the creation of the first atom bomb. We spent several billion dollars building it, but at the end of its construction, it worked. There was a theoretical basis for believing that, if we did things a certain way, the results were predictable. There is no theoretical basis for believing that remote viewing, ESP, and other parapsychological skills should exist. We do not know the theory that says it should be there. Moreover, we do not know of any body of data that supports its existence.²⁰

SG1J (U) When questioned on the issue of parapsychology lacking a theoretical basis for existence, [REDACTED] provided a counterpoint:

(U) This has not been too much of a concern from my point of view, although it's bothering. I have been caught up in a lot of the quantum physics issues and concepts in the parapsychological area, but there are topics from conventional physics that have no real good clear explanation even today, yet we accept them readily. One example is gravity. While it is certainly proven and highly repeatable time after time, everybody accepts the fact that there is something called gravity, but what is unknown about gravity is exactly how does it work?

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What is the mechanism? Is there an action at a distance, and if so, how? No one, so far, has actually measured and detected a graviton, although this is the speculative particle for how such action at a distance should work. So, once you think about gravity in this light, given the fact that there are some elegant theories that have been developed to explain how it behaves, it still does not explain how gravity reaches out into the universe and causes these interactions. The graviton is as elusive today as it was when it was speculated decades ago, so, given the fact that we do not fully understand such readily accepted things as gravity, I do not have any particular difficulty, psychologically, in not being able to explain ESP. The fact that there is no theoretical model for this phenomenon should not be a deterrent to striving to find what that theoretical base is, or even more practically, trying to apply the phenomenon.²¹

(U) Thus, while the former Soviet Union has apparently been able to steadily continue its parapsychological research unburdened by philosophy, research in the US has been hindered by a lack of philosophical consensus. Almost a decade has gone by since Captain Groller estimated the strategic threat posed by Soviet remote viewing research:

(U) In time, the Soviets may be able to learn the contents of top secret documents, trace the movements of our troops and ships, and know the location and nature of our military installations. Additionally, the Soviets may be able to mold the thoughts of key US military and civilian leaders from a distance, cause the instant death of any US Army official at a distance, and disable US

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military equipment of all types including spacecraft.²²

(U) The former Soviets' seriousness was also indicated in a report prepared by the Congressional Research Service, an arm of the Library of Congress. This report states that Soviet spending on parapsychological related phenomena throughout the 1980s resulted in tens of millions of dollars spent annually. By contrast, total funding for parapsychological research in the US did not exceed \$500,000 annually, with most of the money coming from foundations and other private sources.²³

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

(S) Russian and, later, Soviet parapsychological research is traceable back to World War I, when the Institute of Brain Research in Petrograd was formed. The founder, V.M. Bechterev, promoted investigation into this phenomenon by forming a Commission for the Study of Mental Suggestion. In 1924, as a result of positive findings at the Brain Research Institute, the Second All-Russian Congress of Psychoneurology recommended additional research into the study of the

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paranormal and formed the Society for Neurology, Reflexology, Hypnotism and Biophysics.²⁴

(S) In the 1930s, L.L. Vasilyev, a protege of Bechterev, was commissioned with the task of uncovering the mysticism associated with telepathy. The results of his findings, not published until early 1960, apparently revealed some eye-opening findings, because during the same year, Vasilyev formed a new group to study telepathy within the Physiology and Biology Department of Leningrad University.²⁵

(U) Nevertheless, while the subject was afforded more respect in the USSR than the US, it was not always the case throughout the 20th century. Up until the late 1950s, parapsychology was looked upon in the former USSR with skepticism and indifference because of no "hard" scientific data. Actually, what only amounted to little more than the stern ostracism by the orthodox US scientific community toward Americans pursuing parapsychology, was severe by comparison in the Soviet Union. Because Marxist philosophy claimed that history was determined by material reality, Stalin, a staunch opponent of anomalous study, considered scientists who dabbled in it as heretics. Their penalty was either death by firing squad, or a one-way ticket to Siberia. Therefore, research prior to the death of Stalin in 1953 was conducted underground

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by curious scientists, without government sanctions, who provided their own funding and facilities.²⁶

(U) However, in 1960, spurred by popular press reports of Party Chairman Brezhnev's affiliation with a psychic healer, as well by a French press report that the US was conducting telepathic sub-to-shore experiments from the US Navy submarine Nautilus, located at the North Pole, the Soviets reevaluated their own interests in mental telepathy. Although later revealed as untrue, this press report caused quite a stir in the Soviet Union and acted as a catalyst for its own paranormal research. Reportedly, this bogus Nautilus episode prompted the Soviets to conduct their own sub-to-shore experiment. Ronald M. McRea recounts in his book Mind Wars: The True Story of Government Research into the Military Potential of Psychic Weapons that the Soviets implanted electrodes deep inside the brain of a mother rabbit who had just given birth.²⁷ While observing the behavior of the mother rabbit in a laboratory on the shore, the newly born babies were taken out to sea in a submarine. The Soviets noted that at each synchronized time that a baby rabbit was intentionally butchered, a sharp reaction in the mother rabbit's brain was recorded by the electrodes. The Soviets concluded the experiment a success because the signals from

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the electrodes revealed that communication had taken place between the mother rabbit and her displaced babies. This experiment was viewed as a response to Party philosophy of not falling behind in any area of research no matter how little understood.

(S/NF) Soviet difficulties in remote viewing research surfaced in 1973 at a parapsychology conference in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Questions asked by Soviet scientists indicated that they were trying to learn as much as possible about western work without revealing the extent of their own research. Their inquiry also reflected that they were encountering some problems with emotional reactions on the part of their psychic subjects, and that they considered remote viewing to be the most promising area of parapsychology.²⁸ Subsequently, two visiting Soviets in the US, a space systems engineer and a cosmonaut, sought out US scientists with strong backgrounds in remote viewing research. Although these two Soviets tried to present themselves in a nonchalant, uninterested demeanor when asking specific questions about the status and progress of US remote viewing research, their well-rehearsed agenda of questions indicated that they had been well briefed on items of interest to their homeland. Specifically, they were interested in the

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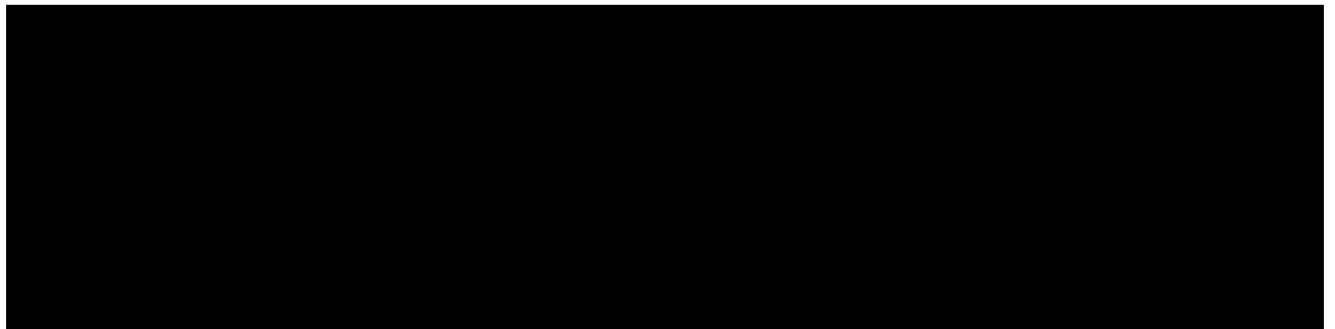
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following: methods of inducing trance-like states, and whether machines or the techniques of suggestion, hypnosis, special training, or repeated practice, were used in training personnel to use "abnormal" abilities.²⁹

(S/NF) The Central Intelligence Agency concluded from these attempts by the Soviets to collect information on remote viewing that:

(S/NF) The Soviets either had encountered research difficulties or were trying to gain expertise from US researchers, or trying to acquire details about what they believed to be a large, covert research program. Nevertheless, the Soviets believed that US researchers had experimental expertise that would significantly benefit the Soviet program.³⁰

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(U) Possibly illustrative of former Soviet resolve to cash in on using the power of the mind, is the mysterious bombardment of microwaves on the US Embassy in Moscow 1975 and 1976. One probable reason for this bombardment appears to be that the microwaves were used to make detection of Soviet

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listening devices extremely difficult, or that they were being used as an electronic countermeasure to jam US electronic eavesdropping equipment in the embassy. Another, much less conventional, hypothesis offered by Martin Ebon in his book, Psychic Warfare: Threat or Illusion?, is that the Soviets were using this radiation to effect mind-changes in embassy personnel by tuning microwaves to the level of brain waves and recording feedback activity in the form of emotions, images and thoughts. Ebon claims that the potential of microwave brain manipulation stretches the farthest reaches of our imagination, and that the possibility of President Carter being subjected to some form of esoteric mind manipulation during the Vienna SALT II talks cannot be ruled out.³² It was noted by the majority of the White House staff that when President Carter returned to Washington after Vienna, he was appeared mired by indecision, and demonstrated erratic personality and behavior swings. This change in the President's character prompted the resignation of thirty-four of his cabinet and staff members. According to Ted Stevens, an Alaskan Republican, "some of us are seriously worried that he might be approaching some sort of mental problem."³³

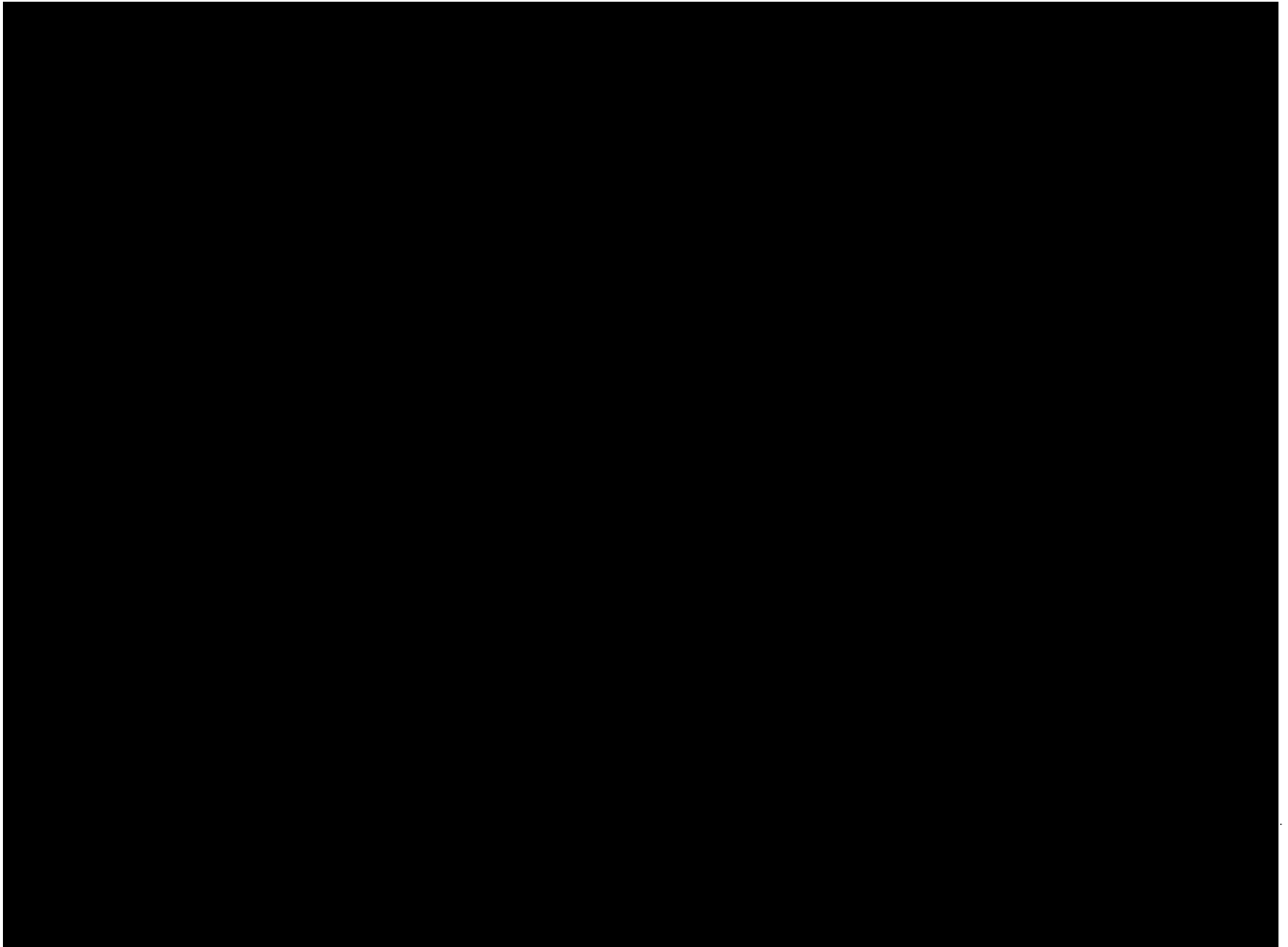
(U) Ebon's claim is not without merit because ironically, Vasilyev's work, published in 1960, entitled

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"Experiments in Distant Influence," asserted that very low-level radiation could affect living organisms by causing dizziness, emotional instability, and hallucinations. He also hypothesized that thoughts could be grafted into microwaves in the same way television signals carry pictures and sound, opening the possibility of long-distance hypnosis or mind-control.³⁴

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MIND OVER MATTER

(U) In addition to the former Soviets' interest and study in remote viewing, they have also shown considerable enthusiasm in the examination of telekinesis; the ability to move small objects by using the power of the mind. One frequently reported mind-over-matter event involved a Mrs. Nina Kulagina from Leningrad. On 10 March 1970, she demonstrated her mental ability to stop a frog's heartbeat in 40 seconds. A cardiogram linked to the frog's heart, which was separated from its body and placed on a container of saline solution, revealed a sudden burst of electric energy resembling the impact of an electric shock. Although the separated heart would have ultimately stopped beating after

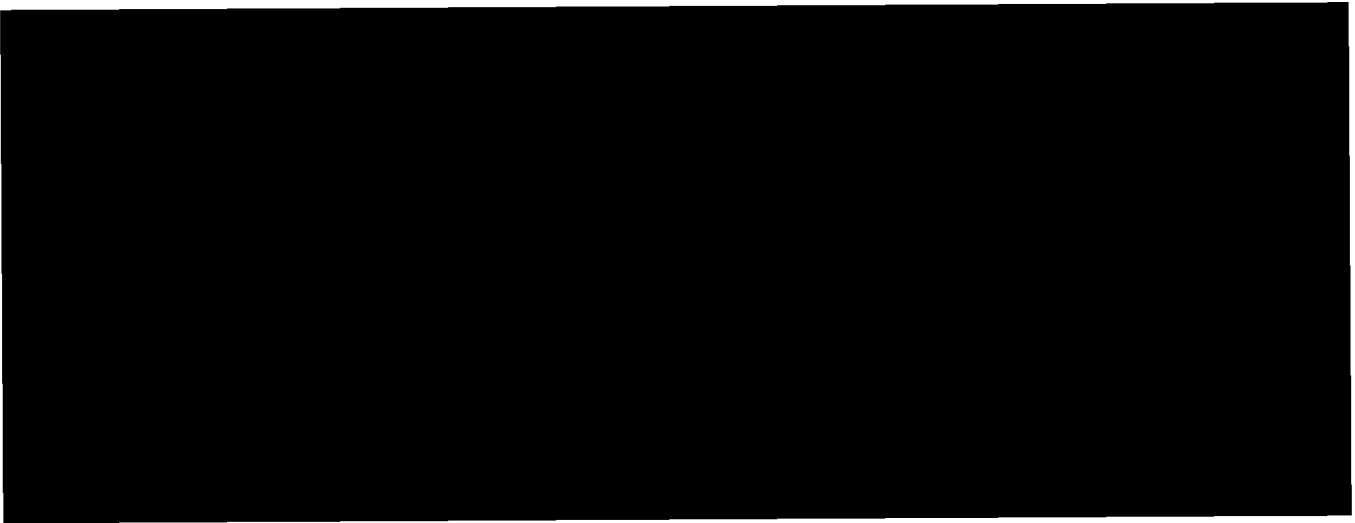
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approximately two hours, there was a pronounced correlation between Kulagina's concentration to cease the heart's activity and the electronic cardiogram's record of the abruptness and abnormal circumstances under which it stopped.

(U) Mrs. Kulagina, never accused of any kind of trickery, conducted most of her demonstrations in the company of respected medical professionals, including numerous western observers. She also demonstrated the mental ability to move small objects while keeping her hands a substantial distance away, the ability to move a magnetic compass needle in a 360-degree motion, and the power to induce painful skin burns on the arms of people she simply touched.

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(U) Although the political and economic unrest which continues into the Autumn of 1992 in Russia and throughout the Commonwealth of Independent States will most likely cause

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significant setbacks to their investigative research, it seems apparent their continued study and possible breakthroughs in this field could add significant dimensions to the modern-day battlefield.

(U) Such paranormal abilities would pose significant problems if used in a military capacity. In the US, the phrase "if looks could kill" is commonly used but dismissed as an impossibility. Suppose, as demonstrated in Russia by the stopping of the frog's heartbeat, thoughts could kill? Potential military applications would revolutionize warfare to an extent scarcely imaginable.

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CHAPTER 3

HUBRIS IN THE US GOVERNMENT PERSPECTIVE ?

ROBOTMAN by Jim Meddick



Source: Jim Meddick, "Robot Man," The Boston Globe, 21 March 1992.

(U) Skepticism and a lack of faith epitomizes the less serious approach in the US toward remote viewing. Unfortunately, it seems that irrefutable proof is the criteria for acceptance.

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A NEED TO BELIEVE ?

(U) Many who are skeptical about parapsychology claim its data so inconclusive that it stifles their belief, while supporters of this phenomenon argue that their belief is justified by positive experimental data. Most of those reluctant to accept remote viewing as a valid study claim that convincing "proof" does not exist. Faith in the fact of this phenomenon is an important ingredient for acceptance. Thus, the promotion of paranormal research, can, for the scientist, be considered similar to that of a clergy member promoting religion. V.M. Bleykher pointed out in 1972, in his book Parapsychology: Science or Superstition?:

(U) In parapsychological convictions it is chiefly faith which operates. People believe blindly in the myths they have chosen. The similarity to religious beliefs is striking. Those who have spoken with believers on subjects of religion know full well how difficult it is to approach them with deductions of logic or arguments of a scientific sort. Fanaticism and a unique intellectual blindness are common traits of religious and parapsychological beliefs.³⁹

(U) Dr. J.B. Rhine of Duke University in North Carolina, who started exploring paranormal phenomena in the early 1920s agreed. He wrote in 1974:

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(U) A wide variety of practices in which capacities of parapsychical nature were assumed have prevailed throughout the history of mankind in all its cultures. We may note first the more formal religions; in these, the assumptions of parapsychical powers and agencies are an essential part of the doctrine.⁴⁰

(U) Christians do not deem irrefutable proof as a condition for accepting that Jesus Christ walked on water or created wine from water. Yet, these believers are not considered crazy for their convictions. In fact, the Catholic Church recognizes controversial subject matters like exorcism, and does not shun claims that near-death experiences occur. With this in mind, one might reasonably ask if remote viewing or out-of-body experience should be such a far-fetched concept?

25X1A (U) [REDACTED] a member of the Foreign Counterintelligence faculty at the Defense Intelligence College in Washington, DC, with over twenty three years of counter intelligence investigative experience, believes that remote viewing should not be considered foolish:

(U) Over the years, I have met people who have had near-death experiences, or accomplished out-of-body experiences while in meditation. Some of these people, highly religious, believe that every human being is capable of effecting out-of-body experiences. While undergoing these experiences, these people claim that they were able to mentally

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travel, from the location of their physical self, to another location where they could observe activity remote from their physical self. Also, I read Robert Monroe's book Journeys Out of the Body, and believe very much in what Monroe claims, that most, if not all, humans have this capability.⁴¹

25X1A (U) [REDACTED] willingness to accept the fact of psychic phenomena, including remote viewing, provides evidence that attention continues to be paid to research and scholarship in this field. In the 1980s, for example, one may read two authorities who provided substantial basis for the views of Schweitzer and others who continue to have scholarly interest in this field.

(U) Thomas E. Beardon, a retired US Army Lieutenant Colonel who has written extensively on the parapsychology program in the former Soviet Union, observed in 1981:

(U) The West has been solidly imprisoned in its own orthodox view of psychics, and hence has been unable to surmount the stone walls of its self-imposed mental barriers. In fact, it has not even tried. The orthodox establishment continues to vigorously attack the experiments as unscientific, and the experimenters who struggle with paranormal research as frauds and charlatans.⁴²

(U) In 1985, Dr. Russell Targ, a laser physicist at Stanford Research Institute who has conducted numerous

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experiments on remote viewing, echoed the sentiments of Beardon:

(U) The reasons more people have not actively explored their psychic capabilities are clear. Everywhere we look, we find images of psychic functioning that are confusing, intimidating, misleading, and terrifying...Meanwhile, critics of parapsychology, who often know next to nothing about this phenomenon, condemn the scientific work in this field out of fear of its philosophical implication.⁴³

SRI TESTS

(U) It is ironic that the US is apparently at a disadvantage regarding research on remote viewing because, despite the lack of support for this research, the CIA conducted controlled tests as early as 1973 on this phenomenon with astonishing results. These tests were conducted at Stanford Research Institute (SRI) at Menlo Park California, by the two most noteworthy mavericks and pioneers of remote viewing: Harold Puthoff and Russell Targ, both of whom have impeccable credentials as scientists. Targ has important copyright patterns to his credit in the laser field. Puthoff, a Stanford Ph.D., in addition to also having laser copyright

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patents, has coauthored a textbook in quantum physics...neither is a novice in physical research.⁴⁴

(U) The general procedure for these tests was to closet the remote viewer with an interviewer from the institute, in a windowless room within a laboratory of the SRI complex. At a prearranged time, an SRI researcher, who acted as a conduit for the remote viewer, retrieved one of 60 targets cards from a locked safe and departed for a location dictated on his target card. The target cards, numbered from one to sixty, were selected by the conduit by using a random-number function on a Texas Instruments hand calculator, therefore, the target selected from the safe was neither known by the remote viewer nor the interviewer. Thus, the interviewer could not aid or elicit a positive target response from the remote viewer. The target sites were all within a 30-minute driving time from SRI. When a predetermined viewing time arrived, the remote viewer was asked to draw and describe what he envisioned at the target site. Verbal descriptions of the target site were also recorded on a tape recorder. The person at the target site simply paid attention to the environment of the site for 15 minutes then returned to the lab. After all of the raw data was compiled, the target person, the remote viewer, and the interviewer returned to the target site to discuss the

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test. This was done to afford the remote viewer an opportunity to evaluate his own abilities.

(U) After six of these experiments were completed and their data compiled, data packages, to include the remote viewer's sketches, transcripts, and target card, were forwarded to SRI researchers, or "judges," who were tasked to revisit the target sites and assign a package to the site. To assign a quantitative value to these tests, the SRI judge assessed the viewer's transcript against the target. From the transcript a list of six concepts were developed and numerically rated on a scale of zero to ten. A concept was usually descriptive in nature and represented by a one-word adjective (i.e. "red," "tall," "bright") or phrase. A zero constituted no correlation between the transcript and the target site, and a ten represented exact correlation. The judge then computed the arithmetic average of the six concepts and arrived at a success rating for each individual experiment. As described by Puthoff:

(U) The quality of the results was such that the judges, who had to determine in a blind fashion which viewer-generated data packages were associated with which target sites, were able to match transcripts to targets in first place in roughly half the cases, an exceptionally significant result.⁴⁵

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(U) In 1978, Puthoff and Targ conducted a similar series of experiments designed to determine the resolution capability of remote viewing. In these experiments, the remote viewer was again closeted with an interviewer while a target person proceeded to a randomly selected location approximately 1/8 of a mile from the SRI complex. In these experiments, however, the remote viewer was not to report on the location of the target person, but on an item concealed in a 35mm film canister carried by the target person.

(U) To prepare for this series of experiments, an experimenter previously unassociated with remote viewing experiments, was tasked to select ten small items and deposit each in separate 35mm light-tight canisters. This experimenter then sealed the canisters. The canister and its contents were neither known by the interviewer nor the target person. The canisters were then numbered from one to ten and secured them in a locked safe.

(U) In these tests, like in those discussed above, the location to where the target person carried the canister was determined by a random number function on a calculator. The target person remained at this site for ten minutes then returned to the laboratory where the remote viewer, the

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interviewer, and the target person learned the contents of the canister for the first time.

(U) The transcripts of ten experiments were then turned over to an independent judge who evaluated and compared descriptions given by the remote viewers to the actual contents in the canisters. Examples of the quality of the descriptions, as well as sketches prepared by the remote viewer are shown in Figure 1.

(U) In addition to local remote viewing experiments conducted within the San Francisco area, Puthoff and Targ also conducted long distance experiments with equally significant results.

(U) In these tests, conducted in 1973, two renowned American psychics projected their minds over long distances and accurately described secret military installations as well as classified materials within these installations. One of the psychics described in minute detail a remotely located Soviet installation in the Ural Mountains. Reportedly, this description was verified by CIA agents in the Soviet Union. The two psychics then focused on China, and once again CIA contacts in China reportedly confirmed their accuracy. When he saw the results of the tests, a security officer at the test facility exclaimed, "Hell, there's no security left."⁴⁶

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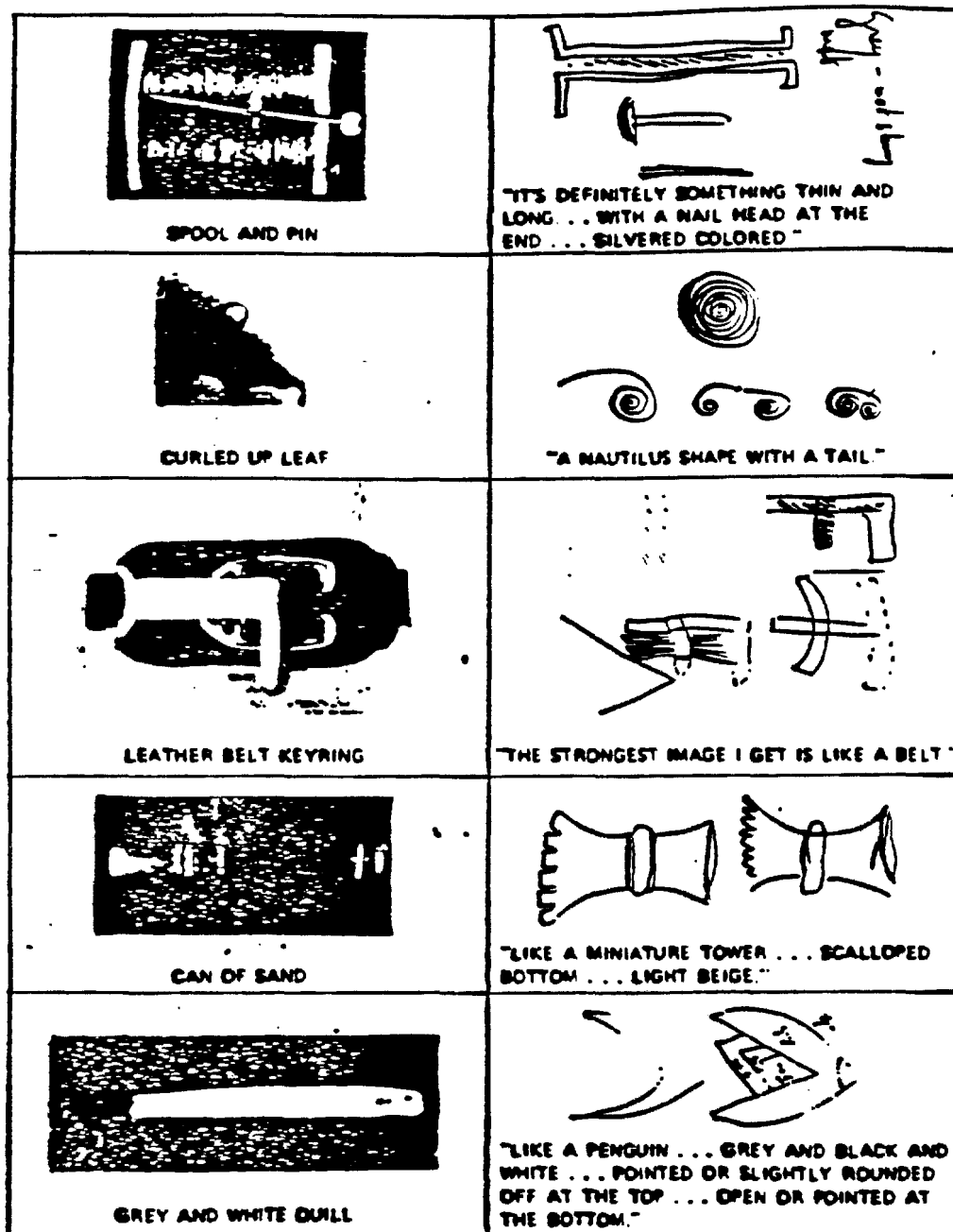


Figure 1: TARGET OBJECTS IN METAL CONTAINERS. Captions under subject drawings are quotes from first paragraph of transcript.

Source: Puthoff, Resolution in Remote Viewing Studies: Mini- and Micro- Targets. Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, CA., 21, June 1979.

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(U) Although the nature of these test results seemed apparent in their complimentary value to Human Intelligence, Dr. Kenneth A. Kress sums up the Agency's reluctance to accept this remarkable data at face value:

(S/NF) The Agency took the initiative by sponsoring serious parapsychological research, but circumstances, biases, and fear of ridicule prevented CIA from completing a scientific investigation of parapsychology and its relevance to national security...also there tend to be two types of reactions to parapsychology: positive or negative, with little in between...add a history replete with proven frauds and many people instantly reject the subject saying, in effect, "I would not believe this stuff even if it were true."⁴⁷

(U) In addition, the west's hostile attitude on parapsychological research is further apparent in Doctor Richard S. Broughton's book, Parapsychology: The Controversial Science. According to Broughton, in December 1987, the US Army Research Institute for Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI) contracted with the National Research Council (NRC) to review human-performance technologies on paranormal ability. Normally, ARI would have hired an outside agency to supervise the NRC contracts in order to retain an impartial evaluation of the tests. However, on this occasion ARI hired a civilian army psychologist and former Deputy Director of

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Human Resources at the Pentagon's Advanced Research and Projects Agency (ARPA) to perform this task. According to Broughton, the irony in hiring this psychologist was that "he already had a record of being firmly opposed to some of the technologies under study."⁴⁸ More importantly, the subcommittee formed by the NRC consisted of no one with parapsychology experience.

(U) Dr. Edgar M. Johnson, Technical Director and Chief Psychologist at ARI, who directed this 1987 study defends the hiring of the NRC:

The overriding question in this study was what data is there to explain any of these parapsychological claims? That was the biggest reason that we handed it off to the National Research Council through a contract. We believed that any in-house laboratory would not be credible if they said that these technologies did not work. The National Research Council, on the other hand, while their conclusions sometimes get watered down, represent the most impeccable source of scientific judgement that you can provide to the country.⁴⁹

(U) However, according to the Parapsychological Association (PA), the NRC's report failed to deliver an objective and unbiased assessment of the tests. The PA concluded:

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(U) With respect to the committee's central mission for the US Army, we have shown that the committee's prejudice against parapsychology has lead it to ignore research, the further development of which could have important implications for our national security.⁵⁰

(U) Ironically enough, even though the PA's review of the NRC's report uncovered erroneous and incomplete data, a significant breakthrough had occurred: The military was looking at parapsychology as a "technology" for possible application. Surprisingly, the NRC report concluded with a recommendation that the Army monitor the Soviet Union's research in parapsychology. Prior to this mention there was no evidence of the committee's familiarity with parapsychology research in the Soviet Union.

(U) Dr. Johnson reflects on the council's findings and comments:

(U) What the council found was that there was no theoretical basis for believing that this phenomena existed. However, we do not want to say, and this leads us to the least common denominator, that its impossible, so we periodically look to see what has turned up. Although we have not done any research in this area since the report, I am quite certain that some research still continues. I think that the reason that this phenomena attracted so much interest back when it did was that every body was looking for an edge. So, if we could have found something, it would have been a fantastic edge.⁵¹

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(U) The fear that the Soviet Union might beat the US at something, which in the past has probably caused more military money to be spent on parapsychology than any other factor, was dying hard even in the era of glastnost.

(U) The media noted Congressional and military interest during the early 1980s. What outwardly seemed to be a short-lived spurt of support was developing into a steadily increasing flow. According to a press report in 1981, a study prepared for the House Science and Technology Committee said that the esoteric world of parapsychology -- involving such heavily disputed phenomena as remote viewing -- merited serious assessment by Congress.⁵² Additionally, remote viewing was apparently used by the US military in 1981 to aid in the manhunt for General James L. Dozier who was abducted from his apartment in Verona by Italian terrorists.⁵³ Although remote viewing proved unsuccessful, and it frustrated US intelligence agencies who had to work alongside the psychics, it further exemplified the US military's willingness to employ this concept. On 5 November 1982 General Maxwell R. Thurman, then Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel wrote in a memorandum to the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Army, "Can areas of emerging, nontraditional psychology offer

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the American soldier an advantage over his adversary? Does remote viewing hold potential value to the Army?"⁵⁴

(U) Eventually, even skeptics like the Washington Post's Jack Anderson, who in 1981 referred to the Pentagon's study of the paranormal as "futuristic fantasies," "hogwash," and "voodoo warfare"⁵⁵, was singing a different tune. In 1984 he wrote:

(U) But there are legitimate laboratory projects that may eventually unlock the mysteries of the human mind. One of the most promising is the testing of "remote viewing" --the claimed ability of some psychics to describe scenes thousands of miles away.⁵⁶

(U) Regardless, an abundance of skeptics, termed by Ray Hyman as the "loyal opposition," battled against this controversial subject matter, and the media tainted parapsychology with sarcastic comments. Although a certain few, mainly those associated with this phenomenon, studied this activity seriously, a vast majority of others were skeptical and reluctant to accept that parapsychology merited valid concern. Nevertheless, the number of government and military professionals, as well as professionals in respected academic circles, who were willing to look further, increased because the mounting impressive evidence of successfully

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conducted parapsychological experiments was sufficiently compelling to keep them curious. Remote viewing was surviving the test of time and the wear and tear of hostile critics.

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49. Edgar M. Johnson, Ph.D. Technical Director and Chief Psychologist, US Army. Interview conducted by author at the US Army Research Institute (ARI) for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, 21 October 1992.

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51. Edgar M. Johnson, Ph.D., Technical Director and Chief Psychologist, US Army. Interview conducted by author at the US Army Research Institute (ARI) for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, 21 October 1992.

52. "Reagan, House Democratic Leaders Reach the Slugging Stage," Associated Press, 25 June 1981.

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54. Sally Squires, "The Pentagon's Twilight Zone," Washington Post, 17 April 1988, sec. C3.

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CHAPTER 4

AN INTELLIGENCE TOOL ?

Attacking the mind is superior while attacking fortifications is inferior; mind war is superior, while combat is inferior.

Kung Ming
"Collected Writings of
Zhuge Liang" 181-234 BC

POLITICAL AND MILITARY APPLICATIONS

(U) The concept of remote viewing, if ever accepted as a valid phenomenon, would provide a remarkable military surveillance technique, possibly enable a combatant to ensure victory, and save thousands of its side's lives. In Brad Steiger's book Astral Projection, Loring B. Williams, a 30-year veteran of research in paranormal phenomena, discusses optimistic strategic uses for remote viewing, as he recalls the US embarrassment after Gary Powers' U-2 surveillance mission was shot down over the Soviet Union. Williams writes

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on the possible advantageous role remote viewing could play in complimenting espionage:

(U) If mind-travel is accepted scientifically we could place some well-trained subjects anywhere in the world who could survey the military might of any threat without the risk of detection or danger. These mind-travelers could tune in on high council meetings; could mentally search through political archives, and slip inside the minds of the political bodies of any nation's political and military's leaders. No longer would it be necessary for our agents to endanger their lives by spying around the world.⁵⁷

(U) Steiger's book also illustrates beneficial tactical applications of remote viewing through out-of-body experience. Reportedly, a young German soldier in World War I had the ability to project himself out of his body to spy on the divisional headquarters of a nearby French unit. When the soldier reported to his intelligence officer that the French were planning to attack German positions the following evening at 2300 hours, the officer scoffed at him until a number of the young soldier's comrades convinced the officer to let the soldier prove his ability. The officer challenged the soldier to project himself upon their own headquarters, several kilometers away, and report to him activity that was taking place there. The young soldier agreed and lapsed into a trance-like state.⁵⁸

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(U) When he stirred a few minutes later he reported that an Austrian General had just arrived at division headquarters with orders. After copying down the general's orders as relayed by the young soldier, the intelligence officer phoned division headquarters to confirm the soldier's report. Headquarters showed immediate concern that there was a leak in security, because there was no conceivable way that the intelligence officer, so far away from division headquarters, could possibly know the orders that headquarters had just moments before received from the general. The intelligence officer explained his source and reported the young soldier's claim that the French were planning an offensive scheduled for 2300 hours the following night. The newly convinced intelligence officer requested reinforcements. The officers at division headquarters dismissed this convincing demonstration as nonsense, and as a result, the young soldier's unit was overrun and captured by the French the next night at 2300 hours.⁵⁹

(U) The proposition that remote viewing is a phenomenon that warrants further research as a collection tool is also voiced by Martin Ebon in his book Psychic Warfare: Threat or Illusion. He compares his thoughts with Lieutenant Colonel John B. Alexander, a respected authority on this subject. Alexander's article looked at the possibility of remote

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viewing as an employable weapon on the future battlefield. He noted that the Soviets are "well in advance" in weapons that operate on the power of the mind. He also noted that the lethal capacity of these weapons has already been demonstrated. He pointed to the "intelligence gathering capability" of remote viewing and claimed that the strategic and tactical applications of this technique are unlimited. According to Alexander:

(U) When finally developed, this capability could ultimately allow an operator to enter an enemy headquarters at will to observe plans and dispositions. On the battlefield, one could reconnoiter an area from the physical safety of his own location.⁶⁰

(S/NF) Dr. Kress in his 1977 article, "Parapsychology and Intelligence," outlines the CIA's interest in remote viewing as an intelligence gathering tool. According to his report, personnel from the CIA's Office of Scientific Intelligence (OSI) and Office of Research and Development (ORD) met with Russell Targ and Harold Puthoff in April 1972. From April 1972 to February 1973 the CIA was so impressed with the results of Stanford Research Institute experiments on remote viewing that the CIA's Office of Technical Services (OTS) encouraged "the development of a more complete research

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plan."⁶¹ It was during this time period that Kress, the CIA's Project Officer, was introduced to ex-police commissioner and vice mayor of Burbank, California, Pat Price. Price, to date, is noted as Stanford Research Institute's most successful remote viewer.

(U) One notable experiment involving Price, as recounted by Ronald M. McRea in his book Mind Wars: The True Story of Government Research into the Military Potential of Psychic Weapons, produced some noteworthy results. In this experiment, the CIA passed the geographic coordinates of a series of targets in an area of Virginia approximately 135 miles southwest of Washington, DC, to Price. The results of this experiment were not scoffed at by the CIA:

(U) beginning with a description of the area from an altitude of 1,500 feet and ending with a tour through building interiors, the results were complete with descriptions of equipment, names from desks, and--just to show that Price was serious--a list of a dozen labelings on file folders locked in a file cabinet. Three weeks later, the CIA informed Puthoff that Price was right. Exactly right.⁶²

(S/NF) The first actual intelligence collection operation conducted by the CIA and Price using remote viewing took place in early 1974. The target was an unidentified

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Soviet research and development facility. Dr. Kress, after reviewing satellite reconnaissance photos, decided to have Price focus on a tall crane and four structures resembling oil well derricks at the location. Price was furnished with the geographic coordinates of these targets, a world atlas map marked with the approximate location of the facility, and was told that it was Soviet research and development facility.⁶³

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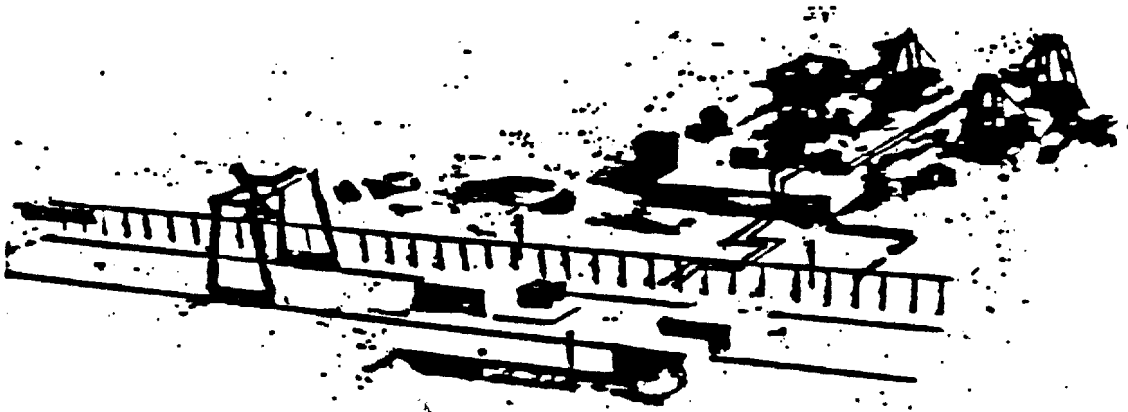
(S/NF) The next day Price furnished Kress with a drawing of what Price described as a "damned big crane" (see Figure 2.) Regardless, Kress remained skeptical because Price never mentioned the derricks. When asked why he did not see the derricks Price replied that they were not there any more. Kress, because he had not verified his data during the past three months, rechecked the latest reconnaissance photos. To his surprise, the new photos revealed that two of the derricks were partially disassembled.⁶⁴

(S/NF) Nevertheless, Kress maintained that all four were visible, therefore, he concluded:

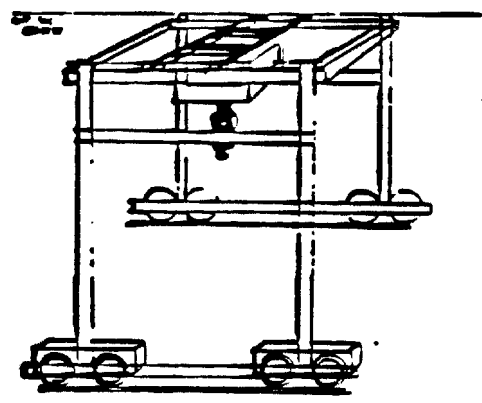
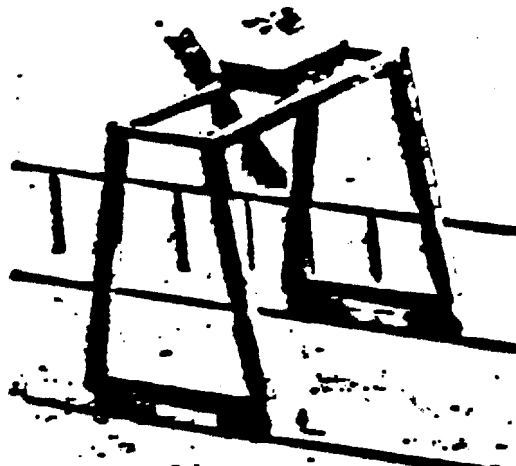
(S/NF) In general, most of Price's data were wrong or could not be evaluated. He did, nevertheless, produce some amazing descriptions, like buildings then under construction, spherical tank sections, and the crane. But, again, since there was bad information mixed in with the good, the overall result was not considered useful. The ORD officers concluded that since there were no control experiments to compare with, the data were nothing but lucky guessing.⁶⁵

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(a) TARGET SITE



(b) CRANE COMPARISON

Figure 2:

Comparison of Target Site and Drawing by Remote Viewer

Source: Kress, "Parapsychology in Intelligence...",
Studies in Intelligence, 21, no. 1, Spring 1977.

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(S/NF) Nevertheless, Kress, who must not have been wholeheartedly convinced that this bad data spoiled the whole test, sought the opinion of a disinterested consultant. The man chosen, a theoretical physicist with a reputable intellectual background, was tasked to first review the field of parapsychology, and then evaluate the CIA's data. He determined that, "a large body of reliable experimental evidence points to the inescapable conclusion that extrasensory perception does exist as a real phenomenon, albeit characterized by rarity and lack of reliability."⁶⁶

According to Kress, even though there was still skepticism, this simple opinion, offered by a competent scientist, was enough to keep the CIA's parapsychological research alive.

(S/NF) Price's next test was to remotely view the coderooms within two foreign embassies. His results were to be verified by US audio teams who had years before gained access into these chosen facilities. He was given photographs of the embassies' exteriors and their geographical coordinates. The results of these tests revealed:

(S/NF) In both cases, Price correctly located the coderooms. He produced copious data, such as the location of interior doors and colors of marble stairs and fireplaces that were accurate and specific. As usual, much was also vague and incorrect. Regardless, the operations officer involved concluded, "It is my considered opinion

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that this technique--whatever it is--offers definite operational possibilities.⁶⁷

(S/NF) This operation, considered a success by the CIA, further justified the continuation of CIA's interest in remote viewing. In fact, it was after these sets of tests that the CIA, in order to protect Price's identity and abilities, stopped testing through Stanford Research Institute and signed Price to a personal services contract.

(S/NF) The last test involving Price before his untimely death involved viewing a request for intelligence (RFI) on a Libyan training facility:

(S/NF) A report describing a guerrilla training site was quickly returned by Price. It contained a map-like drawing of the complex. Price described a related underwater sabotage training facility site several hundred kilometers away on the sea coast. This information was passed to the Libyan desk. Some data were evaluated immediately, some were evaluated only after ordering special reconnaissance coverage. New information produced by Price was verified by reconnaissance. The underwater sabotage training facility description was similar to a collateral agent's report.⁶⁸

(U) Evidently, the CIA could not determine if Price's seemingly fruitful demonstrations merited further exploration because, since his death in 1975, there have been no further CIA-sponsored tests on remote viewing as a collection tool.

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The Associated Press claimed that the CIA scaled down its involvement in paranormal research because it was under intense scrutiny on Capital Hill during the mid-seventies resulting from the Agency's alleged involvement with the Watergate scandal. The Agency's apparent view was that continued involvement in something as controversial as parapsychology experiments would further denigrate its professional standing among community clients, as well as among Congressional oversight committees.

(U) The Agency's subsequent lack of seriousness on remote viewing is reflected in CIA director Admiral Stansfield Turner's attitude. While attending a breakfast for journalists in 1977, Turner responded to a question asked about the validity of remote viewing by commenting that the CIA:

had an individual who from time to time was able to draw very elementary sketches of street scenes in foreign countries where he had never been. Sometimes these sketches had a reasonable relationship to reality, however, this subject died in 1975, and we haven't heard from him since."⁶⁹

(U) Meanwhile, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) picked up the slack. Neither agency was shy to admit that they would continue modest testing into remote viewing with the hope of

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perfecting this phenomenon to the point of application. According to Ronald McRea, author of the book Mind Wars: The True Story of Government Research into the Military Potential of Psychic Weapons, [REDACTED] who headed

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the Defense Intelligence Agency's office responsible for tracking leads on MIAs who may still be alive, employed psychics to assist in his operation. In 1982 [REDACTED] claimed, "some of these psychics' leads have checked out...they have been able to visualize aircraft crashes, and we have found the wreckage where they indicated."⁷⁰ Subsequently, DARPA's director, Dr. George Lawrence, was ordered by his superiors to find something to satisfy Congressional demands to match purported Soviet efforts in the field.⁷¹

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(U) A 1983 New York Times article echoed the claim by the Associated Press that DARPA exhibited interest in remote viewing. The article recounts an experiment conducted by Russell Targ in 1976. In this instance Targ acted as a conduit in New York City while a remote viewer at Stanford Research Institute in California typed his impression of Targ's location. The site, chosen only minutes prior to the actual test time, was the central water fountain in Washington Square Park. On a terminal linked into DARPA's computer network the viewer typed, "The first image I got was of a

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cement depression--as if a dry fountain--with a cement post in the middle or inside. There seemed to be pigeons off to the right flying around the surface of the depression (see Figure 3.)⁷² This report was confirmed by Targ who relayed that the fountain was dry, had a cement post in the middle from which to spray water, and was surrounded by pigeons.

(U) In addition to this test SRI conducted numerous other tests throughout the later 1970s with equally persuasive results (see Figures 4, thru 9.)⁷³

(U) According to Charles Wallach, who has published several authoritative articles in the field of remote viewing, the most encouraging consideration of remote viewing is the fact that "such a large percentage of the population is found to be capable of conducting it, whether or not they are aware of this capability or have had any experience or interest in psychic phenomena."⁷⁴ Moreover, he discusses the cost effectiveness of remote viewing in intelligence collection as compared to the significant amount of money allocated to established sciences toward the detection of underground tunnels and the mapping of minefields. In his 1985 article in the Defense Intelligence Journal Wallach proposes:

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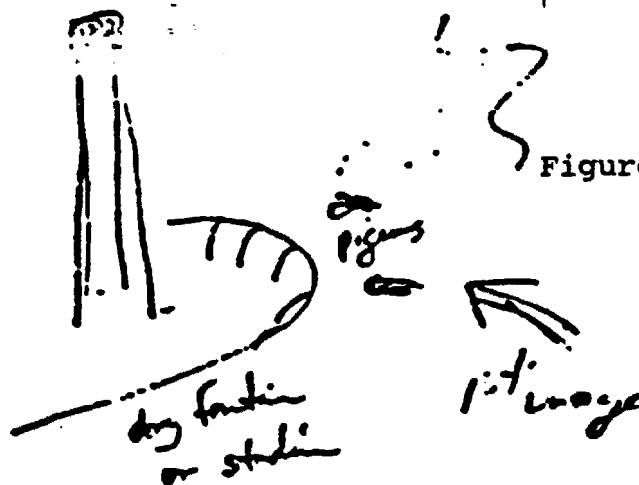


Figure 3: COAST TO COAST REMOTE VIEWING EXPERIMENT WITH TARGET AT WASHINGTON SQUARE IN NEW YORK CITY. SUBJECT'S FIRST PERCEPTION WAS OF A "CEMENT DEPRESSION - AS IF A DRY FOUNTAIN — WITH A CEMENT POST IN THE CENTER OR INSIDE".

WASHINGTON SQUARE IN NEW YORK CITY, USED AS TARGET IN COAST-TO-COAST REMOTE-VIEWING EXPERIMENT, 6 JULY 1976 (U)

Source: Puthoff and Targ, Advanced Threat Technique Assessment - Final Report (1977), July 1977.

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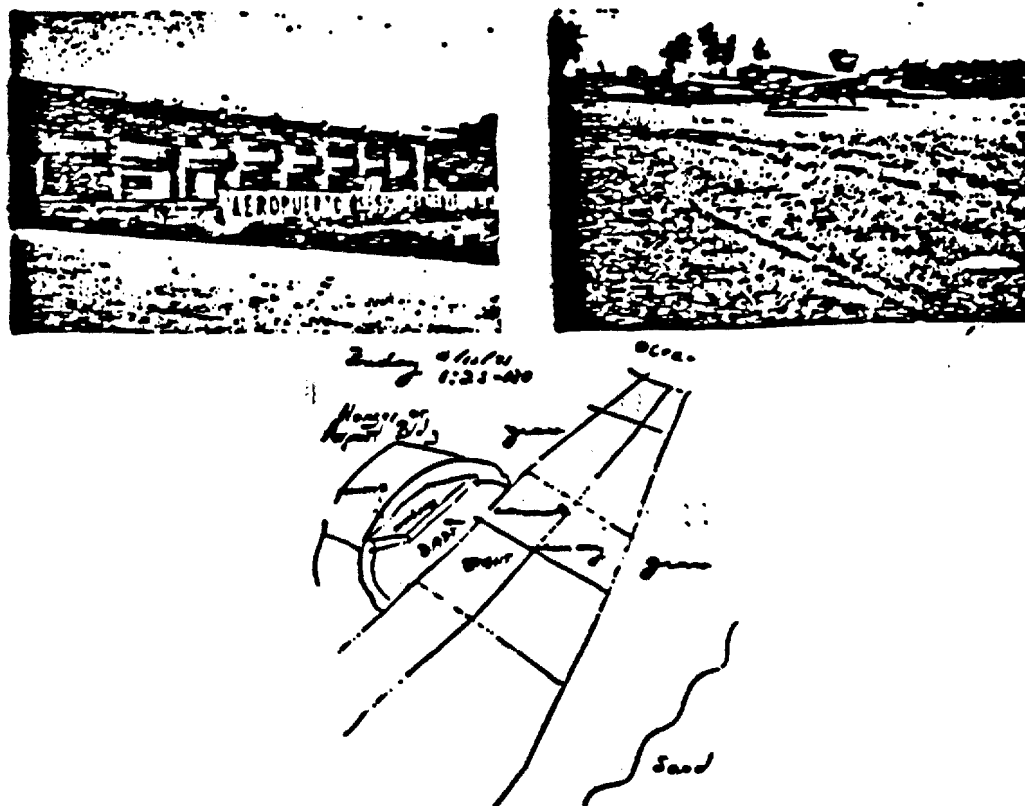


Figure 4: Airport in San Andres, Colombia, used as a remote viewing target, along with a sketch produced by subject in California.

Source: Puthoff and Targ, "A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer Over Kilometer Distances: Historical Perspective and Recent Research," Proceedings of the IEEE, 64, no. 3, March 1976.

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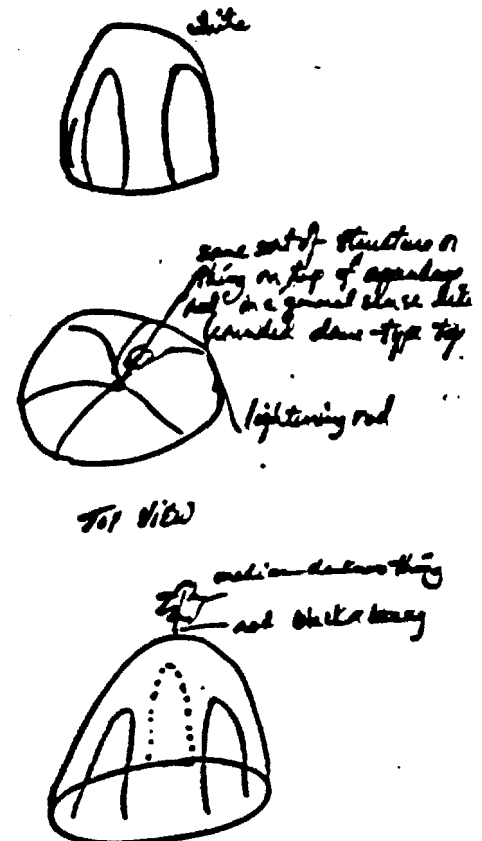


Figure 5: Subject drawing of merry-go-round target.

Source: Puthoff and Targ, "A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer Over Kilometer Distances: Historical Perspective and Recent Research," Proceedings of the IEEE, 64, no. 3, March 1976.

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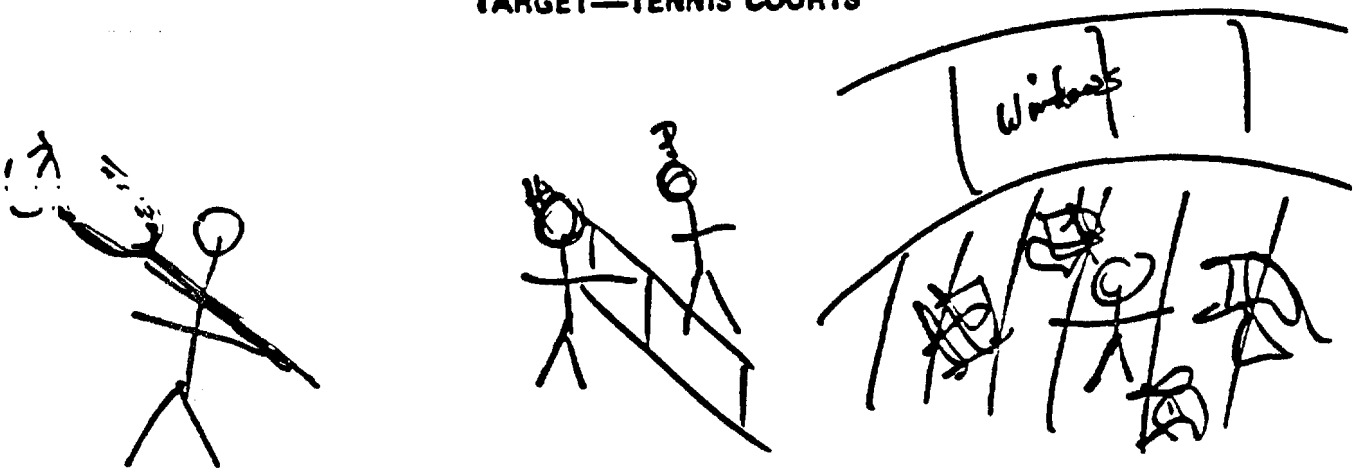
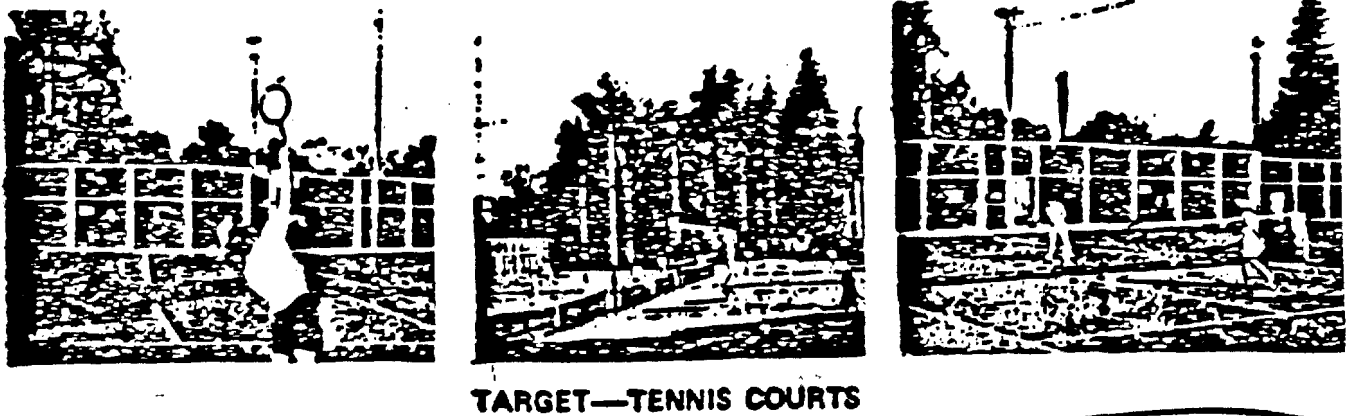
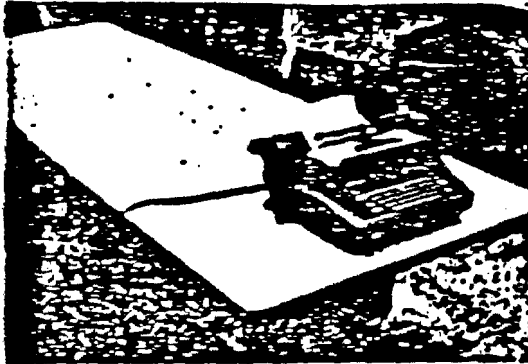


Figure 6: Drawings in response to tennis court target.

Source: Puthoff and Targ, "A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer Over Kilometer Distances: Historical Perspective and Recent Research," Proceedings of the IEEE, 64, no. 3, March 1976.

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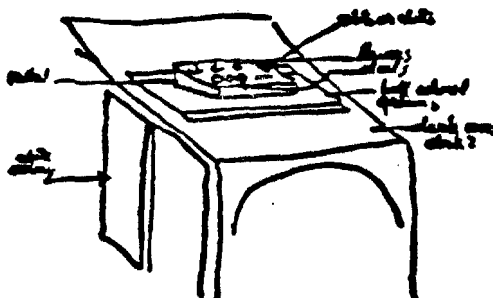
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TYPEWRITER TARGET

From the outside with 2 people
one sitting on top of the other -
a machine on 2 people
write on the side
see the floor now - being

0.25



The left and right
of your hand

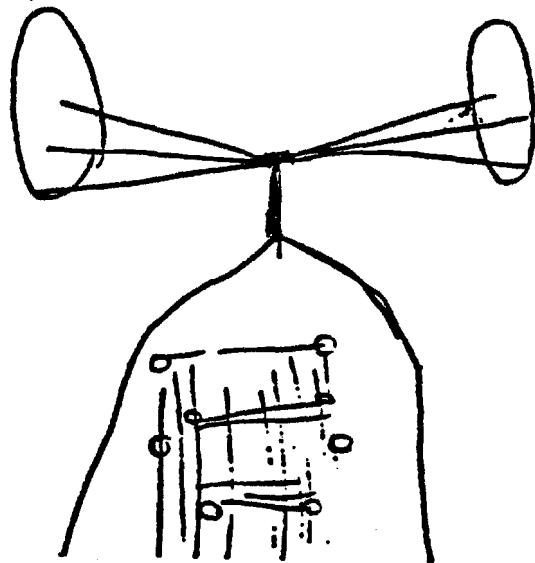
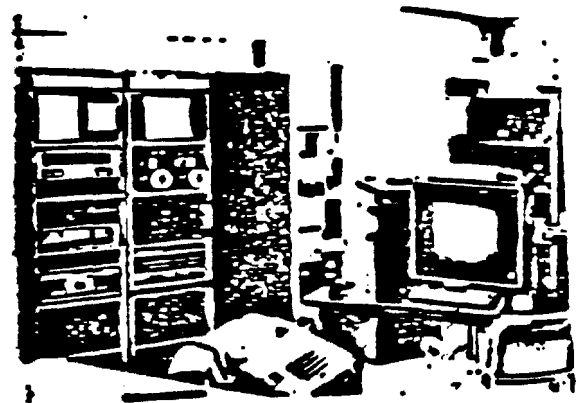
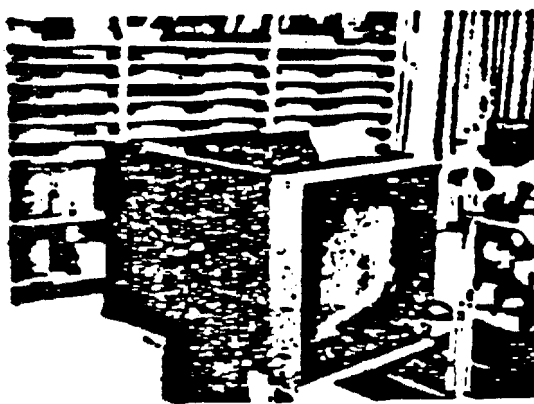


Figure 7: Drawings of a typewriter target by two subjects.

Source: Puthoff and Targ, "A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer Over Kilometer Distances: Historical Perspective and Recent Research," Proceedings of the IEEE, 64, no. 3, March 1976.

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TARGET: VIDEO MONITOR FOR TEXT EDITING

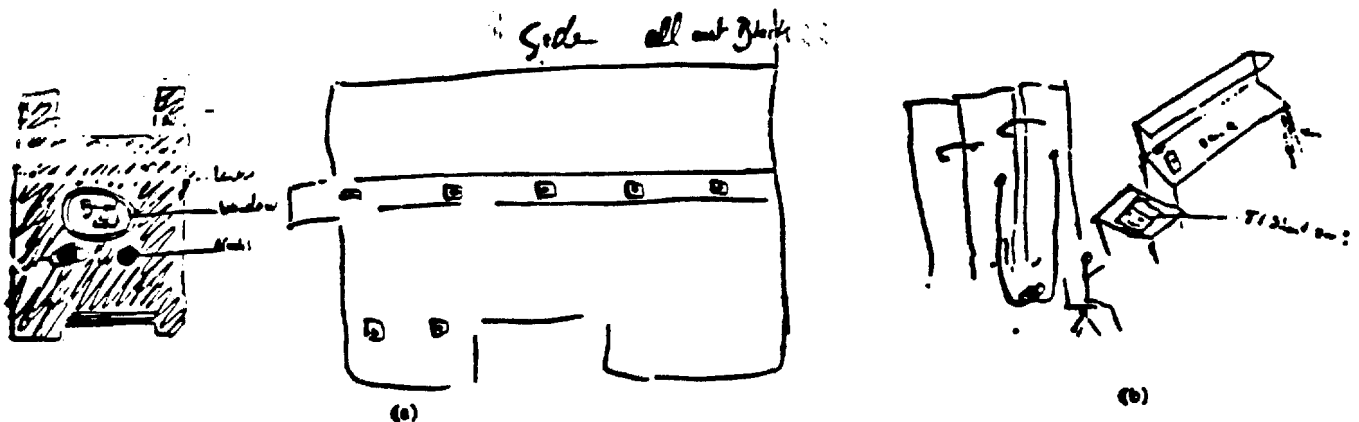


Figure 8: Drawing of two subjects of a video monitor target. (a) is a subject drawing of a "box with light coming out of it...painted flat black and in the middle of the room." In (b) the subject saw a computer terminal with relay racks in the background.

Source: Puthoff and Targ, "A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer Over Kilometer Distances: Historical Perspective and Recent Research," Proceedings of the IEEE, 64, no. 3, March 1976.

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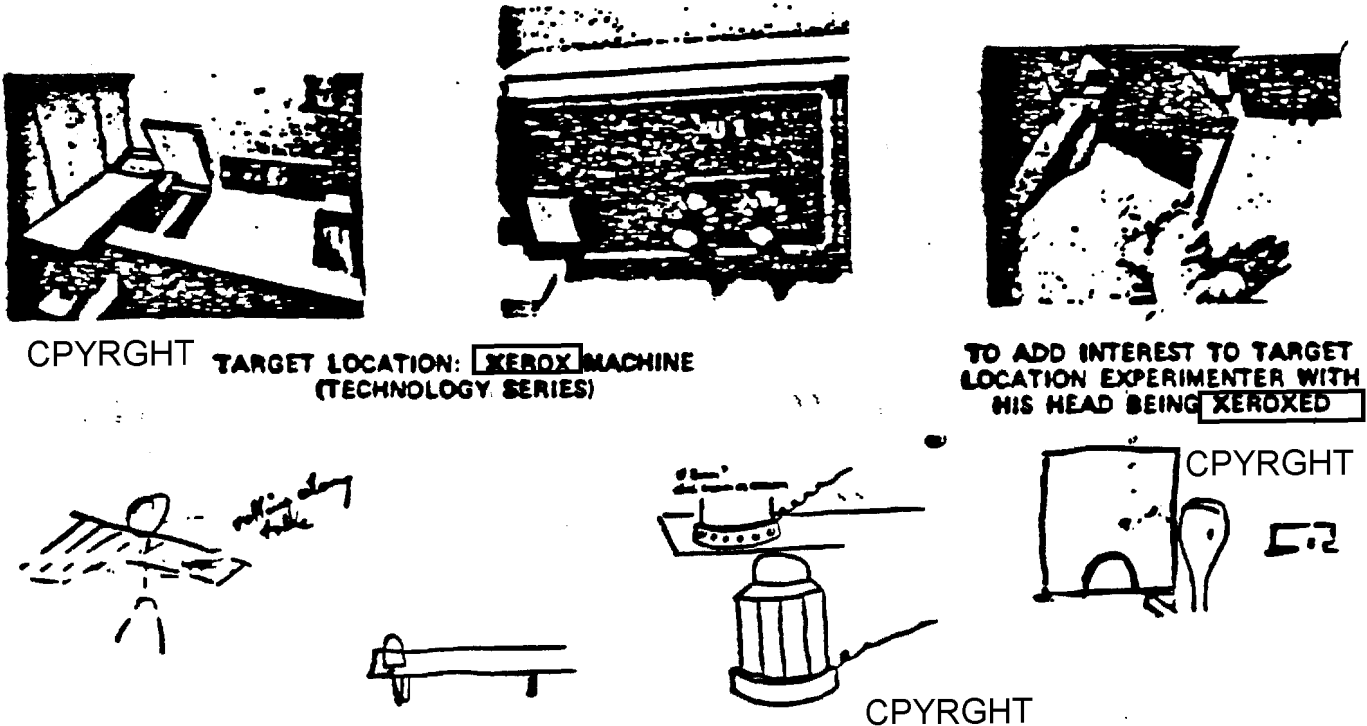


Figure 9: Drawings by three subjects for Xerox machine target. When asked to describe the square on the left, subject said, "there was this predominant light source which might have been a window, and a working surface or desk." In response to the square on the right the subject said, "I have a feeling that there is something silhouetted against the window."

Source: Puthoff and Targ, "A Perceptual Channel for Information Transfer Over Kilometer Distances: Historical Perspective and Recent Research," Proceedings of the IEEE, 64, no. 3, March 1976.

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(U) ...the creation of an effectively structured "Psychic Service Corps" (PSC) be implemented in the United States--with its own dedicated recruiting arm and training command that should remain independent branches of the PSC for at least a generation--before being integrated with parallel armed force functions. This special treatment is necessary because of the unusual and unconventional roles that will be played by the PSC personnel in strategic defense, tactical maneuvers, battlefield operations, and espionage and counterespionage.⁷⁵

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(S) [REDACTED] in a thesis he prepared for the Defense Intelligence School in 1979, summarized probable uses for remote viewing in military intelligence. He claimed that remote viewing has been proven sufficiently effective through experiment and could be used in the following applications:

(S) - Surveying of remote geographical locations, facilities, and installations to identify unknown or suspected activities or functions.

(S) - Locating and/or surveying individuals

(S) - Locating sensitive areas within facilities such as code rooms in embassies.

(S) - Reading written material sealed within envelopes or otherwise secured; or at least obtaining an impression of the general content of the material.

(S) - Intercepting remote conversations.

(S) - Detecting remote viewing activities directed against US targets by hostile powers (counterintelligence).⁷⁶

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25X1A (U) [REDACTED] echoed the sentiments of Charles Wallach in that he, too, concluded that research into remote viewing does not require inordinate amounts of money or personnel. The simple experiments outlined earlier in this chapter illustrate this shared claim.

(U) The roller coaster of attitudes for support for parapsychology exemplified by Ronald McRea, previously cited authority of a study of US governmental research on psychic phenomena, clearly shows that there are no fence-sitters on this issue. He depicted the spectrum of differing opinions in Congress by describing Thomas McNamara, a former influential aide to Tennessee Congressman Robin Beard, who claimed that "This kind of research makes the whole defense establishment look ridiculous."⁷⁷ On the other hand, Dick Giza, a member of the House Intelligence Committee staff countered, "Considering some of the half-assed things this government has funded in the past, like studies of ethnicity in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, this is not a bad area to throw money into."⁷⁸ G. Gordon Liddy, who used to study the exploitation of unconventional intelligence methods and devices, supported McNamara's sentiments and claimed that research in this area only threatened the taxpayers. "I think that stuff ought to be left to Stephen King," he quipped in 1981.⁷⁹

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(U) Representative Charlie Rose, a member of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, probably the most versed in remote viewing called the concept "really something." Rose attended classified CIA-arranged briefings on remote viewing and witnessed some incredible demonstrations, however, he thinks skeptics in the Pentagon and CIA hindered research, and he questioned their motives:

(U) Some of the intelligence people I've talked to know that remote viewing works. They block further research on it, however, because they claim that it's not yet accurate as satellite photography. But it seems to me that it would be a hell of a cheap radar system, and if the Russians have it and we don't we are in serious trouble. This country wasn't afraid to look into the strange physics behind lasers and semiconductors, and I don't think that we should be afraid to look into this.⁸⁰

(U) It is becoming increasingly apparent, as we trace attitudes in both executive and legislative branches of government in this paper, that the biggest obstacle in the path to further exploration of remote viewing is the large number of professionals who appeared to focus only on the inconsistencies inherent in this type of phenomenon instead of crediting its many successes. If remote viewing was employed in an interdisciplinary role in support of human intelligence, the possibility of increasing the reliability rate of these

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agents' reports, which are always in question, could be greatly enhanced.

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80. Ronald M. McRea, "Psychic Warriors," Omni, April 1984, 62. Congressman Rose accepted my invitation to interview him in early October 1992, however he was called out of town and the interview had to be canceled.

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CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

WHAT WE DON'T KNOW COULD HURT US !

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

(U) In 1976 my mother visited a psychic with some of her friends. Although reluctant at first because of her disbelief in this type of phenomenon, as well as her feeling that it would be a waste of time and money, she was finally convinced by her friends to go. The psychic told my mother that one of her two sons "would be laid-up for a while because of an accident." He also told her that both of her sons would "be professionals and wear military uniforms," In 1976, at 14 years of age, a career choice was the farthest thing from my mind, let alone a career as a military officer. Nevertheless, in 1977 I was involved in an auto accident that killed one of

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my closest friends and seriously injured three other occupants in the car. I shattered my lower back and broke my left leg into two separate pieces. I was "laid-up" in traction for four months, and my leg required a ten-inch metal plate and 13 screws to put it back together. I wore a cast for approximately three years.

(U) Concerning the second prediction, my brother is also an army captain in military intelligence. My mother did not inform me about her visit to the psychic until well after the auto accident, and not until a few years ago, after my interest in joining the service, did she inform me about the psychic's latter prediction. To this day my mother, a former skeptic, refuses to ever return to a psychic for fear of more bad news.

(U) While researching this topic, through the help of two Defense Intelligence College faculty members, I met a man and a woman who reportedly possess psychic abilities. The woman, who claimed to have the capacity to "contact" me through mental ability, was unsuccessful in her attempt. However, the man, who makes his living as a psychic, rattled off approximately 10 remarkable facts about me after looking at my hands for roughly 15 seconds. It is extraordinarily

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unlikely that this man could have known these personal issues about me without talking to some of the people closest to me who have known me since childhood. He even made me wonder whether I had shared any of these matters with anyone.

INSURMOUNTABLE OBSTACLES ?

(S/NF) Although skeptics largely outnumber supporters of this research frontier, several impressive results of remote viewing experiments have been made available to the academic world with enough force to encourage a further look. Despite the fact that this phenomenon appears to run contrary to known properties of physical law as currently understood, the need for further research is supported by Dr. Kenneth Kress, CIA project officer during the Stanford Research Institute tests:

(S/NF) It is my opinion that, as it relates to intelligence, sufficient understanding and assessment of parapsychology has not been achieved. There are observations that defy explanation. Coincidence is not likely, and fraud has not been discovered. The implication of these data cannot be determined until an assessment is done.⁸¹

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(U) Unfortunately, but scarcely surprising, my investigation of remote viewing shows that support for something this controversial, which flies offensively in the face of traditional science, appears to hinge heavily on experimental success in excess of what would probably be considered acceptable for further experimentation into an established science. Ironically, experiments conducted have repeatedly yielded findings which should not be so extraordinarily difficult to accept. Perhaps Herbert Spencer said it best:

(U) There is a principle which is a bar against all information, which is proof against all arguments, and which cannot fail to keep a man in everlasting ignorance -- that principle is contempt before investigation.⁸²

(U) Unless all of these discoveries and observations for and against this phenomenon can be dismissed as sheer nonsense, remote viewing has certainly sufficiently generated the interest of many professional doctors and scientists to warrant further exploration.

(U) Ray Hyman quotes a statement that philosopher Antony Flew penned in 1975 concerning research on remote viewing:

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(U) It seemed to me that the situation in this misbegotten area could be summed up by saying that there was too much evidence for one just to dismiss it as all a lot of nonsense, and enough to require that one should maintain a continuing interest in the field, even if a distant interest.⁸³

(U) The Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency, the latter of which continues to mandate this type of research, have allotted considerable man-hours and money with the obvious intent of acquiring a clearer perspective of remote viewing. This should propel the phenomenon's potential past mere speculation, not only for its value to the intelligence community as a collection resource, but also because of its danger as a possible threat against which we should be prepared to defend. In time, as the mystery of this controversy unfolds, what today is overwhelmingly regarded as science fiction, might very well turn out to be science fact.

(U) As noted by Captain Groller:

(U) It is sobering to remember the Manhattan Project, undertaken in fear of parallel Nazi efforts, was based on an unproven hypothesis in a highly theoretical branch of science. Nevertheless, two days before Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt committed vast and scarce

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resources to support the work of scientists who had no firm data in hand, to seek the exotic goal of loosing the electrical bonds of matter. As a result, what was literally science fiction until 1944 became a brutal truth in 1945.⁸⁴

(U) With the demise of the U.S.S.R., the threat of massive nuclear conflict with the Commonwealth of Independent States is greatly diminished. Therefore, the possibility of the Russians applying the phenomenon of parapsychology or remote viewing in a military capacity may be seen by some as unlikely. Nevertheless, I contend that the Intelligence Community should continue systematic investigation of a potentially enormously productive type of research with profoundly important military applications.

(U) The break-up of the Soviet Union posits new concerns in the possibility of proliferation or sale of parts of its nuclear arsenal to third world nations. In this regard, the US devoted a great deal of energy studying fixes to the proliferation issue of ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons after the cold war. The unconventional weapon of remote viewing, if shared with unpredictable third world nations, could likewise be a profoundly important equalizer, much as

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missiles and nuclear weapons used to be. Therefore, it stands to reason that some serious research would be prudent.

(U) Martin Ebon writes that the potential of psychic warfare warrants respect:

(U) In the arsenal of any cold or hot war on this globe, psychic capabilities do not have top priority on either ideological side of the fence, but we have no reason to doubt that some of their potentials are awesome. Psychic warfare is something to fear.⁸⁵

(U) Intelligence analysis, quite often based on qualitative assumptions, would assume a totally new dimension should the theory of mind warfare develop to the point of acceptance.

(S/NF) Kress feels that biggest obstacles to overcome concerning paranormal research are those of understanding this phenomena, and the conveying of this knowledge to policymakers so that they can support research efforts:

(S/NF) The people managing such agencies demand quick and relevant results. The intelligence and military agencies, therefore, press for results before there is sufficient experimental reproducibility or understanding of the physical mechanisms. Unless there is a major breakthrough in understanding, the situation is not likely to

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change as long as applications-oriented agencies are funding parapsychology. Agencies must commit long-term basic research funds and learn to confine attention to testing only abilities which at least appear reproducible enough to be used to augment other hard collection techniques. Remote viewing can then rise and fall on its merits and not stumble over bureaucratic charters and conjectures proposed by people who are irrevocably on one side or the other in this controversial area.⁸⁶

(U) If there is any validity to the eye-opening results of the studies and experiments narrated in this examination of remote viewing, and, if these results can be accepted at face value, the possible application of this phenomenon to intelligence gathering becomes increasingly obvious.

(U) A recurring theme used by opponents of remote viewing encountered throughout this research is that remote viewing experiments are plagued by inaccuracies and inconsistencies. Intelligence analysis itself is an inexact science, however, one which continues to gamble with reliability factors. Additionally, if 100 percent accuracy is a prerequisite for employing an intelligence discipline, then all of the disciplines employed today are only marginally acceptable as well.

25X1A (U) [REDACTED] a certified forensic hypnotist and member of the Foreign Counterintelligence Department at

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the Defense Intelligence Agency does not rule out that remote viewing might some day be accepted as a tool to aid in intelligence collection:

(U) The skepticism associated with remote viewing is not much unlike the skepticism shown toward the use of forensic hypnosis. Up until approximately a decade ago law enforcement personnel, as well as investigators, were hesitant to even consider the use of forensic hypnosis in attempting to help victims or witnesses regress in time to recall certain events. Over time, it was proven that persons placed under hypnosis by competent personnel, were able to regress in time and accurately relive a situation or event as it occurred, and then be brought back to the present and provide accurate, detailed descriptions of all that had transpired. Supporting investigations, in almost all cases, proved the accuracy of the interviewee's statements.⁸⁷

(U) Perhaps remote viewing's greatest potential today is as an adjunct to current sources of intelligence. Minimally, remote viewing could be employed as a complimentary piece to many intelligence puzzles; combined as a force multiplier with Imagery, or used in conjunction with the first hand reports of agents.

(U) When questioned about the concept of remote viewing playing a complimentary role under the current intelligence

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collection umbrella, [REDACTED] Chief of the Special Projects Office at the Defense Intelligence Agency replied:

(U) Remote viewing does have promise as a collection tool. Under the right conditions, it could help substantially. It offers unique potential, especially where most conventional sensors can not collect; in the inside of buildings, or assisting in locating missing individuals where there is no advance information, for example. Remote viewing can provide clues to narrow down the search. It still needs work, but what sensor system does not? It is not at the point of application where it should be employed in a stand-alone capacity, it cannot be used in every type of application, and it is not high-precision with high repeatability results, but it can certainly enhance the data of other collectors.⁸⁸

(U) Maybe we should be more flexible and take into account the many successes uncovered through remote viewing experimentation, even while remaining aware of the built-in peculiarities and handicaps associated with it. Maybe the concept of pulling futuristic answers from glistening crystal balls or talking mirrors is no longer limited to fairy tales like the Wizard of Oz, and Snow White. Maybe the time has come to place at least partial reliance on a person of empirically documented psychic ability.

(U) This paper has presented documented experimental findings which illustrate that the potential of

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remote viewing, if used in conjunction with the other intelligence disciplines, could prove an invaluable asset to the intelligence community. Even anecdotal material is so voluminous that its impact cannot be denied. Data gathered suggest that this phenomenon deserves to be examined more carefully for its potential applications to strategic and tactical intelligence.

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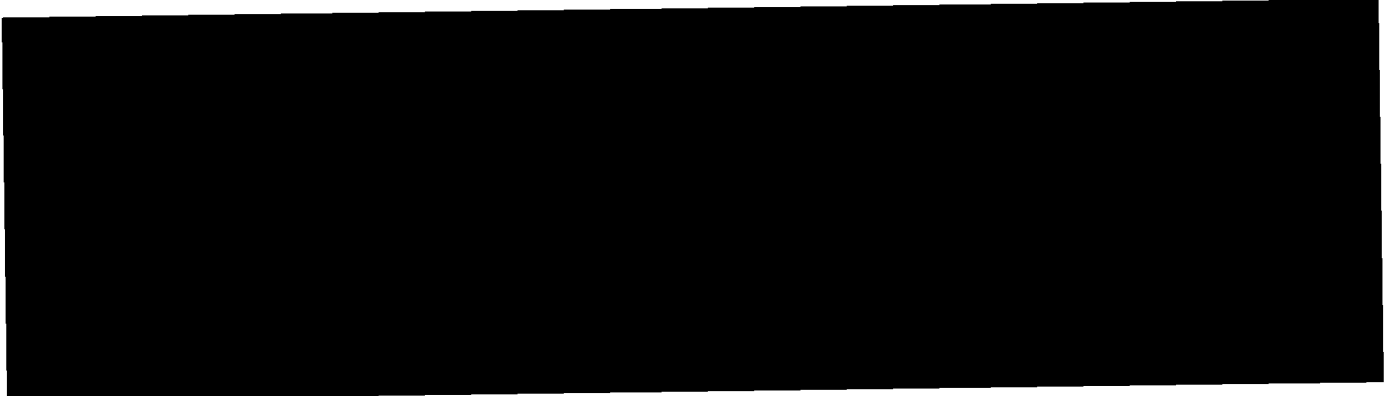
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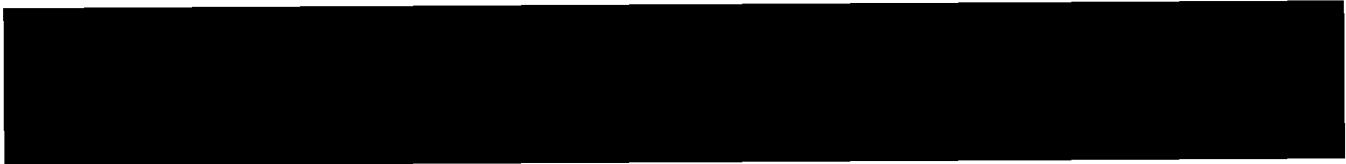
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RESEARCH ARTICLE

What Do We Know about Psi? The First Decade of Remote-Viewing Research and Operations at Stanford Research Institute

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Abstract—Beginning in 1972, three physicists at Stanford Research Institute (now known as SRI International)—Harold Puthoff, Edwin May, and Russell Targ—initiated free-response, remote-viewing experiments with psi-gifted participants. The percipients were asked to describe their mental images with regard to some person or event distant in space and time. Many of our experimental series were statistically significant at four standard deviations from chance expectation, with effect sizes greater than 0.6. From these highly efficient experiments, we concluded that the accuracy and reliability of remote viewing is independent of distance up to 10,000 km, and of time up to several days into the future. Psi ability clearly violates our ordinary ideas of causality, since future events are seen to be the cause or trigger for experiences at an earlier time. We also learned that feedback to the viewer is helpful, but it is not necessary. Remote viewing is a nonanalytic ability; describing a distant shape, form, or location on the planet is easier than guessing a number from 1 to 10. The purpose of this paper is to correct the misconception that psi is weak and unreliable. On the contrary, in our laboratory experiments and classified operational tasks, psi was found to be surprisingly reliable and useful.

Keywords: SRI—remote viewing—psi ability—psi results

A Personal Note

In 1958, I started my career in the budding area of laser research. My very poor vision compelled me to leave my atomic physics research assistantship with C. S. Wu at Columbia University, and shift to research in optics and then to psi research. At Columbia all the professors were much too smart to use textbooks. In those days, everything was taught from the mind of the professor directly to the blackboard in the lecture theater. My very poor

eyesight made this form of classroom learning quite difficult for me. As an undergraduate in physics with a minor in psychology, I loved Carl Rogers who taught his students to be kind to their patients and treat them with “unconditional positive regard,” not like lab rats. I became a student of parapsychology ever since the day that my fellow student in high school biology, Robert Rosenthal (now a distinguished professor), introduced the class to the Zener cards that were used in Rhine’s laboratory to test for psi. I made a beeline for the American Society for Psychical Research (ASPR) just off Central Park West in New York City. For me, the rest is history. A decade of Indian Kundalini meditation practice at the New York Theosophical Society was also an important part of my life.

By the time I was in college at the age of sixteen, I was an amateur magician doing mental magic on stage for small events. I found that I could occasionally supplement my act with useful bits of visual information that would appear in my awareness. These often were appropriate for the person whose mind I was pretending to read. Since then, I have learned from famous magicians such as the Amazing Kreskin and Milbourne Christopher, that useful bits of stray information often come to them on stage anomalously.

By 1965, I had built an electronic ESP teaching machine which was instrumental in getting the first psi research contract at Stanford Research Institute (SRI). I had been exploring the possibility of such a program at a NASA conference on Speculative Technology. Wernher von Braun, the famous aerospace engineer, tried his hand at the ESP machine and was exceptionally successful. He recommended to James Fletcher, the director of NASA, that they could help support a program to ‘teach astronauts how to mentally become in touch with the spacecraft.’ This led to a meeting with Hal Puthoff, astronaut Edgar Mitchell, Charles Anderson (President of SRI), and me in 1972. Mitchell confirmed that NASA would support research with an ESP teaching machine, and we all agreed to keep the project on a low profile. This was the inception of psi research at SRI that eventually culminated in 1995 at Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC). This project is now widely known as the Stargate Project.

After spending ten years at SRI on the psi research program, in July 1982 I decided to pursue my earlier laser work at Lockheed Missiles and Space Company. However, my interest in psi persisted. One of the questions that psi researchers are always faced with is ‘if psi is real why can’t you make money from it on the stock market?’ In 1982 I created Delphi Associates with an investor and an experienced psychic to forecast changes in the silver commodity market. All nine forecasts were correct, and we made \$120,000. The event was reported in *The Wall Street Journal* (Larson, 1984; Harary & Targ, 1985).

Remote Viewing at SRI

Remote viewing is a methodological approach for the investigation and application of precognition and real-time psi. Psi is an inherent ability that enables us to describe and experience non-inferential objects and events in the distance and in the future. While some may not have this inherent ability, others may have it at varying degrees of proficiency—from a once-in-a-lifetime experience to giftedness that enables psi on demand.

This ability is not a “new age” discovery. Psi experiences are described in detail by the Hindu sage Patañjali in about the fourth century BCE in the *Yoga Sūtras* (Taimni & Patañjali, 2010). The eight-stage yoga practice consists of restraints, disciplines, physical posture, breath control, withdrawal of the senses, concentration, meditation, and samādhi, a state of super-consciousness. According to Patañjali, siddhis or supernormal powers are obtained by samyama, or perfect meditation, leading to clarity of insight. This enables the practitioner to gain knowledge of the past, the distant, and the future; diagnose illnesses; and heal the sick. In Part III of the *Yoga Sūtras* (Powers), Patañjali describes a wide variety of the siddhis (psi abilities). Siddhis are also described in the Buddhist treatise *The Flower Ornament Scripture* (Avatamsaka Sūtra, about the first century CE), that describe many of miraculous aspects of Buddhist life (Cleary, 1993). This 1600-page treatise also describes the ten kinds of super knowledge that enlightened beings have, including knowledge of other’s minds (telepathy), knowledge of the celestial eye (clairvoyance), the spiritual faculty of knowing past lives, and the power of knowing the future (precognition). These revered scriptures expect their practitioners to follow the instructions, and in the process attain highly significant paranormal abilities. However, the attainment of psi abilities is not the goal of meditation. Focusing on the experience of siddhis is considered an impediment to attaining the ultimate goal of yoga—enlightenment and self-realization. But there is no doubt that these teachers consider the abilities to be available, though ego attachment is a stumbling block in the path of enlightenment.

We undertook several basic research experiments in the first decade at SRI, including psychokinesis, development of the remote-viewing method, remote viewing in an electronically shielded room (no degradation in psi performance), methods for identification and selection of psi-gifted persons (remote viewing tests were found to be best predictors of psi ability), training psi-gifted persons to utilize the remote-viewing methods, and applications of remote viewing to problems of national security. A 1973–1988 meta-analysis of the SRI data concluded that:

Remote viewing (RV) can provide useful intelligence information.
 Laboratory and operational remote viewing show the greatest potential for practical applications.
 Experienced viewers are significantly better than the general population.
 Remote-viewing ability does not degrade over time.
 At this time, there is no quantitative evidence to support a training hypothesis, apart from basic instructions.
 Natural scenes are significantly better than symbols as targets for remote viewing.
 Remote-viewing quality is independent of target distance, size, or time, up to a few weeks.

(May, Utts, Trask, Luke, Frivold, & Humphrey, 1989, p. 495)

It has been my great privilege to have worked with the greatest psychics of this era, learning from them, and contributing to the advancement of psi research. In this article, I briefly narrate my experiences with Ingo Swann, Pat Price, Hella Hammid, and Joe McMoneagle.

Ingo Swann

Following the initial funding from NASA, Ingo Swann, the noted New York visionary artist, was invited to SRI to demonstrate his psi abilities that were earlier investigated by Gertrude Schmeidler at the American Society for Psychical Research. Swann was not satisfied with the simplistic laboratory experiments to demonstrate his psi skills, as he felt these methods were a “trivialization of his abilities.” Since he could focus his awareness “anywhere in the galaxy,” his complaint was why were we asking him to describe stuff in the next room? He proposed that Hal and I go and stand anywhere in Palo Alto, a half hour’s drive away from SRI, and he would make a drawing of where we were located. In one instance, we randomly chose Palo Alto City Hall, which he described as a “quad or quadrangle, a fountain with no water, and interlocking circles on the pavement.” All correct. This launched us on a protocol of remote viewing of geographic locations, with an outbound person acting as a beacon, and the remote viewer in the laboratory with the interviewer. For the next decade, that interviewer was generally me, sitting in a darkened room, trying to gently help a viewer describe his mental pictures pertaining to where someone or something was located somewhere in the world. My job as an interviewer was to help people get out of their own way and not overthink the task.

Ingo was a lifelong, natural psychic who had no need for nor interest in an interviewer; for him, his description of us standing at City Hall was garden-variety remote viewing. After this early series of trials over several months, we were ready for a far more rigorous series of tests. Following the instructions of Swann, in the first formal experimental series we did at

SRI, the viewer and I (as monitor) were sequestered in a shielded room, and Hal was the outbound experimenter to one of 60 randomly selected sites in the San Francisco Bay Area. Since I don't drive, I was the interviewer for most of the SRI remote-viewing experiments during the first decade. The protocol can be found in Puthoff, Targ, and May (1979).

In early 1973, our CIA contract monitor, Kit Green, sent us coordinates that we could use for our first formal test. Ingo was pleased with this targeting method as he had been pitching for the challenge of this approach. In May 1973, Ingo worked on the first set of coordinates provided, without any accompanying maps, giving an immediate response to the target coordinates. From Menlo Park, California, at SRI, Ingo provided the response of the West Virginia site (Figure 1). As we, at SRI, were all blind to these targets, the analysis of these responses was done by the clients. While the details of the analysis were not given to us, we were informed that in each of the experiments "the data exceed any possible bounds of coincidental correlation, and exceed any possible bounds of acquisition by known means." The target described by Swann was a top-secret (crypto) NSA microwave listening post. It has also been reported that some of the data possibly constitute "noise" in the signal, "but it has been difficult to negate totally any information given by the subjects" (Puthoff & Targ, 1973, p. 72). The great psychic policeman Pat Price, whom we describe later, also penetrated the site to read top-secret code words in an underground safe. The details Price provided far exceeded what we and the clients anticipated or thought possible. Details of this can be found in *The Reality of ESP* (Targ, 2012, p. 49). As the target was not under the control of anyone at SRI, this exciting remote viewing generated a lot of interest and possibly concern in the intelligence community, and provided a great financial boost to our program. There was quite a dustup, with the NSA very angry with the CIA for targeting California psychics on their secret facility. No one was amused, except perhaps the psychics.

In other tasks, Ingo described, using only their geographic coordinates, targets such as an active volcano in Iceland and a French island called Kerguelen in the South Indian Ocean (see Figure 2). At this time, only the CIA had maps that could corroborate the exact location of the airport that Ingo drew on the tiny island, shown as parallel lines in the upper right part of the drawing.

Ingo had come to SRI with a well-annotated copy of René Warcollier's 1948 seminal book on telepathy called *Mind to Mind* (Warcollier, 1948). Swann later wrote an Introduction to the 2001 edition of that book, which I co-published with Hampton Roads, in my *Studies in Consciousness* series. In his Introduction, Ingo identified three ideas of Warcollier that had not yet

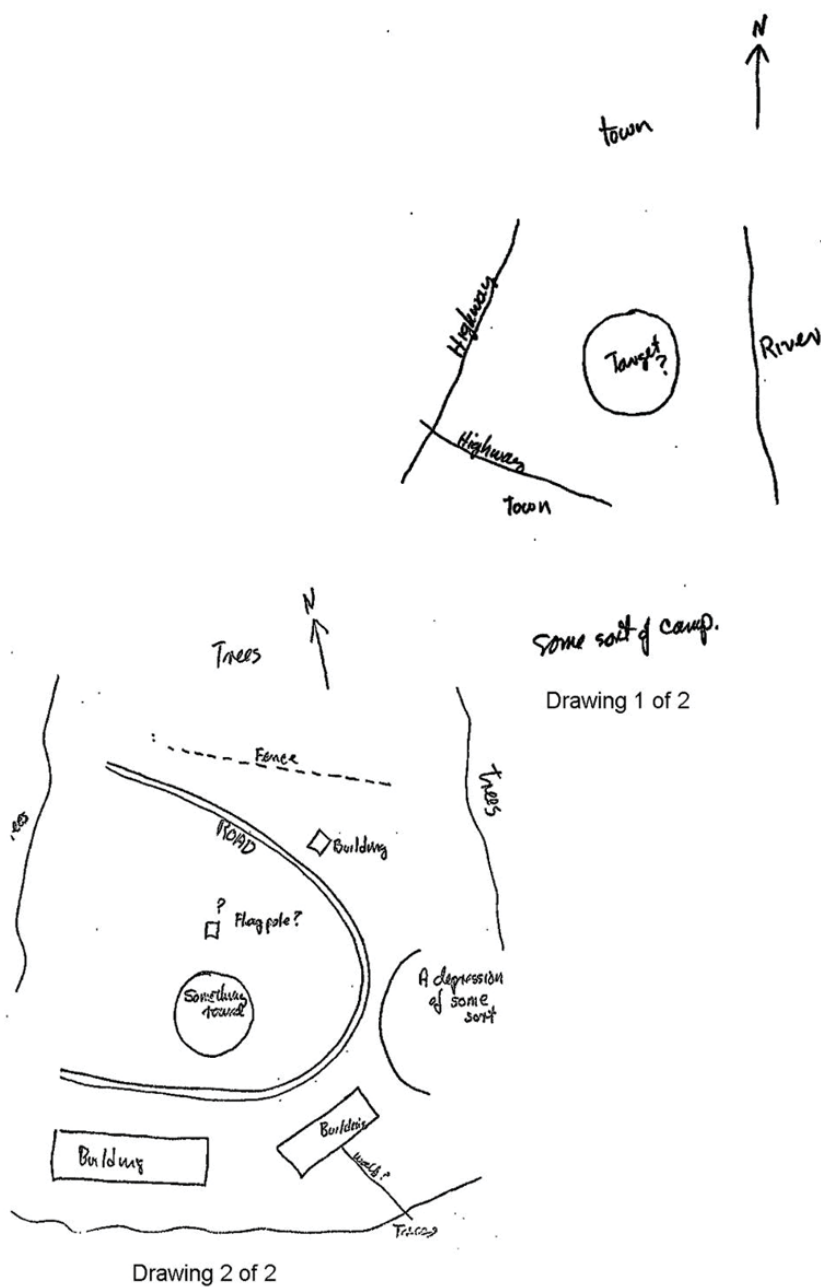


Figure 1. Ingo Swann's Map #1 and #2, West Virginia Site.



Figure 2. Kerguelen Island map and Swann's remote viewing sketch.

come into clear existence at the time of the 1948 edition. These concepts are models of mind, information transfer, and signal-to-noise ratio.

Models of Mind. From my conversations with Ingo, I am assuming that by “models of mind” he is referring to the bicameral nature of the brain, based on Julian Jaynes’ work (Jaynes, 1976). One cerebral hemisphere is predominately associated with analytic function such as naming, while the other hemisphere works more holistically, as in drawing. I always ask a viewer to tell me, “What are you experiencing? What is the shape, or form?”

Tell me about the surprising image that appears in your awareness.” This approach has been very successful. Asking the viewer “where do you think Hal is located” always fails. It is easier to visualize someone’s location anywhere in the world, than to guess a number from 1 to 10, an ESP card, or a playing card. This is because naming the card is an analytic task and does not correspond to how psi works. This is not a new idea. It is found in the eighth century Tibetan Buddhist text by the great dharma master Padmasambhava, also known as Guru Rinpoche; *Self-Liberation through Seeing with Naked Awareness* is a translation of this text (Karma-glin-pa & Reynolds, 2010). The idea here is that our nature is timeless awareness, and to move awareness into the timeless realm, one “must give up all desire for naming and grasping. Naming and grasping is the enemy of timeless awareness.” You might say that the remote-viewing monitor/interviewer plays the part of the viewer’s analytical hemisphere.

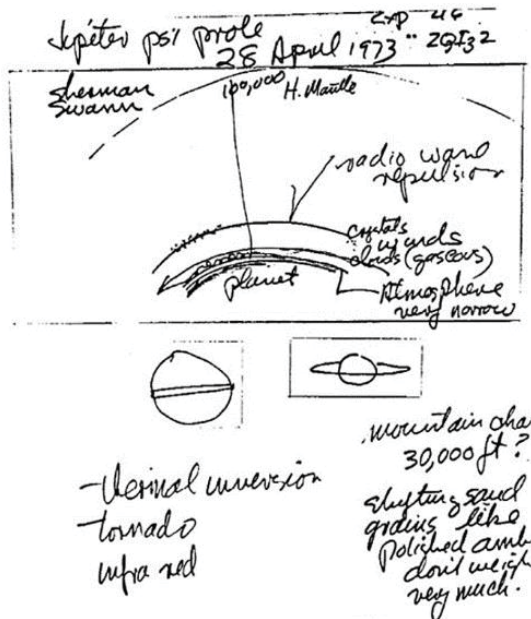
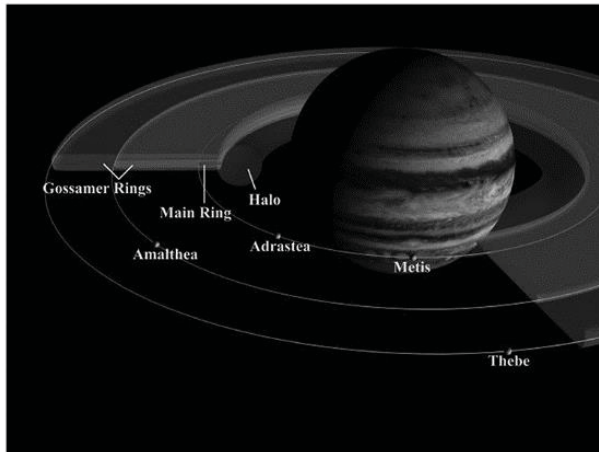
Information Transfer. As an artist, Ingo believed in the wisdom of the hand. He always asked a viewer to begin any session by relaxing his hand and making a little sketch, formless or not. He felt that these “glyphs” were the first and truest link with the image being processed by the psychic mind. Warcollier’s book is filled with these little glyphs. I think drawings are very important. Since I am a good visualizer and not an artist, my first question as a monitor to a viewer almost always is, “Tell me what shows up surprising in your awareness. Good. Now draw that.” I give them a piece of paper and a marker to concretize their visual imagery. In my experience, many people feel hesitant in trying to draw something that doesn’t make any sense, but a good session monitor can encourage a person to put his imagery on paper either as drawings or words. I am not teaching remote viewing. I am giving people permission to use an ability they already have.

Signal-to-Noise Ratio. Ingo’s focus was always on helping the viewer to separate “the psychic signal from the mental noise.” While we don’t know a lot about the psychic signal, we do have a good understanding of mental noise, which Ingo termed as analytical overlay (AOL), a very important concept. AOL is naming, guessing, grasping, memory, analysis, and imagination that interfere with the expression of psi-enabled information. Anything the viewer does in the way of processing his images introduces noise. This is why targets such as Zener cards and playing cards are psi-destructive targets. In the forced-choice, card-guessing paradigm, the signal-to-noise ratio is a huge problem, since you already have a perfect, crystal-clear memory of all the cards. In the free-response approach, the diaphanous psi image does not have to compete with memory and imagination.

In the free-response, remote-viewing tasks, an interviewer/monitor can be very helpful in guiding a viewer away from guessing targets. An interviewer can also become sensitive to the tone of voice that a viewer expresses during a remote-viewing session. Since the interviewer is blind to the target and the target pool, he has no information to contribute, and hence can say whatever he thinks might be helpful to encourage the viewer to elaborate on his response; even suggesting that he look into awareness for his future feedback. And above all, never lie to your subjects.

Precognitive dreams also are subject to mental noise, the same as ordinary remote viewing. But we can learn, and must learn, to recognize a true precognitive dream by its freedom from the previous day's residue, no anxiety about possible future events, or wish fulfillment of desired future events. While these three are the basis of most ordinary, non-precognitive dreams, future-oriented dreams are recognizable by their frequent bizarre content, or unusual crystal clarity. This separation is very important if precognitive dreams are to be trusted and put to work. For example, if you have an anxiety dream about failing a math test for which you have not studied, we would not call that precognitive. It's just what you would expect. But one can become skillful in discerning whether a dream is ordinary or is indeed precognitive. Although I personally have not found it necessary, maintaining a dream diary can be of great help.

In April 1973, we finally received our NASA contract to test my ESP teaching machine (Targ, Cole, & Puthoff, 1974). This ESP Trainer is now available as a free application from the Apple App store. It is a four-choice, random-number-generator device that chooses the targets; it has a PASS button, to avoid guessing. Our contract monitor, George Pezdirtz, was a distinguished NASA chemist. He was an early associate for our team in getting governmental support for our program. As we sat with Ingo in my office in early April 1973, George mentioned that NASA was about to launch the Pioneer 11 spacecraft to Jupiter. Could Ingo take a look at Jupiter now, and tell us if there was anything especially interesting that the mission might find? Ingo took a puff on his cigar and grabbed my ruled note pad and said "yes, I see a ring around the planet." George said to Ingo, "You must be thinking of Saturn." Ingo replied in his inimitable style that he had been looking at the solar system his entire life, and that he knows the difference between Jupiter and Saturn. He said that "Jupiter has mainly one fat ring. And you will see it when you get there." The following year, NASA sent back photos greatly resembling Ingo's instant drawings of the ring 365 million miles away (see Figure 3).



The subject incorrectly recorded the date.
The date was 27 April 1973.

Figure 3. NASA illustration of Jupiter's rings, and Swann's remote viewing sketch of Jupiter's rings.

Pat Price

Pat Price was a retired police commissioner from the city of Burbank, California. He told us that he had heard of our ESP research at SRI, and that he would like to help us. I have no idea where he heard about our classified program. Pat was an amiable, mid-fifties, broad-shouldered Irishman, liked by everyone. In our first remote-viewing trial, Price and I sat in a small, shielded room with cups of coffee and a lined pad on which to draw or write notes. After allowing half an hour travel time, I announced that Hal and Kit Green, our contract monitor from the CIA, had reached their destination. Price said, 'I don't see anything.' Since this was my first remote-viewing trial with him, I found his announcement alarming. But I was familiar with the feeling of the remote-viewing experience from my own explorations. So I had no hesitation telling Price, "That's OK. Just follow Hal's green car as it leaves the SRI parking lot and tell me what you see." He said, "I see them heading south. They are arriving at some sort of large water purification plant. . . . There is a circular pool about 80 feet in diameter and a rectangular pool about 75 by 100. And there are two very tall water storage tanks. That's what I get." The target was a public swimming pool complex in Rinconada Park about five miles south of SRI. The dimensions of the two pools that he described were correct. While there were no water tanks presently at the site, 75 years ago there used to be water tanks in the exact spot Price had indicated. Further, at an earlier time, the site was indeed a water purification plant. We learned those two facts ten years later. Figure 4 illustrates the existing pools, and the water towers from an earlier time.

Our plan called for accomplishing a total of nine trials with Pat, and with Hal as the outbound experimenter to a randomly selected site within half an hour's drive from SRI. We accomplished the nine trials with about two or three sessions a week. In double-blind, rank-order matching, the session judge was able to correctly match seven of the nine trials as first-place matches, with respect to where the outbound experimenter had been. There are 60 targets in the pool. The judging is against the nine targets used in a 9×9 matrix. The judge was Arthur Hastings, then a linguistics professor at Stanford University.

The statistical odds of such success is approximately 1-in-100,000. Another way to gain perspective on this series would be to realize that if Hal had been kidnapped on nine occasions, Pat would have found him the first place he remote-viewed in seven of the nine times. No correlation between distance and accuracy was found. In one trial, our division director wanted to assure security and hence drove himself and Hal to his own randomly chosen site. Pat and I were unaware of this change in protocol. Shortly after

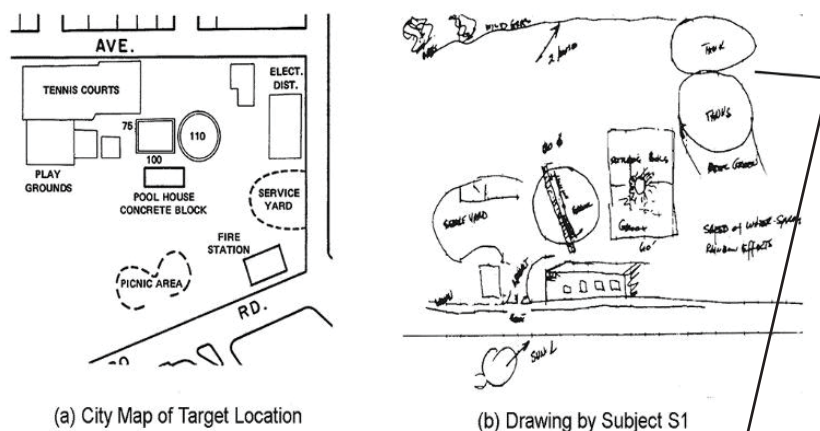


Figure 4. Map of public swimming-pool complex, remote-viewing drawing, and an archive photo of the towers.

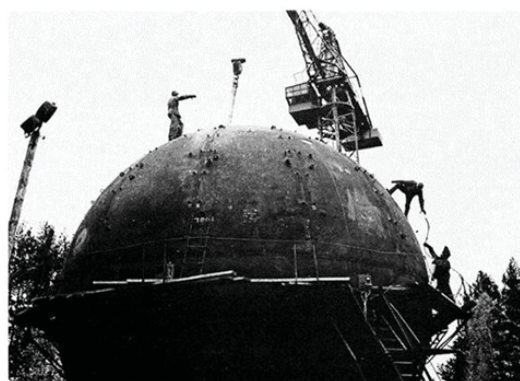
the travelers left, Pat said, “why don’t I just tell you right now where they are going, and we can go and get our coffee.” This turned out to be one of his most accurate descriptions. It was a boat dock and restaurant complex 10 miles north of SRI. After our *Nature* paper (Targ & Puthoff, 1974) was published, there was a criticism of our judging protocol, based on the idea that some of the transcripts had internal clues, from the subject, as to the order of the trials. We asked Professor Charles Tart, at the University of California, Davis, to have the trials re-judged in his laboratory. His judge came up with exactly the same results as Professor Hastings did.

Kidnapping of Patty Hearst. In January 1974, Patricia Hearst, the heiress to the Hearst fortune, was kidnapped from her Berkeley home. The next day, local police called SRI to see if we could help. Hal, Pat Price, and I drove to the Berkeley police station to see what Pat could do. The police detective told Pat, “Boy do we have a lot of questions to ask you!” Pat said, “Let me show you how we do this. Give me your mug book.” The detective

brought out a large, loose-leaf binder and laid it on a large oak table. We all crowded around Pat as he turned the pages, each with six square photos. After perhaps a dozen pages, Pat put his finger on the face of a man and read out loud “Donald Defreeze, he’s the ring leader.” The detective said “We know who he is. He walked away from a minimum security jail last year.” A week later, Defreeze identified himself as the leader of the Symbionese Liberation Army, an American far-left militia group. In her autobiography, *Every Secret Thing*, Patty Hearst states that they knew psychics were looking for them (Hearst, 1982). She was captured September 19, 1975, by the FBI, in a San Francisco apartment.

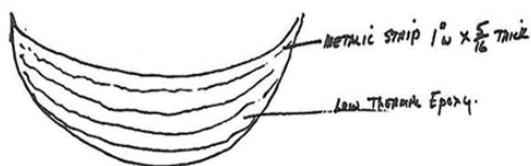
Giant Sphere of Semipalatinsk. In June 1974, there was Pat Price’s final event at SRI, a few months before his death. He described a Soviet weapons factory in Siberia. Using targets in Siberia overcomes the “memorized-the-globe hypothesis,” which we sometimes heard from skeptics. Price and I were given geographical coordinates of a Russian R&D facility. Price began by saying, “I am lying on top of a building, and the sun feels good. There is a giant gantry crane rolling back above my body. I need to draw this.” And he made what turned out to be an extremely detailed drawing of an eight-wheeled gantry crane, with a little man half the height of a wheel. It was a shockingly accurate match with the secret drawing that the CIA brought to show us after the session. Ken Kress, the contracting office’s technical representative, then asked Pat to describe what were they doing in the building underneath the crane. Price and I went back to our little room to continue the session, and Pat began to describe the construction of a giant steel sphere about 60 feet in diameter. He said, “They’re trying to weld it together out of steel gores (orange slices) but they are having problems because the steel is so thick.” While at that time the CIA couldn’t confirm anything about the sphere, *Aviation Week* published a story on May 2, 1977, describing satellite images of the Semipalatinsk site. Figure 5 shows the photo from *Aviation Week* illustrating Russian tanks made of gores, and Pat Price’s drawing of the 60-foot gores making up the spheres. As stated in the *Aviation Week* article: “The building has been removed. The large steel segments were parts of a steel sphere estimated to be 18 meters (57 feet) in diameter. Enough gores for two complete spheres were constructed. The spheres are the first clue as to what is being done at the facility.” In our film *Third Eye Spies*, Kit Green reiterates that they had no information about the spheres, even for us with our top-secret, SI-TK (Sensitive Intelligence Talent Keyhole) clearances.

Price was lauded for his excellent description of the spheres. It is interesting to note here that Price died the following year, before anyone in the West had information about the spheres. Thus, there was no feedback



Aviation Week Photo

SEGMENT of METALLIC STRIP
EMBEDDED in LOW THERMAL EPOXY.
IN ELECTRICAL? Bldg 4.



Read Hal's DRAWN 6-15-74
JUL 18 1974 FROM PRICE
(P)

(b) SPHERE FABRICATION

Figure 5. Semipalatinsk site: 1977 Aviation Week photo and 1974 Pat Price's drawing.

available to him after the session to serve as the source of psi information. In my view, this example settles the issue that feedback provided to the viewer is not necessary for remote viewing. Published laboratory experiments have also been done where feedback to the viewer had been carefully excluded, and psi was significantly evident (Schmeidler, 1964; Targ & Tart, 1985; Targ, Targ, & Lichtarge, 1985; May, Lantz, & Piantineda, 1996/2014).

Hal and I worked together on the organization of all these projects. But just before we received the tasking for Semipalatinsk, Hal was invited to take a vacation trip to South America. This provided us an opportunity for

a long-distance, remote-viewing series with Pat. Each day at noon, Pat and I would meet at our little shielded room in SRI, and he would describe his impressions of where Hal was in South America. He described for example, a church, a market, a harbor, and a volcano. Then on day five, he didn't show up. So, in the spirit that the show must go on, I decided to stand in for Pat. Since I had been facilitating this work for two years, I thought I would give it a try. At noon, I closed my eyes and took a couple of deep breaths. I saw an airport on an island, which I drew. I saw ocean at the end of the runway, sand and grass on the right, and an airport building on the left. I signed and dated my drawing. When Hal returned, he showed me his photos of the island airport he visited for a change of scene, or, as he said "to try and fool the viewer." My drawing closely matched what he saw at the airport (Figure 6). Shortly after that, we had an offer from a newspaper to fly their Florida-based airplane to the airport at San Andres to see if my drawing was as good as Hal claimed.

Hella Hammid

After two years of remote-viewing research at SRI and the publication of our first paper in *Nature* (Targ & Puthoff, 1974), the CIA asked us to find a control subject who had no previous experience with psychic abilities. Kit Green, the CIA physician, wanted to determine how widely distributed psi ability was in the general population. Since Price and Swann were lifelong psi practitioners, and demonstrated prodigious abilities, could I find a control subject? I invited Hella Hammid—a family friend, renowned photographer, highly intelligent, with an enthusiastic sense of humor—to participate as a control subject. She had no prior experience of being psychic, and thought it would be very entertaining to be a part of a government ESP project. We carried out nine, formal, remote-viewing experiments with her, just as we had done with Price. We followed the outbound, remote-viewing protocol, with me as the monitor and Hal as the outbound experimenter. In double-blind matching, a judge successfully matched five of her descriptions in first place and four in second place. In two of these sessions, there was a bridge in each of two targets, and two courtyards also appeared in her target pool; she described all of these quite accurately. But the judge was unable to determine which steel bridge drawing should be associated with the actual steel bridge. Figure 7 illustrates her first remote-viewing trial in the series with her drawing of a pedestrian overpass. She correctly characterized it as some kind of "trough, up in the air . . . I see squares, within squares, within squares."

Her overall score was statistically significant at odds of 1 in 1,000,000; the overpass was given only a second-place match by the judge, who

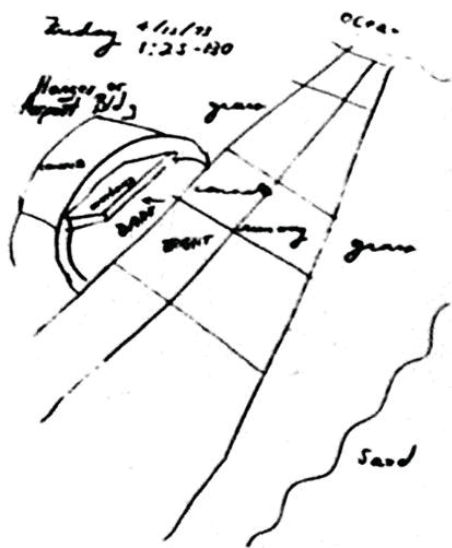


Figure 6. San Andrea's airport and Targ's remote-viewing drawing.

reasonably preferred a very similar railroad trestle.¹ These formal studies were published in the *Proceedings of the IEEE* (Puthoff & Targ, 1976). In trials such as we report here for Pat Price and Hella Hammid, the deviation from chance expectation is greater than 4σ . The effect size is calculated as

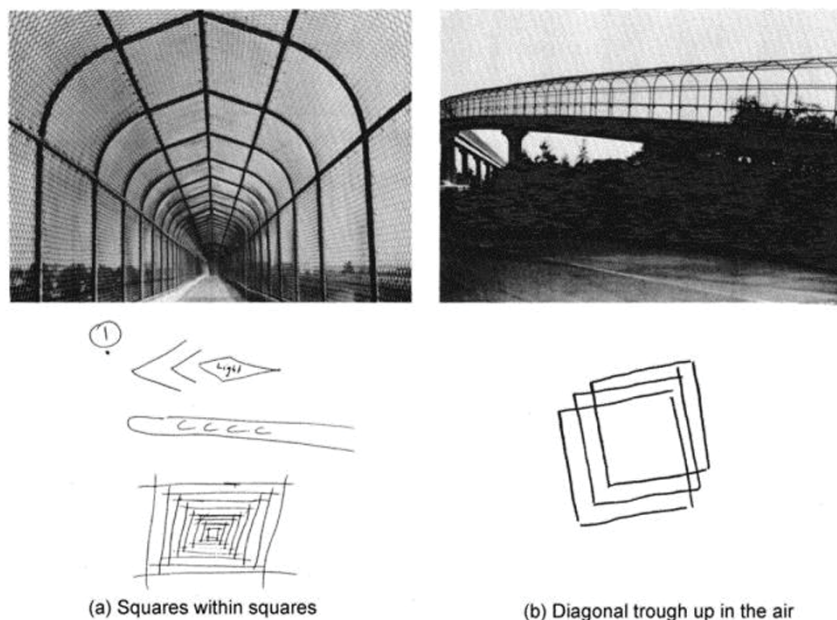


Figure 7. Pedestrian overpass target, and Hella Hammid's drawing, described as "some kind of diagonal trough up in the air."

the z -score (the number of standard deviations from chance) divided by the square root of the number of trials. For these two series of nine trials each, the effect size is greater than unity. From my work on this program, I would say that all creative people are psychic, even scientists—they have just learned to keep quiet about it.

It wasn't lost on the CIA that our control subject appeared to be psi-gifted at a level of proficiency that matched that of Pat Price—our best psychic. Hella became a highly successful partner in our program for the next six years. She described objects near and far, big and small, all with great success. In one trial, we were concerned about the meaning of the result, when Hella made an exceptionally accurate drawing of an artist's representation of the Berkeley Bevatron particle accelerator which differed greatly from the aerial photograph of the actual structure. She had been shown both images for feedback. Figure 8 illustrates her drawing in response to the geographical coordinates of the Berkeley Bevatron building. Her sketch of the Bevatron "target area structure" was considered an anomalously accurate response to the geographic coordinates. It suggested to us that she might be responding to her feedback picture of the artist's drawing, rather

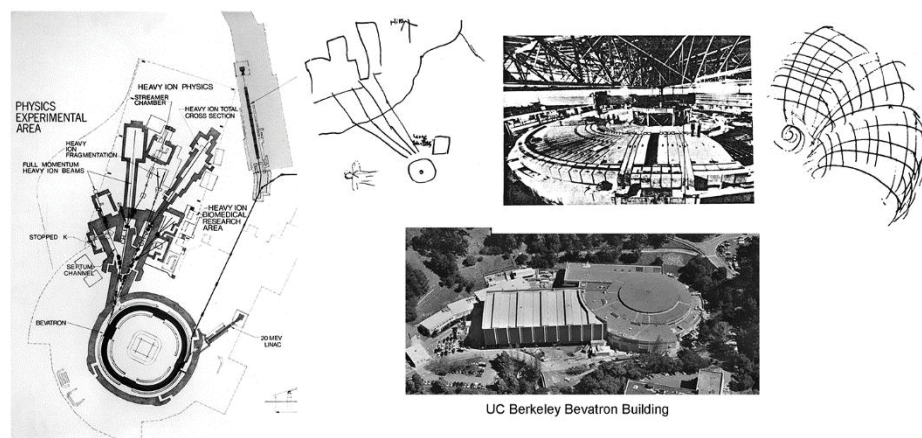


Figure 8. Berkeley Bevatron building, and sketch by Hella Hammid. She described these as “highly illuminated rays shooting out of a bellybutton type of roundness.”

than to her remote viewing of the building itself (Figure 8, left).

As I have been saying, we consider remote viewing to be a nonlocal ability, that is, independent of space and time, because it is no more difficult to see into the far distance than it is to see across the street or to see into the future. In fact, Hella Hammid demonstrated perfect precognitive accuracy in her descriptions of four Bay Area targets, an hour before they were each chosen (Puthoff & Targ, 1976).

Joe McMoneagle and the Army Psychic Corps at Fort Meade, MD

After six years of operational requests to SRI, from the CIA, and the Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), the Army asked us to train a group of intelligence officers on the East Coast. It was becoming cumbersome and embarrassing for them to have to come to SRI in California for tasking remote viewers to help them find a downed bomber or a kidnapped general. Hal and I went to Fort Meade in Maryland, and in a large meeting room interviewed 30 officers who were willing to risk their careers for an opportunity to learn remote viewing. Following the screening procedure, the selected six from this group, five men and one woman, came to SRI (Targ, 2014; Targ, Puthoff, Humphrey, & May, 1980). We spent a week with each of them, instructing them on the remote-viewing protocol that we had been using for the past six years. We would conduct one trial each day and two on Friday.

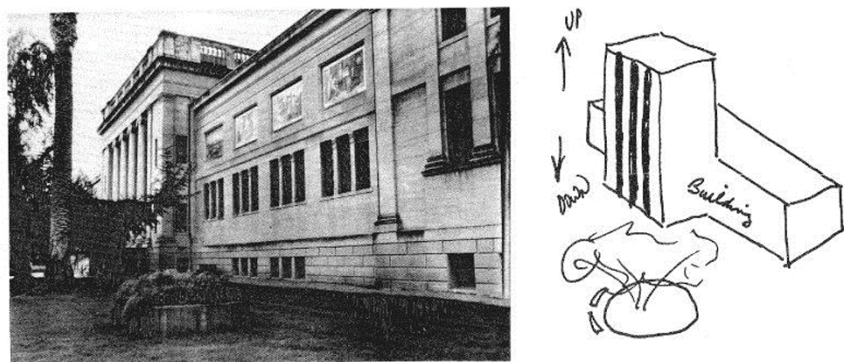


Figure 9. Stanford University Museum of Art building and Joe McMoneagle's remote-viewing drawing.

The first person I worked with was Joe McMoneagle, who was an Army chief warrant officer. In our first trial, Joe had several images show up in his awareness. One of these he drew in great detail. He made an almost architectural drawing of a building, which turned out to be the Stanford University Museum of Art (see Figure 9). The protocol for these sessions was to conduct a remote-viewing session first thing in the morning at SRI and then drive to the actual target site for feedback. The afternoons were free, as our practice has always been to have no more than one session per day with an individual viewer. Thus, we did six trials a week with each of the six visitors, for a total of thirty-six trials. The viewer's performance was evaluated individually. The results showed that four of our six army officers obtained statistically significant results, each less than 0.03. Overall, in 36 trials, they achieved 19 first-place matches, where only six would be expected by chance. This is an outstanding result for a formal series with inexperienced viewers. This gave better than 1-in-a-1,000,000 probability for the group as a whole. The effect size for the study was greater than 0.67.

We first presented our experimental data from Pat and Hella in 1975 at a Santa Barbara meeting of the Parapsychology Association. Many of the attending scientists, who grew up with card-guessing ESP tests, thought we must be either lying or stupid. We were reporting effects substantially greater than was customarily (or ever) seen in psi research. The Fort Meade study made it seem more real. At the same time, some replications began to come in from Professor Robert Jahn's laboratory at Princeton University. Up until the mid-1960s, the most-common psi experiments were of the card-guessing variety. These forced-choice trials typically had effect sizes of 0.02 (Honorton & Ferrari, 1989). In the 1960s and early 1970s, the most

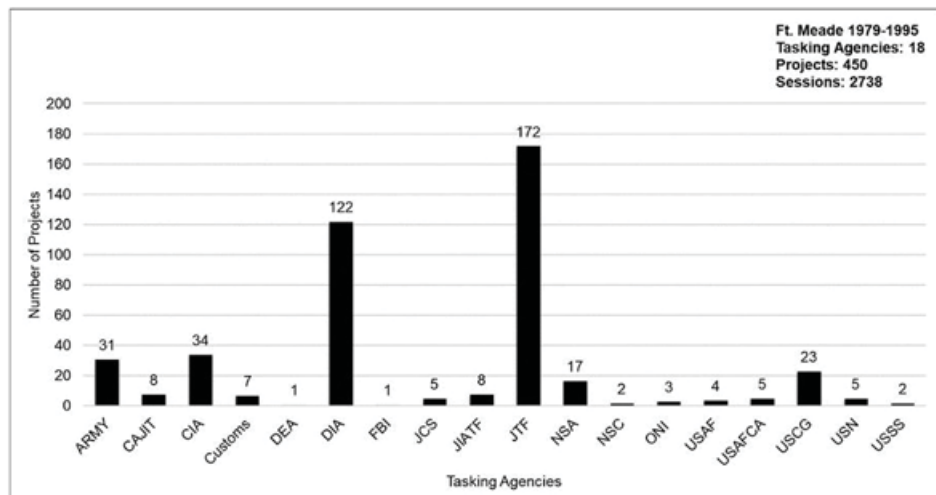


Figure 10. Client base for the Fort Meade RV-HUMINT program (1979–1995):

Army—US Army Intelligence and Security Command; CAJIT—Central America Joint Intelligence Team; CIA—Central Intelligence Agency; Customs—US Customs; DEA—Drug Enforcement Agency; DIA—Defense Intelligence Agency; FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation; JCS—Joint Chiefs of Staff; JIATF—Joint Interagency Task Force; JTF—Joint Task Force; NSA—National Security Agency; NSC—National Security Council; ONI—Office of Naval Intelligence; USAF—US Air Force; USAFCA—United States Army Foreign Counterintelligence Activity; USCG—US Coast Guard; USN—US Navy; USSS—US Secret Service (May & Marwaha, 2019b, p. 18).

successful experiments were carried out in the free-response ganzfeld. This change made a great improvement in effect size, to 0.2 (Honorton et al., 1990).

Over time, the Fort Meade group comprised more than a dozen army and civilian viewers. They were in the business of doing operational remote viewing for fifteen years, from 1979 to 1995, for an assortment of US intelligence agencies including the CIA. The word on the street (Secretary of Defense Robert Gates on *Nightline*) was that the SRI–Fort Meade remote-viewing program never provided any useful information. That is simply not true. Figure 10 summarizes the client base for the remote-viewing, human intelligence program. In its 15 years of operation, the Fort Meade remote-viewing program received 450 requests for services from various US Government intelligence agencies. Despite the CIA’s denial of the utility of remote viewing, they referred 34 missions to the remote-viewing human

intelligence group at Fort Meade for their intelligence needs; with 122 from the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and 172 from the Joint Task Force (JTF). This kind of repeat business strongly indicates that the customer was finding the information useful enough to keep coming back for more, thus lending support to the validity of psi and the utility of remote viewing. All the SRI-SAIC and government reports and reviews have now been published in four volumes as the Star Gate Archives by Edwin May, the former research director of the SRI-SAIC remote-viewing program (May & Marwaha, 2018a, 2018b, 2019a, 2018b).

In several formal studies from the final decade of the Star Gate program at SRI-SAIC, Ed May found effect sizes of 0.4–0.5, mainly with talented and experienced remote viewers.

In 1978, a Soviet, Tpolev Tu-22 Backfire bomber went down in northern Africa. It was full of code books; and both the Russians and the CIA were eager to find it. However, since it crashed into the jungle, US satellite photography couldn't locate it. We were asked by our CIA customer to try to locate the plane by remote viewing. Both a talented SRI viewer and an experienced female remote viewer from the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base made contact with the plane. They both described the locale and drew a circle on a map. When the CIA landed a helicopter in that circle, the first thing they saw was a group of natives dragging pieces of the plane from the river to the village, just as the SRI viewer described. This whole event is narrated by President Jimmy Carter in the opening scene of my 2018 documentary film *Third Eye Spies*.

Final Thoughts

One of the issues I have dealt with here is the question of whether feedback is necessary for psi functioning. The Fort Meade viewer often received no feedback about the target, or his success or failure, because he was not cleared at that level. Some researchers trying to make psi data compatible with quantum physics ideas have proposed that psi does not involve information transfer across space in present time, but that instead the remote viewer accomplishes her or his task by precognizing the sensory feedback about the target to be received later. Jacques Vallée, the well-known researcher and writer, told us at a recent Parapsychology Association conference that “psi doesn't have to be a slave to physics. We have the data.” What that means to me is that, although “entanglement” cannot be a vehicle for message-sending, the remote-viewing data offering evidence for psi from many labs over forty years is clearly nonlocal in space and time.

The great Buddhist dharma masters taught from their experience that

separation of consciousness is an illusion. I think it is interesting to consider some of the ideas from Buddhism, because of their great density in Buddhist writing, and their close agreement with much that we see in the laboratory. There is no separation between the tasker and the viewer. In conclusion, I propose that in our interconnected nonlocal space–time, feedback about the target to a viewer is not necessary. If a viewer’s consciousness has direct access to any point in space–time, we do not have to invoke any kind of separate retrocausation. The viewer doesn’t have to ever physically see or experience the feedback. That is to say, he is not, in general, reading his own future mind as some, such as physicist Gerald Feinberg, conjectured. Many of these issues are discussed in Eric Wargo’s excellent new book *Time Loops* (2018). Feedback to a new viewer is indeed helpful as a confidence-building measure; for an experienced viewer, the universe appears to provide all the connections to the target that is required to make psi possible. Erwin Schrödinger (1964), the physicist who perfected quantum mechanics, wrote, “I would not call entanglement one, but rather the, characteristic trait of quantum mechanics.” He said that, “Consciousness is a singular of which there is no plural.” And finally, since precognition and retrocausality are within the light cone, there is no contradiction with special relativity. That is, the ordinary causal ordering principle (COP), of physics, is not a limiting factor for consciousness.

Note

- ¹ In later developments, the target pools were developed such that there were no target similarities in a target set. That is, a target set would contain, for instance, bridge, park, water tower, waterfall, pond. This ensured that there would be no confusion regarding which target was sketched by the remote viewer (see Humphrey, Trask, May, & Thomson, 1986; May, Marwaha, & Chaganti, 2011, p. 201).

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CIA Leadership, 1981–1987

(U) William J. Casey as Director of Central Intelligence: An Overview

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(U) We could be on the verge of an historic turning point in this century. . . . 300,000 freedom fighters are risking their lives in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Mozambique and Yemen.

—William J. Casey,
25 September 1986¹

(U) William Joseph Casey served as President Ronald Reagan's director of central intelligence (DCI) during 28 January 1981–29 January 1987 in the midst of a period of great political flux in the world. In late 1986, he was diagnosed with a malignant brain tumor, and in mid-December he took medical leave. He formally resigned just over a month later. He died on 6 May 1987. To mark the passage of 30 years since the passage of a most extraordinary DCI, we are publishing the following, which is the concluding chapter of a forthcoming classified history of Casey's term as DCI.

—Editor



(U) The Brezhnev Doctrine, proclaimed when Soviet and other Eastern Bloc forces invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968, held that any country that adopted a communist form of government would remain, irreversibly, in the Soviet-led “socialist camp.” The military movement into Czechoslovakia squelched the political opening of the Prague Spring and unambiguously demonstrated that any attempt by a socialist state to liberalize its political system would be stamped out with overwhelming force. The United States condemned the Brezhnev Doctrine but arguably acquiesced



in it by continuing a policy of détente with the Soviet Union through much of the Nixon and Carter presidencies, by the end of which the Soviets had considerably expanded their political and military influence in the Third World.

(U) Slightly more than a year after taking office, President Reagan effectively declared war on the Soviets in the Third World. In a speech on 9 May 1982 at Eureka College, his alma mater, Reagan pledged that the United States would support people fighting against the spread of communism anywhere in the world. In the years that followed, the Reagan administration more vigorously challenged the Soviets with a multiyear, worldwide program of supporting “freedom fighters” resisting Marxist regimes backed by the Soviets or

(U) The views, opinions, and findings expressed in this article are those of the author and should not be construed as asserting or implying US government endorsement of its factual statements and interpretations or representing the official positions of any component of the United States government.

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Soviet proxy governments, such as those of Cuba, Vietnam, and Libya.

(U) Casey and the Reagan Doctrine

(U) The practice of pushing back against the Soviets came, later, to be known as the Reagan Doctrine. National Security Advisor Robert C. “Bud” McFarlane traces the origins of the formal doctrine—albeit not by that name—to National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) 75, an updated statement of US policy toward the Soviet Union signed by President Reagan in January 1983. NSDD 75 repudiated détente and—in a nine-page document—declared that the United States would “contain and over time reverse Soviet expansionism by competing effectively on a sustained basis with the Soviet Union in all international arenas.”²²

(U) Secretary of State George Shultz wrote that he enunciated the Reagan Doctrine in a speech on “America and the Struggle for Freedom” at the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco in February 1985. Insisting that for many years “our adversaries acted without restraint” in spreading communism and in enforcing the “infamous” and “chilling” Brezhnev Doctrine, Shultz declared the United States would now “stand firmly in defense of our interests and principles and the rights of peoples to live in freedom.” The moderate Shultz noted that he had carefully reviewed the draft of the hardline speech with the president and shown it to DCI William Casey and others at one of their monthly “Family Group” lunches at the White House. Casey, Shultz recalled, was very supportive. “Don’t put this into the interagen-



(U) A National Security Council meeting in the Oval Office on 12 November 1985, just before President Reagan’s summit meeting in Geneva with Soviet leader Gorbachev. Photo: Ronald Reagan Library, #C31939-20

cy clearance process,” he extolled. “Don’t let anyone change a word.”²³

(U) President Reagan, his two secretaries of defense, two secretaries of state, six national security advisors, and DCIs Casey and Webster all deserve credit for supporting and implementing the policy that by 1985 came to be called the Reagan Doctrine, and which ultimately thwarted Soviet ambitions in the Third World. They deserve credit as well for gradually implementing the succession of political, military, economic, and technological actions that squeezed the Soviet Union to the point that—when combined with the country’s even more important domestic political, economic, and social problems—the USSR imploded. The collapse of the USSR, the end of centuries of Russian/Soviet imperialism, the end of nearly 50 years of communism in Eastern Europe, and the reunification of Germany were, undoubtedly, developments more far-reaching than

anything Casey foresaw when he spoke of a possible “historic turning point in this century.” Taken together, these developments constituted a profoundly important victory for the administrations of Ronald Reagan and George H. W. Bush, the Congress, the United States, and the West.

(U) More than any other single individual, William Casey was the originator and driver of US on-the-ground actions that slowed and finally arrested the expansion of Soviet presence and influence abroad. He was the de facto father of the Reagan Doctrine and created the reality to which the name became attached. Shultz recognized Casey’s central role when he wrote about how the United States was supporting the opposition to Marxist regimes in many countries, referring specifically to Afghanistan, Angola, Nicaragua, and Cambodia. Shultz described how Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze finally informed him that



(U) William Casey commenting during a National Security Council meeting in the White House Situation Room on 14 August 1986. Photo: Ronald Reagan Library, #C36569-9

Soviet forces would be withdrawing from Afghanistan and about what he believed had forced the Soviets to take this step. “In March 1985, with Bill Casey pushing hard and with me in full agreement, the president had stepped up sharply our level of assistance to the Mujahidin [resistance fighters].” With the Soviet departure from Afghanistan, the Brezhnev Doctrine suffered its first serious breach. The Reagan Doctrine, Shultz emphasized, “brought results.”²⁴

(U) *Afghanistan*

(U) The most definitively successful of the worldwide programs opposing the Soviets was, indeed, the one that Shultz highlighted—US support to the Afghan mujahidin. Casey inherited this program from the Carter administration, but over the years—working within the administration, with Congress, and with liaison partners—he increased its size and lethality immensely as the goal of US policy transitioned

from checking the Soviets to expelling them. With some charitable oversimplification, Reagan confidant Edwin Meese later observed, “Bill was a stalwart in advocating the use of Stinger missiles. That, more than anything else, brought about the Soviet defeat in Afghanistan and the collapse of the Soviet Union.”²⁵ In fact, there were many domestic and international considerations involved in the Soviets’ decision to withdraw, but there was no doubt that the seemingly endless and growing insurgency was a key factor and that the role of the United States and the Agency in supporting Pakistani partners and the mujahidin resistance was critical to its ultimate success. In Afghanistan, Bill Casey led the most historically consequential covert action in the history of the CIA.

(U) *Central America*

(U) Casey was even more directly responsible for what became one of the most controversial co-

vert actions—backing the Contra resistance to the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. Unlike Afghanistan, there was at the outset no established insurgency in Nicaragua; no reliable foreign provider of arms, training, and sanctuary; no funding sources beyond the United States; and no reservoir of support in the US Congress, press, and public. Casey had Reagan’s support, but almost everyone else (with the important exception of Secretary of State Alexander Haig) was either apathetic or opposed to what was seen as Casey’s war. To end Nicaragua’s support to the insurgency in El Salvador and to counter the growth of Cuban and Soviet influence in Nicaragua—which Casey considered a communist threat to the entire Western Hemisphere—he began during his first year in office to mold rural campesinos, former Somoza-era national guardsmen, and assorted oppositionists into a militarily capable Contra force that operated with paramilitary support from the CIA until 1984.

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CIA Leadership, 1981–1987

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(U) Rebuilding CIA's covert action infrastructure and its operational capabilities was one of Casey's major accomplishments.

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(U) CIA Legacy

~~(S//NF)~~ **Covert Action.** Rebuilding CIA's covert action infrastructure and its operational capabilities was one of Casey's major accomplishments. Over his six years in office, he secured vastly increased funding for covert action

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consis-
tent with wider US policy goals.

(U) As a means of fighting back against the Soviets, covert action was Casey's highest priority, and it was probably the single category of Agency activities to which he devoted the most time. In the aggregate, the Agency's covert programs during the Casey years, 1981 to 1986, contributed significantly to US success in thwarting what had been a continual expansion of Soviet influence abroad. Soviet expert and former DCI Robert Gates has written that the first meaningful, authoritative change in the thrust of Soviet foreign policy can be traced to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's speech to the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party on 6 March 1986—

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~*CIA Leadership, 1981–1987*

(U) Under Casey, the process of producing estimates was not for the meek. He held strong views on many key intelligence issues and his vigorous approach to debating analytical points intimidated the uninitiated.

the date that “should be marked as the beginning of the end of the Cold War.” From that time, Gates continued, there emerged “a radical turn in Soviet foreign policy away from the confrontations of the past and toward international cooperation . . . extending, finally, to the last redoubt of the Cold War—the Third World.” On 4 December 1989—three years after Casey left office—Warsaw Pact leaders formally condemned the invasion of Czechoslovakia and declared the Brezhnev Doctrine dead.⁶

(U) The Intelligence Community. For historians and the popular press, Casey’s legacy will always be his leadership and involvement in covert operations. To his Intelligence Community and Agency colleagues and their successors, however, he also bequeathed a broader legacy. Above all, that entailed rebuilding the IC—expanding funding, increasing the number of personnel, and growing the capabilities of all agencies. It involved improving the collection of intelligence through human sources and new ground-based and overhead technical collection systems, as well as strengthening the quality of analysis. In these efforts, Casey received wide support from the heads of the other agencies. They recognized and appreciated his clout in the administration, his success in securing resources, his respect for their operational autonomy, and his invitation to involve themselves personally in his priority task of preparing national intelligence estimates. Casey was generally not territorial and had no taste for bureaucracy or inter-agency bickering. His era marked a

significant elevation of cooperation among the senior leaders of the IC.^a

(U) The Estimative Process. Casey followed through on his often-stated view that his most important responsibility was to oversee the preparation for policymakers of national estimates that were timely, relevant, and of high quality. Under Casey, the process of producing estimates was not for the meek. He held strong views on many key intelligence issues and his vigorous approach to debating analytical points intimidated the uninitiated. But he enjoyed the give and take and clearly respected those who knew their brief and were able to represent their case effectively. One seldom changed Casey’s mind on basic substantive issues, especially regarding the Soviet Union, but those holding different views had an opportunity to make their positions known and to express them in print. Casey on several occasions forwarded estimates and other analytical papers to policymakers noting that they reached conclusions with which he disagreed. Policymakers praised some estimates and criticized others. Reviewing the record, it is perhaps not surprising that the latter category contained a significant number of estimates that effectively challenged US policy. At a minimum, even these were timely and relevant. Under Casey’s tute-

a. (U) The director of intelligence and research at the Department of State, Amb. Hugh Montgomery, recalled, “Casey never really engaged the Community as such, but he was very supportive of INR.”—Interview with author, 27 February 2013 [U].

lage, estimates—produced in greatly increased numbers—had an impact.

(U) CIA Organization—DI. Within CIA, Casey’s legacy also included two significant organizational adjustments. Early in his tenure, the director set in motion a review that reorganized the Directorate of Intelligence so that its constituent offices were defined by their area of geographic responsibility rather than by academic discipline—politics, economics, military and weapons analysis, and the like. For managers, this was a traumatic adjustment at the time, but over the longer term promoted closer substantive cooperation among Agency experts from different disciplines working on a given country or region. Equally important, it facilitated interactions on the part of managers and analysts with counterparts in the Directorate of Operations and elsewhere in government, who for the most part were also organized on a geographic basis. For analysts, this organizational change was the most significant in the history of the Agency, and it endured for 35 years.

(U) CIA Organization—DO. Casey’s most significant organizational move in the Directorate of Operations was to create an organization specifically to counter terrorism. From the beginning of his time at CIA, Casey had focused on Libyan sponsorship of regional subversion and international terrorism. By mid-1985, more numerous international terrorist outrages (backed by the Libyans and others) and the plight of US hostages held in Lebanon led him to expend even more effort working counterterrorism issues with Agency officers, liaison counterparts, and US government colleagues. Prompted by his own findings and a govern-

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(U) Casey's willingness to do the job himself, coupled with a sometimes short temper and impetuosity, led to some comical results.

ment-wide review of options for a more aggressive and comprehensive counterterrorism policy, Casey in early 1986 created the Counterterrorism Center (CTC). The new organization was truly an innovation—a center that was located organizationally within the DO but made up of experts from all directorates and (in only token numbers originally) the FBI and other agencies. CTC suffered serious growing pains, as area divisions (especially the Near East and South Asia Division) saw it as a competitor, but it prospered to the point that it eventually became the largest operational component in CIA. Other CIA centers would follow (counternarcotics, counterproliferation, and counterintelligence), and decades later, CTC and the others served as models for a comprehensive reorganization of the Agency into regionally based “mission centers” that combined operations, analysis, and technical and support personnel.

~~(S//NF)~~ **Leadership/Management.** Casey was a more effective leader than manager. He foresaw the benefits of the reorganizations and directed them implemented. He recognized the need for a second CIA headquarters building and built it. But he did not—and, with all the demands on the time of a CIA director, perhaps could not—devote the close and continuing management attention that would have been required to solve certain other problems that he continually lamented

(U) Leaving aside covert action, Casey's approach to management was more exhortation than execution. During one conference, he explained to senior managers that Churchill during World War II had a sticker that read “Action This Day.” The prime minister attached this sticker to memorandums he sent to subordinates “to make things move.” “That spirit,” Casey charged, “should be the bottom line of what we call the Excellence Program.” Casey launched his “Excellence Program” with a speech to employees in January 1984; within months it had produced a “credo” outlining Agency values, what Casey described as a “three foot high pile” of submissions of ideas for improvements submitted by hundreds of employees, and several dozen implemented actions that the director judged responsive to his call to maximize superior performance from a large organization. Many managers considered the effort a passing fad, but it reflected Casey's perennial desire to take action now.^a

a. (U) Casey was frank to acknowledge that he had been inspired to initiate his program by reading Tom Peters and Robert H. Waterman, Jr.'s best-selling management book, *In Search of Excellence: Lessons from America's Best-Run Companies* (Harper-Collins, 1982).

(U) Casey could be very direct.

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On other occasions he said that lagging recruitment “particularly annoys me” and that the DO needed to look outside its traditional career trainee program. The Agency, he argued, needed more lateral hiring of individuals “with Slavic, Oriental, Hispanic, Arabic language and culture. We must be prepared to settle for poorer English, less education . . . trade superficial qualities for experience and instincts.” Casey told senior operations managers that the CIA would never be able to acquire all the information it needed “from people who will take or can pass polygraphs.”

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(U) Casey's willingness to do the job himself, coupled with a sometimes short temper and impetuosity, led to some comical results. Late one afternoon, Casey was frustrated that it was taking so long for him to receive a copy of a paper he had dictated, only to be told that the Wang word processor in his outer office was malfunctioning. Hearing

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this, Casey commanded his executive assistant: “Get Wang on the line!” The director explained that he was acquainted with Dr. An Wang, the founder of the company that made the offending machine. Despite protestations from his staff that they could fix the problem, Casey’s call was placed and the next day a team from Wang, sent by Wang, showed up in the director’s office.¹⁰

(U) While Casey was demanding and sometimes abrupt, he granted subordinates great authority and leeway and was, himself, an extraordinarily hard worker, all of which inspired loyalty and respect. Senior CIA officers were impressed, and then amused, when Casey finally took a proper vacation after 18 months on the job. With Mrs. Casey and his daughter, Bernadette, the director traveled to the American Southwest for a two-week holiday. While in the area, Casey took side excursions to visit the Sandia Corporation and Airborne Laser Laboratories in New Mexico; the Satellite Test Center, Special Projects Office, Defense Language Institute, and Naval Postgraduate School in California; the North American Air Defense Command in Colorado; and the Area 51 testing ground in Nevada.¹¹ The expectation at Headquarters was that he would doubtless return rested and ready to attack in all directions at once.

(U) Relationship with the President. Casey was also respected within CIA, the Intelligence Community, and in wider government circles because President Reagan—in an unprecedented move—made him a member of the cabinet. The two men had not known one another prior to the campaign, but Reagan and his advisers credited Casey with getting



(U) Casey offering counsel to the president in the Oval Office on 11 March 1983. Photo: Ronald Reagan Library, #C13369-13

the president elected. They were of the same generation, shared a common worldview, and thought alike on key issues. As a result, a bond was established, and Casey had regular and assured access to the president.

(U) Casey saw a lot of President Reagan. Over his six years in office, the director attended an average of 23 cabinet meetings annually. He was present at an average of 50 formal NSC or National Security Policy Group (NSPG) meetings per year. Reagan normally chaired both of these groups. Beyond that, Casey typically attended nine smaller, less formal meetings with the president and others related to intelligence and national security matters, and had seven “one-on-one” (often with an accompanying aide and with the national security advisor present) meetings with the president each year. Not unimportant in Washington, Director and Mrs. Casey also joined

the Reagans for an average of eight social occasions each year.¹²

(U) Casey’s senior executive assistant recalled that Casey did not telephone Reagan often, but when he did he always got through.¹³ According to National Security Advisor John Poindexter, Casey spoke by telephone with Reagan more frequently than any other member of the NSC. A sample of Agency and White House records suggests the two typically spoke by telephone six to eight times per year.^a Poindexter remembered that Casey, whether he met in person

a. (U) CIA historian [redacted] upon reviewing CIA records, found that there were six telephone calls in 1981—Center for the Study of Intelligence, unpublished and undated manuscript [not classified]. White House records show that there were eight telephone calls in 1986—William B. Lytton III, “Summary of Contacts between the President and DCI Casey in 1986,” memorandum for Arthur B. Culvahouse, Jr., 20 August 1987 [not

(b)(3)
(b)(6)

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with Reagan or telephoned, usually provided the president a paper summarizing his key points. Reagan read this material—as he did the innumerable memorandums and letters Casey sent Reagan that were not associated with a meeting or telephone call—unless the document was too long or detailed, in which case Reagan might request that others summarize the key points for him.¹⁴ In all, Casey may have had more contact with the president he served than any other director of the CIA.

(U) Casey and Reagan did not have a particularly close personal relationship, despite the relative frequency of contact between them. Both were paradoxes. They were outgoing and loved other people's company, yet were also very private and virtually never shared any personal information about themselves, even with those whom they had known for decades. Beyond that, Casey revealed to a few close associates that he had reservations about Reagan's lack of intellectual interests and relaxed work habits. As Casey confidant Jeane Kirkpatrick charitably put it, "Casey liked and admired the president and thought he had good judgment about foreign policy, but wished that he was more involved—more deeply and personally."¹⁵

(U) The frequency of contact, the volume of information Casey provided Reagan, and the attention the president is known to have accorded that information demonstrate, at a minimum, Casey's great determination to support the president and the close professional and political, if not personal, relationship that existed

(U) Casey may have had more contact with the president he served than any other director of the CIA.

between them. Throughout his time in office, Casey took advantage of the fact that he had advised Reagan on substantive matters during the campaign and of his status as a member of the cabinet to offer advice not only on intelligence and national security matters, but about domestic issues as well. During his [redacted] trip abroad as DCI, for example, Casey [redacted] followed up on a matter discussed at a recent cabinet meeting by sending the president a cable with recommendations on a draft presidential public statement on funding entitlement programs; years later, Casey was sending Reagan letters advising on economic and budget issues in light of the coming reelection campaign.¹⁶

(U) Vice President Bush, some key cabinet members, and several senior White House political advisers thought Casey should not be in the cabinet and had too much influence with Reagan, particularly through his influence on Reagan's speeches and his involvement with domestic issues.¹⁷ One White House insider who was close to Casey, however, recalled that "Reagan cared about Casey and they [the White House advisers] knew it. They tried to minimize his influence, but he was too big to take on."¹⁸

(U) Senator Paul Laxalt (R-NV), who served as Reagan's campaign chairman while Casey was campaign manager, knew both Reagan and Casey well and maintained regular contact with each throughout the time Casey was DCI. Looking back on that period, Laxalt observed that Casey, above all, loved his country and hated its enemies. So did Reagan. On all matters, "Casey was a formidable

force protecting the president. Casey's judgment was highly respected by the president."¹⁹ National Security Advisor Richard Allen described the relationship between Casey and the president even more succinctly, if indelicately: "Bill Casey was a great American. He was so goddamned loyal—absolutely."²⁰

(U) *Iran-Contra*. For better and worse, Casey's loyalty to Reagan was never better demonstrated than during the period of the Iran-Contra affair. Reagan was emotionally and politically preoccupied by the detention of American hostages in Lebanon, leading him to inquire regularly of his national security advisors and Casey about what more could be done to secure their release and to his bit-by-bit approval of the Israeli-inspired, NSC-controlled, largely fruitless effort to secure the hostages' release by selling arms to Iran. Better than any other senior member of the national security team, Casey understood Reagan's thinking and determination to explore every possible avenue. He lent CIA support to the program, unrealistically trying along the way to disavow Agency responsibility for, or control of, it even when a presidential finding was signed. With the notable exception of Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who opposed the effort throughout, other members of the NSC offered muted support for the program or acquiesced. After it became public, some, notably Shultz, were publicly critical.

(U) Casey was the NSC member most concerned about Soviet and Cuban expansionism in Central America and was the architect of

classified] (White House Legal Task Force Records, box 92814).

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~*CIA Leadership, 1981–1987****(U) Casey—alone among cabinet-level officers—insisted on testifying before Congress in defense of the administration.***

the covert program to support the Contra resistance to the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. He was also the most determined that the administration should find a way to continue support for the Contras during the period Congress disallowed support from the CIA. Reagan backed him, and all NSC members were involved in deliberations on how, legally, to raise funds. Some funds were raised from foreign states. Separately, the NSC staff created a private “enterprise” to purchase arms and forward them to the Contras. When more funds were needed, the NSC staff conjoined the Iran and Contra resupply efforts, illegally diverting profits realized by the sale of weapons to Iran to support the Contras.

(U) Reagan and Casey denied having any direct knowledge of the financial diversion prior to the time it was publicly disclosed by Attorney General Meese, although Casey was informed of rumors that funds were being diverted a month before Meese’s revelation and asked that this information be shared with White House counsel. Iran-Contra investigators found no credible evidence that contradicted the accounts the director and the president provided them. Nevertheless, the otherwise positive legacies of Reagan and Casey—they who had authorized and implemented the Reagan Doctrine that rolled back the Soviets—were forever melded to and tarnished by Iran-Contra. Outside the national security advisors and the NSC staff, Reagan and Casey were the most active supporters of the ill-advised operations to secure the release of hostages in a manner incompatible

with longstanding US policy, and to support the Contras during the period when US government funding was not authorized. Their motives may have been noble, but their judgment failed them.

(U) When the scandal erupted, Casey—alone among cabinet-level officers—insisted on testifying before Congress in defense of the administration. During his fourth appearance in December 1986, his failing health left him impaired to the point that the sympathetic chairman of the committee adjourned the hearing.

(U) Last Days

(U) On 15 December 1986, Casey suffered a medical crisis in his office and took leave from his duties as DCI. He resigned on 29 January 1987 and died on 6 May. A funeral mass

was held at Saint Mary’s Parish in Roslyn Harbor, on Long Island, near Casey’s home of almost 40 years. At the last moment, the bishop of the diocese, John McGann, decided to preside in place of the local parish priest. The bishop arrived late (delayed by several motorcades), making some mourners impatient, but not distressing in the slightest President Ronald Reagan, sitting serenely in the front row.

(U) The occasion was pure Casey. The bishop credited Casey for his lifetime of support to the church, but used his homily primarily to attack US policy in Central America. In particular, he criticized “the violence wrought . . . by support of the Contras.” The bishop’s condemnation irritated many and was received with stony silence.

(U) Former UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick followed with a eulogy praising Casey. She noted that



(U) President and Mrs. Reagan offering their condolences to Mrs. Casey’s widow, Sophia, as daughter, Bernadette, and Father Phillip Dabney look on at the funeral. (Reverend Dabney had presided over the wedding of Bernadette and her husband Owen Smith, not shown.) Photo: Ronald Reagan Library, #C40599-7

he “could barely stand it when we missed an opportunity to protect the United States and promote freedom . . . and supporting Nicaraguan freedom fighters had special priority for him.” Kirkpatrick continued, “Some mean spirited, ill-informed comments have been written and spoken in the last days. These unpleasant

comments would not have overly disturbed our friend. . . . He told a university audience last fall, ‘The CIA is not a place for tender egos and shriveling violets. The debates and clashes of ideas can get rough.’ Kirkpatrick’s remarks prompted a burst of applause.

(U) Casey would have loved the service. In a way, he had the last word. His death notice in the *Washington Post* suggested that, “in lieu of flowers, donations may be made to the William J. Casey Fund for the Nicaraguan Freedom Fighters.”



Endnotes

1. (U) William J. Casey, address to the advisory and editorial boards of the *Washington Times*, 25 September 1986, as quoted in Herbert E. Meyer, *Scouting the Future: The Public Speeches of William J. Casey* (Regnery Gateway, 1989), 157.
2. (U) Robert C. McFarlane, *Special Trust* (Cadell and Davies, 1994), 219–20; the complete text of NSDD 75 is at appendix B, 372–80.
3. (U) George P. Shultz, *Turmoil and Triumph: My Years as Secretary of State* (Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1993), 525.
4. (U) *Ibid.*, 1086–87.
5. (U) Edwin Meese, remarks at centennial celebration of Casey’s birth, Institute of World Politics, 13 March 2013 [U].
6. (U) Robert M. Gates, *From the Shadows: The Ultimate Insider’s Story of Five Presidents and How They Won the Cold War* (Simon and Shuster, 1996), 380, 469.
7. [REDACTED] (b)(1)
8. [REDACTED] (b)(3)
9. [REDACTED]
10. (U) William J. Casey, “Computerization,” memorandum for executive director, 6 September 1984 [S]—Job 88B00443R, box 16, folder 422.
11. (U) Office of the DCI, travel records, 17 May to 18 November 1982 [not classified]—Job 9300415R, box 1, folder 2.
12. (U) DCI’s schedule cards maintained by his executive assistants [not classified]—Job 9300415R, box 1, files 1–6.
13. (U) Betty Murphy, interview with author Joseph Persico, 1 July 1988 [U].
14. (U) John Poindexter, interview with author, 24 September 2014 [U].
15. (U) UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, interview with author Joseph Persico, 19 September 1988 [U].
16. [REDACTED] (b)(1)
17. (U) George H.W. Bush, interview with author, 6 May 1993 [U]. (b)(3)
18. (U) White House speech writer Anthony Dolan, interview with author Joseph Persico, 29 June 1988 [U].
19. (U) Paul Laxalt, interview with author Joseph Persico, 21 September 1988 [U].
20. (U) Richard Allen, interview with author Joseph Persico, 16 December 1988 [U].

